LOUISIANA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

	Telephone
Honorable J. D. De Blieux, CHAIRMAN 105 Courthouse Building 233 St. Ferdinand Street Baton Rouge 70801	DI 4-2686 (Bus.) DI 3-0337 (Res.)

Attorney. Former Louisiana State Senator. Member, Chamber of Commerce, Baton Rouge Bar Association, Louisiana Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, VICE CHAIRMAN President Dillard University New Orleans	WH 3-8861 (Bus.) WH 7-4217 (Res.)

University president.

Mrs. Moise Cahn, SECRETARY 40 Versailles Boulevard New Orleans 70125	UN 6-6282

Housewife. President, Urban League of New Orleans (1948-51), National Council of Jewish Women (1954-59). Member, national board, American Red Cross (1959).

Bernard Raynal Ariatti Institute of Industrial Relations Loyola University New Orleans 71018	UN 6-5471 (Bus.) 288-5612 (Res.)

Labor representative, New Orleans AFL-CIO. Former president, AFL-Labor League for Political Education. Former business agent for Glass Workers Local #936.

The Reverend W. T. Handy, Jr. 149 North 14th Street Baton Rouge 70802	DI 2-3163 (Bus.) DI 4-3677 (Res.)

Minister, St. Marks Methodist Church.

Telephone

Harold I Lief, M.D.
1430 Tulane Avenue
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524-7611 (Bus.)
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Professor of psychiatry at Tulane University. Member, Committee on Social Issues of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, and the board of directors of "Save Our Schools, Inc."

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535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12

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UN 6-2153 (Res.)

Attorney. Former Assistant District Attorney, Orleans Parish. Vice chairman, "Save Our Schools, Inc." New Orleans. Member, Young Men's Business Club, and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Right Reverend Monsignor Alexander O. Sigur
P.O. Box 532
University of Southern Louisiana Station
Lafayette 70506

CE 4-2331

Priest, Catholic Student Center.

CCR/SAC/2-19/64/jeh

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF THE

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FILE COPY

ARTICLE I

NAME

This organization is the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Louisiana a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council: stated in its corporate charter as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objective."

Section 2. It shall endeavor to achieve these ideals whereby the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; whereby a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; whereby all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement: whereby all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law: whereby there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services: whereby segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed: whereby, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

ARTICLE III

STRUCTURE

Section 1. This organization shall be divided into the following areas--New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Monroe, and Shreveport--with the headquarters of each area to be located at the respective cities indicated, and other districts may be added as needed at the discretion of the Executive Board.

Section 2. The territorial limits of each area shall be determined by the State Executive Board.

Section 3. Each district shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer at their January meeting. The president with the approval of the other officers shall appoint committees to correspond to the standing committees of this organization.

ARTICLE III (CONT.)

Section 4. The president or vice-president of each district or a designated alternate shall be a delegate to the Louisiana Council and a member of the Executive Board of the Louisiana Council.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is in accord with the purposes stated in Article II may become a member of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Director, and if feasible, an Associate Executive Director.

Section 2. All officers except the executive directors shall be elected to office for a term of one year at the general membership convention. No officer may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

ARTICLE VI

GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The administration and execution of the affairs of this organization shall be vested in an Executive Board composed of the officers, chairman of the standing committees, and president or vice-president of each district or their designated alternate.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the president or shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

Section 3. The president and a representative, appointed by the president and approved by the Executive Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Section 4. The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE STAFF

The executive director and associate executive director shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the districts of the Louisiana Council and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as

ARTICLE VII (CONT.)

are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

Section 1. There shall be four standing committees--program, publicity, membership and finance.

Section 2. The chairman of these committees shall be appointed by the president with the recommendation of the other officers. Their term of office shall be for one year.

Section 3. The president shall have the power to appoint such permanent or temporary committees as deemed necessary by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

After amendments have been recommended by the Executive Board, this Constitution may be amended at any general meeting of the membership or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by two-thirds of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

AFFILIATIONS

Constitution and By-Laws of this organization and any amendments to the constitution and/or By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requiremehts of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II and IV: and no substantial part of the activities shall be devoted to propaganda or to other attempts to influence legislation or to any activity in the political field as defined by the Federal Courts relative to tax-exempt organizations. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Annual dues shall be $5.00 per individual, $7.00 per married couple, and $2.00 for students, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be meetings of the general membership in April and October for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Board. Election of officers shall take place at the April meeting. Notice of the meeting should be given not less than twenty days before meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings: Special general meetings may be called by the president with the consent of the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet quarterly or more often as deemed necessary at such time and place as it may designate.

Section 4. Quorum: 25 members shall constitute a quorum at general membership meetings of the organization. One-third of the members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum at the executive meeting.

Section 5. In addition to the annual January meeting, each district shall hold meetings as needed, time and place to be determined by the district executive committee.

ARTICLE III

AMENDMENTS

After amendments have been recommended by the Executive Board, these By-Laws may be amended at any general meeting of the membership or in any special meeting called for the purpose, by two-thirds of the members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE IV

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern the parliamentary conduct of this organization and its committees, except where otherwise provided for by this Constitution and By-Laws.

~~Everybody Seemed To Like Charlie~~

Across the Pearl River from Popularville, Mississippi is the city of Bogalusa, Louisiana. The Pearl is a sluggish, murkey river, the color of coffee, with white curd-like particles in it that lazily drift with its flow, almost as if a stream of spoiled milk feeds into it up river a ways from the bridge. Gray smoke hangs heavy over the town, false clouds puffed from the stacks of the Crown Zellnerbach Paper Factory, always masking the sky but for the days when fresh winds blow from the South. They say such days are few.

~~Civil Rights leaders~~ the Congress of racial equality recently chose Bogalusa to be the focal point for demonstrations calling attention to the discriminatory hiring practices of southern retail stores. They chose with purpose. Geographically isolated, this city of 25,000 (33% Negro) and its environs are known to be a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan. Trouble has been brewing for sometime but it reached nation-wide press status (generally considered to be when violence occurs) recently, when, for the first time, civil rights demonstrators picketed business district stores, demanding that Negroes be hired as clerks.

Easter eve about 2 ~~o'clock~~ 2:00 PM the picketeers began, or rather, resumed their protest. Pairs of young Negroes, ranging in age from twelve to 20 ~~years, begrid~~ started walking slowly and silently back and forth in front of four stores. Under a city ordinance, the pickets are limited to two people per store. Actually, the ordinance limits "each side" to a pair of pickets per store, and ~~for~~ almost immediately the Negro pickets were joined by pairs of white men, members of the White Citizens Council, carrying signs protesting the Negroes' protest. The mayor of Bogalusa, Mr. Jesse Cutrer, issued a plea Friday morning asking that demonstrations be stopped in honor of the Easter weekend. Obviously, neither group had heeded the request. The street was lined with people, most of them men with well-arteried necks, who stood in the shade of the buildings sharing camaraderie, ~~to an extent it probably had not been shared since the war ---- the Civil one.~~

"Equal Jobs For All Mankind", "Join CORE and Support the Communists", " We Need Jobs Now", "Nigras Will Be Niggers", "We Don't Buy Where We Can't Work", "Donate to or Join White Citizens Council--Help Erect Another Billboard!",.....

The Man carrying this last sign ~~mentioned above~~ held his nose as he walked along beside a handsome young man who held in front of his chest a cardboard rectangle on which was lettered, "Equal Jobs For All Mankind". Perhaps for contrast of ~~signs~~ signs or maybe for other reasons, the pickets were integrated, one Negro protesting job discrimination, one white protesting the protest, ironically doubling the picket line's strength. During the day I especially enjoyed watching one quite plump white man try and stay in step with a ~~12~~ twelve or 13 year old boy. The colored boy would come to the end of the store front, stop and turn, and then ~~(through I cannot swear to this, only smile)~~ fake a step forward and then remain very still. Meanwhile the white man would have lurched ahead, realized suddenly his error and attempt to return to go, glancing all the while out of the corner of his eye to try and see when the boy was going to take his first stride. Never did I see the boy's expression change ~~during~~ during this whole manuver, He had a quiet, almost passive, expression, one ~~one~~ you sometimes sees on a man's face who is holding four of a kind and when offered cards says, "No cards, thank you.".

Maybe it was ~~the way~~ the heat of the sun ~~reached~~ through the paper factory smoke or the stendh that comes from the creek where the refuse from the same factory is dumped from large gaping pipes, or maybe it was the pipe-lengths and pieces of hard hose hanging from pockets of white men, or the obvious bulges inside shirts of both Negrees and whites, or the police dogs barking and carrying on, tugging at their leashes, or the cold hard something glazed on bleached blue eyes, young and old ones, but I was scared. Scared because I had never seen such coldness or witnessed such oneness among the red-necks watching the pickets, ~~or watched~~ I heard cops insult quietly a young Negro woman in blue jeans as she walked past, ~~or heard~~ and a three year old boy shout out shrilly, "nigger, nigger". ~~saying "Hello, black whore."~~

The Easter shoppers ignored the pickets for the most part, whites and Negroes crossing the picket lines to buy from the stores, ~~being picketed~~. ~~Once,~~ One of the white men picketing, a very short stubby man with no teeth in front, ~~and who walked~~ with an exaggerated swagger ~~and who~~ constantly appealed to the crowd standing around for approval which ~~they~~ it readily gave him. Once he said that he had been cussed by his black fellow picket carrier. He dropped his sign that read, "Nigras Will Be Niggers", and to sheers of, "That's it Willie, go get'em ole Willie boy", squared off for a moment, thought better of it and went running across the street to where the head cops were leaning on the rear end of a shiny Buick, screaming as he ran, "That nigger called me a ~~son of a bitch~~, that nigger called me a ~~son of a bitch~~. Arrest the ~~son of a bitch~~." He came back with a cop and a smile, in fact they both came with smiles, and I heard several men remark as to how, "ole Willie sure was havin the time of his life, wadn'in he?".

Toward evening a march was rumored and the K-9 Korps was brought to the street dividing the business section from the colored section of town. Governor McKeithen had spoken highly of the Bogalusa police department in a speech to the Bogalusa Chamber of Commerce the previous Thursday, Holy Thursday, and now they lined themselves nine abreast, butted by the state troopers and their dogs of prey, and stared at the young men and women across the street singing freedom songs. And though they sang loudly the police didn't seem to hear them, ~~not the words anyhow.~~

As I stood there a man in a red-green plaid shirt, faded from the sun and the sweat of many yesterdays and now darkened again from the sun and the sweat of today, came up and leaned against a parking meter and said in a soft drawl to a man in a white T-shirt next to him, "~~Shit~~ We oughta kill all the black bastards right now." He never even raised his voice. Minutes later a cop walked by and lightly slapped the same man's shoulder and said, "How you doing Charlie, going awright?" A man in a suit coat and tie emerged from the jewelry shop down the street and joined the two already propped against the meter. He put his hand on Charlie's shoulder and said, "Why ~~hell~~ Charlie, I walked three ~~goddamn~~ miles

to see my first lynching". And charlie answered him saying, " I'll tell ya George, I always knowed ymu was a good man. ~~Ya know what we oughta do is cut on of 'em's balls off then they wouldn't be walkin around so goddamn proud-like."~~

Everybody seemed to like Charlie.

The demonstration failed to materialize, the dogs were caged, and the sun set. But even in the nice resturant where I ate supper the talk was the same and in several bars during the evening I overheard talk of killing and lynching and there was out-loud wondering about what ~~the hell~~ the "nigras" wanted. I talked with several young Negroes and they said they were going to continue picketing until they got what they wanted.... jobs. They also said they were not non-violent, and that they were not afraid.

But the most frightening thing about Bogalusa was the consensus ~~of feeling~~ that seemed to exist that Saturday. If Big Daddy could smell mendacity one hot summer day than I'm pretty sure he could have recognized hate even mingled in with honeysuckle ~~like~~ as it was, on this spring day, which may well be one of but a few days of Spring Bogalusa will be allowed this y ear. Summer may come early. Lillian Smith has said that nothing is stronger or more powerful than ignorance, not even intelligence; and that rejection is a bond that pulls men together like elastic, until they smother each other. If this is true then a lot of power was in evidence Saturday and maybe the comaraderie was true too.

Sitting in my car with its Georgia tags that evening, drinking a milk shake at the local dairy queen, I exchanged glances with the couple in the car next to me. Suddenly, a cigarette butt slammed into the partly rolled-up window, showering me with sparks. I started to protest, ~~say, what the hell's the big idea?~~ and then I saw the fellow gently slapping into the palm of his hand a shiny black billy-club, the flattened-out kind.

They say that mediation is taking place now. Governor McKeithen is attempting to establish a mood of reasonableness and conciliation on the question. He told

the Chamber of Commerce Holy Thursday night that he felt that "the worst is over". Others doubt this. Negro leaders continue to complain about the failure of the city police to enforce an ordinance forbidding loud, offensive, and insulting language. A young civil rights worker said on Good Friday that he had encountered men wearing hoods when he was jailed. He had been charged with vagrancy and disturbing the peace at 5:30 P.M., and when taken to the jail, he said, a man wearing a Klan hood came up to him and said "Take that cap off, you black ~~son of a bitch~~." The young Negro said he took off his cap, and that the man writing the charges didn't even raise his head. He was asked afterwards by newsmen if the men were robed, to which he answered, "No, they wore uniforms like a sheriff's deputy.".

Political leaders, including the Governor, are fond lately of saying ,"A new day has dawned in Louisisana.". They preach of establishing a mood of reasonableness and conciliation. And Mayor Cutrer went so far as to ~~amply~~ preach, when in his Easter statement he said, "I sincerely request as an expression of peace in honor of our Lord and Saviour that these things which are creating strife and turmoil in our community be dispensed with through our Easter season. ..... I invite all to come and make whatever purchases you desire from the fine merchants even though the pickets are not removed....., and I hope each of you will attend the church of your choice and do honor to and glorify God and Jesus Christ." Nothing about jobs though.

Negroes and whites picketing side by side; Easter eve; ~~one hundred~~ 100 years, almost to the day of Lincoln's assassination; 1932 years, almost to the day, of another ~~assassination~~ execution; the power of ignorance; a little boy screaming "nigger, nigger"; police dogs straining at leashes; and attend the church of your choice.

It was good to leave the Pearl in the rear view mirror and head towards Poplarville.

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Dr. Albert D'Orlando - President
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15

Mr. Numa J. Rousseve - Vice-President
4636 Willow Street
New Orleans

Mrs. C. C. Dejoie, Jr. - Treasurer
3400 Annette Street
New Orleans

Dr. David Fichman - Secretary
1621 Pine Street
New Orleans 18

Mr. Milton C. Vigo - Executive Director
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12

Miss Florence Sytz - Chairman, Program Committee
(Educator)
1347 Moss Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Mrs. Milton P. Adler - Chairman, Publicity Committee
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9/29/55

The Southern Regional Council
March 25, 1957

RED CRY 'FANTASTIC,' SAYS DIXIE COUNCIL

Atlanta Constitution - March 20, 1957

New Orleans, March 19, (AP)-- M. A. Wright, president of the Southern Regional Council, said yesterday that a charge his organization was formed by Communists was "fantastic." Wright was referring to testimony by Manning Johnson of Washington before a Louisiana joint legislative committee investigating Communist influence behind racial disturbances. In a letter to State Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the joint committee, Wright said:

"It is not my province here to evaluate Mr. Johnson's charges against other groups, but I can say unequiovcally that the statements which he is quoted as making about the Southern Regional Council are utterly false. If this witness made the statements attributed to him under oath, he is guilty of the grossest kind of perjury."

Wright, who said the Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944, listed the incorporators as Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, the late Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, and Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution.

"The Council has never been influenced by Communists or had the slightest sympathy for Communist doctrine. Any sober scrutiny of its record will confirm this fact," Wright wrote Rainach. In Atlanta Ralph McGill said Johnson obviously confused the Southern Regional Council with the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare. He said it was an error "commonly made by uninformed persons."

WRIGHT DEFENDS REGIONAL GROUP

Times-Picayune - March 19, 1957

Testimony of a witness who told the Louisiana joint legislative committee investigating Communist influence behind racial disturbances that an organization known as the Southern Regional Council was formed by Communists was termed "fantastic" Monday by M. A. Wright, President of the organization. The witness was Manning Johnson, Washington, D. C., who described himself as a former Communist. He testified at the joint committee hearing March 8 in Baton Rouge that the Southern Regional Council was formed by a Communist named James E. Jackson. In a letter to Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the joint committee, Wright stated, "It is not my province here to evaluate Mr. Johnson's charges against other groups, but I can say unequivocally that the statements which he is quoted as making about the Southern Regional Council are utterly false. If this witness made the statements attributed to him under oath, he is guilty of the grossest kind of perjury.

Referring to the testimony concerning Jackson, the letter says, "These allegations are fantastic, as even a casual inquiry into the facts would establish at once, The Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944 by some of the South's most distinguished leaders, white and Negro. The details of its founding were public knowledge, having been reported fully in reputable newspapers throughout the nation. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, the late Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, the late Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, and Mr. Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution." Wright wrote that neither the James E. Jackson in question "nor anyone else bearing that name was involved in this organization at its founding or at any other time. The Council has never been influenced by Communists or had the slightest sympathy for Communist doctrine. Any sober scrutiny of its record will confirm this fact."
The letter called Johnson's testimony "uninformed" and "irresponsible" in nature. In connection with the Witness' reference to Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Wright said, "According to the Times-Picayune story, Mr. Johnson inaccurately identified Bishop Arthur J. Moore, one of the leading and most widely known bishops of the Methodist Church, as a Negro. This inaccuracy characterizes his testimony on the larger and more important matters mentioned above.

"It is distressing to see a legislative body of the State of Louisiana used as a forum for false and abusive charges against responsible and patriotic citizens, made by an ex-communist who apparently puts little value on the truth," Wright wrote to Rainach.

NOCORR Vol. 1 REPORT No. 2 - October, 1953

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ATTENDS WORKSHOP

Rabbi David Fichman attended a Workshop at Highlander School from July 12-19, relative to Supreme Court Decisions affecting the schools. Several letters of commendation have been received on the fine contribution Dr. Fichman made. He will report on this meeting in the near future. Watch for your notice.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The Program Committee, Mrs. T. Jeff Feibleman, chairman, has had several meetings during the summer months and presented its report for action to the Executive Committee on September 8.

ACTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

With public attention currently focused on problems pertaining to schools throughout the country, it was felt that NOCORR should think in program terms of "EDUCATION FOR ALL" with our main focus - "THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND THEIR EFFECT ON OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM." Plans are being made to organize Study Committees and Discussion Groups to work with other organizations.

An effort is being made to secure an outstanding speaker for a large membership meeting in late October or early November. NOCORR is now in correspondence with Senator Fulbright and Dr. Mordecai Johnson about this meeting.

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE

Miss Ruth Dreyfous, our School Representative for Louisiana, has been vacationing in Europe, but during her absence, Mrs. Marie Pascal of Baton Rouge (former NOCORR member) has been accumulating factual material on negro and white schools in the state, and cooperating with Southern Regional Council in gathering extensive information on public school facilities.

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

WE URGE YOU TO ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS. DUES: $3.00 per year for individual members; $4.00 husband and wife. Membership in NOCORR automatically makes one a member of the Southern Regional Council and the recipient of the NEW SOUTH.

GOOD NEWS

Congratulations to Mr. A.P. Tureaud, attorney, who won his fight in federal court to have his son entered at LSU. A.P. Tureaud, Jr., is now attending the LSU freshman class. Similar suits are in preparation to have three negro students entered at McNeese State College, and four at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.....

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

January 11, 1955

WORKSHOP

MEMBERS PRESENT AT WORKSHOP:

Rev. Carl Lueg.....Lake Charles
Mr. Marion Smith.....Baton Rouge
Miss Mary Dolen.....Shreveport
Mr. Larry Pauseback.....Shreveport
Father O'Shea.....Thibodaux
Father Drolet.....Thibodaux
Dr. Joseph Taylor.....New Orleans
Miss Mary Raymond.....New Orleans
Mrs. Joseph Cohen.....New Orleans
Miss Florence Sytz.....New Orleans
Rabbi Emil Leipziger.....New Orleans
Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Jr.....New Orleans
Dr. Albert D'Orlando.....New Orleans

GUEST SPEAKER:

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

STAFF:

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

Mrs. Betty Cates
Administrative Secretary

Dr. Albert D'Orlando formally opened the Louisiana Council on Human Relations Workshop at 10:15 a.m. at the First Unitarian Church, New Orleans, Louisiana. Dr. D'Orlando stated that he would briefly explain how the organization came into being. The New Orleans Committee on Race Relations which was affiliated with the Southern Regional Council received a communication from the Southern Regional Council informing us of the grant from the Ford Foundation. The Southern Regional Council decided to take the twelve Southern States to attempt to develop state-wide organizations on race relations and human relations and to give them some direction and funds from the grant for an eighteen month period. These organizations are to develop an overall program and at the end of this period of time to be well enough organized to go ahead on their own. The Executive Director of the Council is to travel around the state and set up human relations councils in the major cities of the state of Louisiana. The New Orleans

Committee on Race Relations reorganized under the name of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. We do not wish to keep the organization only in New Orleans. We want to organize to become state-wide with local group committees. Our purpose here today primarily is that of developing for the year a program around which the Louisiana Council on Human Relations can go forward. Mr. Milton C. Vigo was hired in July, 1954 as the Executive Director of the Council. The offices are housed at 308 Board of Trade Annex Building. An organizational chart has been drawn up by Mr. Vigo to show what we are hoping to do in the overall organization. Dr. D'Orlando explained the seven districts of the state--New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Lafayette,--and the Committees--Program, Membership, Publicity, Finance--that would be formed in each of the districts. Our purpose is to bring together people who are concerned about the whole field of human relations. Our major problem is what we can do in the entire matter of helping our schools to integrate. This is properly speaking, what we are here. We are here to develop a program for the year.

Mrs. Hamilton was introduced by Dr. D'Orlando.

MRS. GRACE HAMILTON:

We all have been very much interested in an outline of some of the ideas that some of the people talk about in terms of possible ways to carry on the program. We are all here because you know about the general purpose of the Southern Regional Council and about the hope that in each of the Southern states there can be developed under the guidance and leadership of the SRC a group of citizens who will consider together what the needs of the communities are in which they live and develop a process which will include the work of all the committees of the various districts. One of the jobs of today is for all of us to work together on what all of us have thought about as possibilities of the state as a whole.

Miss Florence Sytz:

The Program Committee of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations had a meeting on Thursday, December 16, 1954 to draw up a tentative program for the state. Mr. Vigo is setting up a Speaker's Bureau. There is the possibility of the distribution of committee projects to the members of the LCHR. We are also suggesting that committees of the membership be set up to discuss with various areas the removal of segregation practices. We don't want to get into big arguements so we thought committees could find out what progress has been made and also the obstacles that are standing in the way of further progress and the next immediate steps. We think committees may meet and discuss our findings but we must have the committee report in writing to have a record of progress going on. The goal of the committee is that of stimulating activity designed to take out segregation in these various organizations. We have listed a number of possible places to start our work.

Miss Hamilton:

Since we have several parts of Louisiana represented here today, I think we could begin by describing the areas in which we hope to expand with more people.

SHREVEPORT

Miss Mary Dolan:

The Friendship House was set up in Shreveport in February, 1954. It is an interracial organization. We have held in the past year about forty forums. These have been interracial meetings. We usually hold discussions on health, education, recreation, etc. We know of nothing specific that has developed from these forums. We have Friendship Houses in five states. It is set up by invitation from the Catholic Bishop of the Dioceses. We are financed from contributions entirely. The staff is volunteer. We live in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. During the past year most of our work has been the forums and going out to meet people and explaining our program. It is an open house where people may come in and have meetings. We have a small children's play program which is interracial. The children come mostly from families that that we have gone out to meet. Some of the white families stopped their children from coming when they discovered it was an interracial play program. The total attendence is usually about 25. The total attendence at the forums for the year is about 200 white and 300 Negro. We have had a number of discussions on the Supreme Court Decision. We are starting this year with one forum a month and with a smaller group so that we may have more discussion and get at the root of some of these ideas on segregation. The churches in Shreveport are still segregated in a sense. Everyone may attend the church but the Negroes are made to feel that they must sit in the back of the church. There are not many Negro Catholics in Shreveport. Most of the children that are in the play program (pre-school age) come from middle and upper class income brackets. I think that the Negro physicians can attend the meetings of the medical society but they are not allowed to become members of the society. One private hospital has Negroes on the staff and they have one day to operate. There was at one time a move to build a Negro hospital. Both white and Negroes in the audience at the forum showed that they did not want a Negro hospital. They want a hospital where both Negro and white may go for treatment on an unsegregated basis. Negro doctors are not allowed to practice in any other hospital except this one private hospital. The Negro doctors in this private hospital bring their own patients and can only treat Negroes. The Negro nurses are scheduled on evening and night shifts which is the time when Negro doctors can operate on the day they are allowed to operate. I think if their is an immergency, a Negro nurse may assist a white doctor. We have two uniformed Negro police in Shreveport. There was a very large vote for amendment 16 in Shreveport. The newspapers supported the amendment wholeheartedly.

Miss Hamilton:

It is up to us to decide which of these problems is of greatest importance to start our work on.

Miss Raymond:

The story goes that one of the reasons that Negro doctors are not permitted to practice in Hospitals in New Orleans is that they are not in the medical society. However, they are not allowed to become members of the society.

Miss Hamilton:

The Professional societies in the area have a lot of control over what is done. The Medical Schools have a lot to say about the practices in many of the hospitals.

BATON ROUGE

Mr. Marion Smith:

Baton Rouge is a little different from the other districts. You will run into more strong feelings of racial prejudice in the Northern part of the state than you will run into in all of the state. I think that there is a lot of Catholic influence in the Southern part of the state. You will find some very strong racial feeling in Baton Rouge. Negroes are admitted to the Graduate school at LSU. They are on the exact same basis as the white students. There is no discrimination whatever. They get their meals, housing, sports tickets, and everything with the white students. Normally in the regular session, we have about 70-80 Negro students. They have all come in by court order. There was once an interracial council set up in Baton Rouge which was doing a fine piece of work. Since the leader of the organization has died, no one has come to take his place. There is a group of whites that show strong objection to it. A couple of years ago the Negroes went on strike against the bus line for bus service and bad treatment. They were also striking for a privately owned Negro bus line and Negro bus drivers. The organization of the strike was quiet and orderly. There was no violence. This did show the people of Baton Rouge that the Negroes can work together. They did get a separate bus line from it and are shown more courteous treatment on the city bus line. A catholic Church in Baton Rouge about two years ago on an experimental basis opened a small school that was completely integrated. When some of the white parents heard about it they objected and took their children out, but some of them left their children in it and it has been increasing every year due to its success. They have had no difficulty with it at all. We have no charity hospital in Baton Rouge. Sick Negroes have to come to New Orleans for treatment. There are only private medical facilities in Baton Rouge. One private hospital will take a very few Negroes in the basement for treatment. There is no tax supported hospital in Baton Rouge. Thirty percent of the population of Baton Rouge is Negroes. There is no restriction on Negroes trying to vote. We do not know if there is any organization in Baton Rouge trying to increase the Negro vote. There was a large vote in favor of segregation in the schools. A methodist minister tried to take action opposing the amendment with an interracial group but was dismissed from his church and left Baton Rouge. At LSU all mixed meetings are out when social activities are involved. Professional scientific meetings may be held with a mixed audience.

THIBODAUX

Father Drolet:

The Catholic Hospital will admit Negroes, but most of the Negroes will come down to Charity Hospital. We do not even have a Negro doctor. I see no improvement in race relations since 1940 which is the last time I was in Thibodaux before recently being sent here. There is a very small vote, both white and Negro. There are some activities to buy the Negro vote. They are sometimes intimidated in elections. There is no sizeable middle class population of Negroes. The economic problems involved with Sugar Cane Industries are holding up progress. The wages are low. Most of the workers in sugar cane fields are Negroes. The sugar industry refused to recognize any organization on the part of the Negro workers. The Supreme Court just passed down a decision prohibiting any activity that will interfere with work of Sugar Cane Industry.

LAKE CHARLES

Rev. Carl Lueg:

There is a more tolerant attitude in Southern Louisiana. There was a large vote for the amendment regarding the Supreme Court Decision. We have an air base where there is no segregation which might help to bring about a better attitude. Industrial Managers are trying to work out race relations in Industry plants. Lake Charles is very well organized in labor unions. We had an interracial meeting of Superintendents and managers of industrial plants. Some managers are trying to place Negro superintendents over the Negro workers. Plasterers and Brick layers unions are practically entirely Negro. There are a few white persons but there is no discrimination. The plants usually vote against the unions, however there are some unions in the industrial plants. McNeese College will admit Negroes this coming semester. They are undergraduates. They are being admitted by court order. There are no Negro police in Lake Charles.

NEW ORLEANS

Rabbi Emil Leipziger:

One of the most constructive things from the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations was the integration of teachers in institutes. These teachers came together to discuss common problems of education in both white and Negro schools. The supply of white teachers who were interested in this project have been drained so the institutes are not held any more. It was part of the system of the public schools and the teachers that attended the institutes were given credit by the public schools for it. During the war we wanted to have a Negro meeting house or sort of hotel for the seamen to come and discuss their problems. It is in the Vieux Carre district. There were very violent discussions in opposition of the meeting place being located in this district. However, it is organized about three years now. Another project of the Committee was bathing facilities for Negroes. There are pools in the Negro parks now. A number of resolutions were passed by various organizations against the amendment to the Constitution regarding the Supreme Court Decision. However, there was a very large vote in favor of the amendment. We now have Negro police in New Orleans.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

There was an interracial luncheon held last week at the YWCA on Gravier. Many influencial organizations were present at this luncheon in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt. There must have been many groups at this luncheon who are interested in our work. We might attempt to call all of the groups who we feel would be interested and find out what each of us is doing and what we can do united.

Something should be done about the attitudes of hotels in respect to any conventions and meetings of interracial groups.

There is also a situation at Charity Hospital whereby a Negro child at the age of 12 is considered an adult and is placed in the adult ward. The Negro childrens wards are not serviced by the volunteers as the other childrens wards are. There are teachers in the childrens wards. The teacher in the ward for the Negro children said they keep the children up in grades while they are in the hospital but when they get out in the community there is no place for them to go.

Tulane University can invite Negroes to address classes if you do not call it to the attention of the directors. We have pending before the board two partitions. One is to admit Negro students to graduate school. School of Social Work partitioned to admit any qualified applicants. There is rumored around the university that they are many request before the board to admit Negroes to many divisions of the university.

There is the question now as to the Supreme Court Decision as to whether the private white institutions will stay white and leave the integration to the state institutions.

There are a number of Negroes attending Loyola University and they have opened the Loyola Field House interracially. It is only the graduate division where the Negroes are admitted without court action.

The State Hospital for the mentally ill located in Mandeville was operating very quietly and systematically on an integrated basis a few years back. There were three divisions, very ill, semi-ill and open wards, all operating on an integrated basis. Then a directive came from the governor of the state that there must be no integration in the hospital. Now that the hospital is segregated, the white patients are still divided into these three divisions. The Negro patients are all in one group. There is no separation of the dangerously ill and the not so violent Negro patients.

In New Orleans the auditorium seems to be softening more towards integration. We understand that the auditorium will be rented to Negroes now.

Mrs. Hamilton:

There are many organizations now that are bringing together white and Negroes on a functioning basis rather than just meeting for the sake of meeting together interracially. On the other hand there is more recognition that people cannot

get things done without all of the people being affected. It is going to be necessary to get people together who are interested in forming and working rather than talking about their feelings to get the job done. When the Supreme Court Decision was handed down, most of the liberal Southern leaders were not prepared for it. It took the wind out of their sails. The decision came before these people were willing to come out publically and say they were in favor of integration. Most of the liberal Southerners were prepared publically to say that they wanted things separate but equal. Even if they feel that segregation is wrong, they cannot publically say that and keep their face publically. On the whole this makes a silence with the exception of the political field which has been on the main the spokesmen against the Supreme Court Decision. It is important in this period to begin to get community leaders, white and Negro, in communication with each other on a group basis. The important thing is that the people who get things done include both white and Negro people. Means should be found to get together about the jobs that have to be done in the communities. It means that when ever there is a group organized, we must make a special effort to be sure that the group is really representative of the two racial groups that have to be influenced to get things done. We must find out and establish touch with all of the other groups that are working in the state and in the community toward this general objective. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations, in order not to get discouraged in the inability to assemble people or to get things done in a mass way, must realize that the work is going to be done through the work of many groups and contacts. If this group is going to be effective, eithis the extent to which it can fit into the work of the organization. It is going to recognize that for the committee to be effective, each member of the committee must feel that it is his own responsibility to get the job done. Each of these people here today will probably know people in their community who will be willing to work for the preparation and the establishment of the Supreme Court Decision. The important thing is the process so that the communities cannot decide themselves. If the process is right, you don't have to worry about what the group decides, because if the group is genuinely interested in the work they are trying to do, the decision will be worthy of them. It is not wise to set goals for ourselves that cannot be reached because of this period and then we will feel defeated.

Miss Raymond:

As the members are divided into committees, it would be very helpful if the state office would give some suggestions to these points of departure from which the local people can know where to begin. Get groups out of your members to pick out themselves what they want to work on.

Mrs. Hamilton:

We must assure individuals that there is so much that individuals can do. I think to appraise what is on people's minds, it is wise to check the newspapers for letters to the editor.

It is important to provide a corrective of what is true that gets into National eyes. SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS gives a correct report of the situation in Southern states. The reports that get into that are highly accurate. It is important that wrong interpretations be corrected.

The executive committee and the nucleus that is here should feel the important thing is to get the representatives in the community where you come from from both white and Negro leaders who can talk together about a specific problem.

The problems are very different in urban and rural districts of the state.

OVERALL PICTURE:

LOUISIANA:

The amendment of the Supreme Court Decision states that Segregated Schools shall be maintained in the state under the power of the state police.

What are the steps toward integration in the schools:

1. Integrate parent-teacher meetings

2. Go down and talk with school board officials and find out the situation.

In spite of this state legislature, the Supreme Court is not going to change its decision, then we have to prepare for it. The schools cannot be integrated against the state law but the people must be prepared for a change before the law can be changed.

We should try to find out the Negro leadership in the different districts.

We may develop a list of about 50 people who could get NEW SOUTH. This will contribute to their knowledge of what is going on. This would be exposure to something which might make a difference.

We as a state organization should encourage local organization. This will not be possible unless they know what they are working for. We as a state organization must offer some leadership to them so that they can know what to get started on when they go back to their respective districts.

The LCHR should take the leadership of drawing together all these different organizations that work for human relations.

Get the individuals together who are willing to talk to other individuals to discuss the situation and find out what can be done and if they are interested in doing something about the problem.

It is important for the white leadership of the community to know what is in the minds of the Negro leadership to know what they are getting together on to be sure that they want to work for this specific project.

Today we are facing a variety of situations. What is true in New Orleans and advisable for New Orleans may not be applicable in other areas of the state.

We cannot change the attitudes of people by just talking about them. There are wrong attitudes on the part of both Negro and white. Attitudes change only by

experience. There is far too much assumption on the part of whites that the changes being made in the status of Negroes are changes that have been granted by whites. On the other hand there are assumptions by Negroes that they have been hard won. There will be over-sensitivity on the part of both races.

There should be groups to work at the universities to try to bring good will to members of both races.

Those who are here should go back and find interested people and call them together. They can then call for a field representative to appoint a chairman to sit on the Executive Committee.

LAKE CHARLES:

Would first like to become better acquainted with the LCHR and then by way of conversation with friends of both races that I feel would be interested in it and have one or two informal meetings and then have a group meeting of about 10 or 12 and have Mr. Vigo come over and speak to us.

SHREVEPORT:

Should get someone besides those of us from the Friendship House so that there may be a difference in the two organizations. Our methods at the Friendship House are a little radical. We will talk to Mr. Vigo about whom he should communicate with in Shreveport.

BATON ROUGE:

There will be no difficulty in Baton Rouge. Have worked in interracial council in Baton Rouge with Dr. Johnson, Dr. Baranco, and Dr. Huggins. Should be able to get together a very good group in Baton Rouge.

THIBODAUX:

There are a number of whites who are interested who will come around with us. We can get a group together and have Mr. Vigo meet with them so that an organization may be created.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. Hamilton:

This has been a very stimulating day and we have had a chance to know exactly what the problems are. We now have the basis for councils in other parts of thestate. It certainly has been profitable to me to have been here to speak with you.

Mrs. Cohen:

We wish to thank Mrs. Hamilton and all of the out of state people as well as those from New Orleans for having helped to make our meeting a success.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Organizational meeting of New Orleans District
Monday, March 14, 1955

On Sunday morning, March 13, I participated in a meeting of SERINCO -- a Catholic student organization working in the field of interracial relations. The meeting took place in Xavier College. It was attended by some 350 students who were racially integrated. Enthusiasm among the students was high. They clearly saw a challenge in the current interracial situation in the South and reiterated several times that as Catholics they could and should lead the way to racial integration. I participated in a panel on "What Cost Discriminatory Practices in Employment?" with two other people -- the Industrial Secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, and Fr. Downey, S.S.J. All in all this was a worthwhile endeavor on the part of the Council and certainly that group of young people can do a great deal in the New Orleans area to help in this transitional period.

New Orleans Commission on Race Relations -- the local branch of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations -- held its meeting the evening of March 14th at Harris's Restaurant in New Orleans. There were some 100 people present, about 50-50 on a racial basis and about 60-40 on a basis of sex.

Marion Wright, President of the Southern Regional Council, was the main speaker. He did an excellent job of pointing up what this group could do in helping to implement the Supreme Court decision in terms of community process and work. Reverend Albert d'Orlando, the president of the Louisiana Council, presided at the meeting and ran it with parliamentary dispatch and efficiency. The New Orleans group elected as president Dr. Taylor, chairman of the Sociology Department of Dillard University; and as vice-president a prominent businessman.

Spent considerable time talking with Milton Vigo about developments in Louisiana and discovered that he has been talking with Reverend d'Orlando and his Executive Committee in terms of the formational structure of the Louisiana Council. He has a good understanding that there is a correlation between the type of work one seeks to do and the kind of organization one creates to do it. There are proposed trips to Baton Rouge and Shreveport in the next few weeks to similarly organize those areas. I would say that we can hope for much from Louisiana, particularly the New Orleans area and that we may expect islands of progress in some of the upstate areas.

I spoke briefly to the assembled group on what is happening in other states and challenged them to become a real island of progress in terms of accomplishment in integration, not only for Lousiana but for the whole South. And I would say that the challenge did not fall on deaf ears or indifferent hearts.

rnf
3/18/55

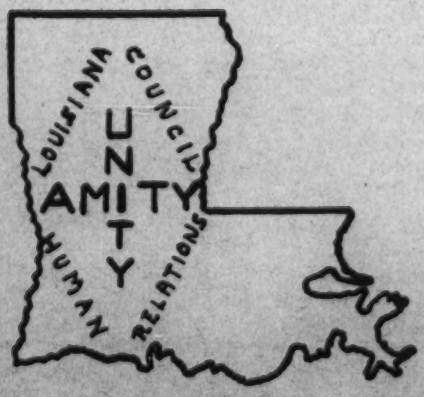
Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

Democracy in Action

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Annual Conference on Human Relations

Saturday, April 30, 1955



American Red Cross Building
2000 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, La.

PROGRAM

9:30 A. M. Registration
Foyer of American Red Cross Building

10:00 A. M. Opening of Conference
Dr. Albert D'Orlando, *presiding*

10:30 A. M. Morning Panel Discussions

11:45 A. M. Luncheon

1:00 P. M. Afternoon Panel Discussions

2:15 P. M. General Assembly
The South and the World Today
Dr. George S. Mitchell, *Executive Director*
Southern Regional Council

3:00 P. M. Election of Officers

3:30 P. M. Adjournment

In this era of international tension and insecurity our people and our leaders are coming to realize the need for better understanding among all of our peoples. The citizens of our state believe that the problems of Louisiana can best be solved through mutual understanding on the part of everyone in the state.

Since one of the objectives of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations *is to provide for a mutual meeting ground where people of good will and of all races and creeds can come together, air their common problems, and achieve honest solutions for the betterment of the communities of Louisiana, the LCHR wishes to extend this invitation to you and your friends to attend its Annual* Conference on Human Relations *to be held at the air-conditioned American Red Cross Building, 2000 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La., on Saturday, April 30.*

Authorities in their respective fields will evaluate the most important problems of our state and their solution in order to effect a reaffirmation of our constitutional principles of freedom, justice and equality.

"In downtown New Orleans with ample free parking space."

MORNING PANEL DISCUSSIONS
10:30 A. M.

RELIGION
Integration in Our Churches

Catholic Churches
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plauche; *Chancellor, Archdiocese of New Orleans*

Jewish Synagogues
Isaac Heller; *Attorney-at-Law; representative of the Jewish faith*

Protestant Churches
Rev. George H. Wilson; *Executive Director, New Orleans Federation of Churches*

BUSINESS----INDUSTRY----LABOR----EMPLOYMENT
The High Cost of Discrimination

Management and Labor
Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J.; *Director, Institute of Industrial Relations and Regent of Law School, Loyola University*

Business and Industry
John J. McCann; *President, McCann's Incorporated, and Chairman, Race Relations Dept., Catholic Committee of the South*

Employment and Incomes
Prather J. Hauser; *Director of Industrial Relations, Urban League of Greater New Orleans*

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Adequate Medical Care for Everyone

Medicine and Medical Societies
Dr. William H. Harris, Jr.; *Chairman, Parochial School Health Committee*

Dr. C. C. Haydel; *Chief of Surgery, Flint-Goodridge Hospital*

AFTERNOON PANEL DISCUSSIONS
1:00 P. M.

EDUCATION

Equal Educational Opportunities for All

Higher Education

Dr. Marion B. Smith; *Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University*

Public Education

Dr. Stanley C. Fitzpatrick; *Director; Research, Census, and Planning Department, Orleans Parish School Board*

GOVERNMENT----POLITICS----LAW

The Role of the People in our Democracy

Law

John P. Nelson, Jr.; *Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans*

Government

C. Cyril Broussard, Sr.; *Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives*

Politics

Bernard T. Engert; *Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives*

COMMUNICATIONS

A True Enlightened Public

Radio and Television

William B. Monroe; *Program Director, WDSU-TV*

Newspapers

Mario Fellom; *Political Reporter, New Orleans* Item
Louisiana Reporter, Southern School News

HOUSING

Adequate Homes for All

Housing Developments

Elliot J. Keyes; *Management Supervisor, Housing Authority of New Orleans*

Slum-Clearance Programs

J. Westbrook McPherson; *Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New Orleans*

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La. Ma 4295

KS

please return to Lampard SNCC

BREAKDOWN OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE LCHR

I. Income from SRC

A. Sent to LCHR from June 1, 1954 to April 30, 1955

1. Salaries.....$5937.00
2. Operating Expenses.....$1800.00

Total $7737.00

B. Remaining money to be sent to LCHR from May 1, 1955 to September 30, 1955.

1. Salaries (Milton C. Vigo & Betty A. Cates).....$3125.00
2. Salary for associate.....$1667.00
3. Insurance and compensation.....$ 471.00
4. Operating expenses.....$ 200.00

Total $5463.00

C. Recapitulation

1. Already sent.....$7737.00
2. To be sent.....$5463.00

Total $13200.00

II. Income and Expenditures from June 1, 1954 to April 30, 1955

A. Incomes

1. From SRC

a. Salaries.....$5937.00
b. Expenses.....$1800.00

Total $7737.00

2. From LCHR

a. Dues.....$ 500.00
b. Donations.....$ 450.00
c. New Orleans Committee on Race Relations.....$1000.00

Total $1950.00

3. Recapitulation

a. From SRC.....$7737.00
b. From LCHR.....$1950.00

Total $9687.00

B. Expenditures

1. Salaries	$5937.00
2. Expenses	$2950.00
Total	$8887.00

C. Difference between income and expenditures

1. Income	$9687.00
2. Expenditures	$8887.00
Total Difference	$ 800.00

III. The difference in the last item in II is the amount remaining in the bank at the end of April 30, 1955.

IV. Probable income for period of June 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955

A. SRC	$13,200
B. Membership	$ 500
C. Donations	$ 450
D. New Orleans Committee on Race Relations	$ 1,000
Total	$15,150

V. Probable expenditures from June 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955

A. Salaries and insurance	$11,200
B. Operating expenses from June 1, 1954 to April 30, 1955	$ 2,950
C. Probable operating expenses from May 1, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1955	$ 3,000
Total	$17,150

VI. The difference between the incomes and expenditures in V is $2000. With $800 in the bank as of May 1, 1955 and $200 more to come from SRC, this would compensate for the $3000 to be spent on operating expenses from May 1, 1955 to September 30, 1955. Therefore, $2000 must be raised by the LCHR to meet the operating expenses for the next five months.

Answers to Questions

1. The use of the $1000 from the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations

Office equipment and furniture	$ 580.00
Travel	$ 100.00
Telephone	$ 85.00
Rent	$ 75.00
Office supplies	$ 60.00
Postage	$ 50.00
Books and subscriptions	$ 25.00
Printing	$ 15.00
Miscellaneous	$ 10.00
Total	$1000.00

MILLERS FALLS
ONION SKIN
COTTON CONTENT

2. Date Milton C. Vigo was paid by SRC - June 1, 1954

3. Amount of salaries drawn from SRC from June 1, 1954 to April 30, 1955

Milton C. Vigo, eleven months	$4583.26
Betty A. Cates, six months	$1354.16
Total	$5937.42

4. Annual Salaries

Milton C. Vigo - June 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955	$6666.67
Betty A. Cates - October 15, 1954 to September 30, 1955	$2395.84
Total	$9062.51

5. Amount remaining out of $11,200 for salaries for Associate Dir.... $1666.67

6. Remaining drawable operating expenses from SRC..... $ 200.00

7. Approximate bank balance as of April 30, 1955..... $ 800.00

8. This is the estimated reasonable and desirable operating expenses from May 1, 1955 to September 30, 1955

Rent	$ 250.00
Postage	$ 200.00
Telephone	$ 120.00
Office supplies	$ 200.00
Printing	$ 400.00
Travel	$ 800.00
Mimeograph machine	$ 500.00
Books and subscriptions	$ 100.00
Dues to SRC	$ 350.00
Miscellaneous	$ 80.00
Total	$3000.00

9. Estimated cost of mimeograph machine: $500-$600

10. Reasonable expectation of money to be raised by LCHR from May 1, 1955 to September 30, 1955.

Dues	$ 250.00
Donations	$ 150.00
Total	$ 400.00

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF APRIL 30, 1955

9:00 A.M.

American Red Cross Building

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Opening of Meeting
2. Reading of minutes of last meeting (dispense)
3. Report of the officers
   A. President: Dr. Albert D'Orlando
   B. Vice-President: Numa Rousseve
   C. Secretary: Rabbi David Fichman
   D. Treasurer: Mrs. C. C. Dejoie, Jr.
   E. Executive Director: Milton C. Vigo
4. Report of Committees
   A. Program: Miss Florence Sytz
   B. Finance: Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger
   C. Membership: Rabbi David Fichman
   D. Publicity: Mrs. Milton Adler
5. District Reports
   A. New Orleans: Dr. Joseph Taylor, President
   B. Baton Rouge: Dr. Marion Smith, Acting Chairman
   C. Lake Charles: Rev. Carl Lueg, Acting Chairman
   D. Shreveport
   E. Monroe
   F. Alexandria
   G. Lafayette
6. Correspondence

MILLERS FALLS
ONION SKIN
COTTON CONTENT

7. Old Business

   A. Associate Director

   B. Finances

8. New Business

   A. Nominating Committee

   B. Election of Officers

9 Adjournment

MILLERS FALLS
ONION SETS
COTTON CONTENT

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

MAY 12 1955

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

APRIL 30, 1955

The Executive Committee Meeting of the LCHR was called to order by Dr. Albert D'Orlando, President, at 9:20 A.M. in the conference room of the American Red Cross Building at 2000 Tulane Avenue.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. Marion Smith
Miss Mary Raymond
✓ Mr. Numa Rousseve
✓ Dr. Joseph Taylor
Dr. Albert D'Orlando
Miss Florence Sytz
✓ Mrs. C. C. Dejoie, Jr.
Father Louis Twomey

MEMBERS ABSENT

Dr. David Fichman
Dr. Emil Leipziger
Mrs. Milton Adler
Mrs. Edith Lashman
Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
✓ Mrs. L. T. Burbridge

GUEST

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

STAFF PRESENT

Milton G. Vigo
Executive Director

Mrs. Betty Cates
Administrative Secretary

Dr. Albert D'Orlando stated that the members of the Executive Committee had been called together primarily to discuss the matter of finances which has come up. This financial problem that has arisen revolves around the fact that the LCHR was organized before any of the other state organizations. This group was organized June 1, 1954, instead of October 1, 1954 as the other state groups. We were confused with regard to finencial arrangement with SRC.

Mr. Milton Vigo - A memorandum came from SRC last April for the Executive Director to be hired by the LCHR (then New Orleans Committee on Race Relations). The date of employment was not indicated. This group (NOCRR) hired MCV June 1, 1954. The first understanding was that the treasury of the NOCRR, $1000, would pay for first four months of director's salary. When the Executive Director went to Atlanta in June, Miss Stoney agreed to pick him up from the first of June, which she did, and has carried MCV to the present time. The $1000 in the treasury of the NOCRR was used for operating expenses. It was then agreed that the extra four months that SRC paid executive director was coming from money set aside for an associate director which would leave approximately

$1700 set aside for associate director. In answer to a recent letter that was sent to Dr. Mitchell, Miss Stoney stated that $2500 was set aside for associate director, none of which could be used for operating expenses or executive director. This would mean that the LCHR has to raise approximately $1700 that has been paid for salary of executive director for the extra four months.

Dr. George Mitchell - The first understanding between Mrs. Adler and Dr. Mitchell was that the NOCRR had $1000 in treasury to start LCHR earlier than October. Dr. Mitchell did not have the money to get the organization started before October. If the LCHR wanted to start early on $1000 that would be fine with SRC. We did not ask the NOCRR to pay the salary from here because of the bookkeeping that would be involved. We decided to pay the money from SRC thinking that the money that you raised would take care of it later on. It was then discovered that the NOCRR treasury was about $850 instead of $1000. In Atlanta we will forget about the $850 and take it as money that was spent to good purpose and you have no obligation to pay it to us. We have now remaining $200 to be drawn by the LCHR from SRC. In order to meet obligations to grant, you have to raise $1800 and you have raised $1000. If you can raise the other $800 plus $200 you have coming from SRC, can you make out until September?

Milton Vigo - Within the next few months we must raise about $3000 for the next six months of operation. Without Associate, we need about $2500 to operate.

George Mitchell - We do not want to release money which has been set aside to associate to states for operation expenses. It makes the states fall into an easy course instead of raising money.

Milton Vigo - If we do have an associate, we cannot do the work unless we have the money to operate on. Would the board think it wise for me to devote some of my time to raising money?

Board thinks it wise to leave raising of finances to finance committee.

George Mitchell - Executive Committee should get behind financial committee to do work of raising funds.

Mary Raymond - The people that have been raising money for the NOCRR have not been working. We need to get these men together. When the money came from SRC, the people thought that the $13,000 did not include salaries. Next year we are going to get less money and in three years we will not get any money at all, so we must get down to raising the money. We have to raise this money now primarily in New Orleans. Until we call together a committee for the purpose of raising money we are not going to get these people to go out and raise the money. They must have a program to present to the people when they go to them to ask for contributions.

Mrs. Adler was suggested to serve on the financial committee along with Mr. Rousseve, Dr. Dent, and Rabbi Leipziger.

Question was raised as to how much money is needed to operate until September 30.

Milton Vigo - We will need between $2000 and $2500 without associate director. In order to organize groups in other parts of the state, I have to have money to operate and to organize these groups.

Albert D'Orlando - I will get in touch with Rabbi Leipziger to see if we can get this group together to start working on raising money. We have not raised money this year from usual people that we have been getting contributions from for the NOCRR.

Mary Raymond - We have set aside $1700 for an associate director. Next year we will get $2500 from SRC for associate. We should raise another $850 so that we can carry him for a shole year. On a basic salary of $5000 per year, we will need $1249.98 to employ an associate from July to September. This would come from $1700 left for associate. Beginning the first of October, we get another $2500 from SRC which will enable us to employ him for another 6 months. At the present we can guarentee a person 9 months of employment. We can use for his expenses part of the $2500 that is to be raise now. We are now in a position to say to a person we will pay you $416 for 9 months and have money for him to travel and we want you to come to work the first of July if the money is raised to operate.

The next thing is for Executive Committee to find a man for the position of associate director.

George Mitchell - Remember that you cannot have an all white staff and expect to raise money from Negroes. The SRC will pay the salary of MCV for the four extra months from the $11,000 set aside for salaries.

End of morning session

Evening Session

Numa Rousseve - I would suggest that we keep the officers which are now in temporarily until October by vote action of the group as of this year only. In the next year we will return to our April election. In October the LCHR hopes to be organized throughout the state at which time an election of officers would include the entire state representation. These officers would serve until April at which time we would return to our April elections as stipulated in the constitution of the LCHR.

Father Louis Twomey - Between this time and October, MCV can go on an organizing campaign for state officers.

Albert D'Orlando - If this meets with the approval of the board, I am suggesting that Dr. Marion Smith of Baton Rouge make the recommendation to the members in this afternoon's meeting.

Milton Vigo - On the matter of an associate director, should we appoint a sub-committee to search for and interview interested and qualified person.

George Mitchell - This organization, as the other organizations throughout the South, should try to have white and colored directors.

Mary Raymond - At this point we are prepared to hire a person for nine months beginning at first of July. At end of this period Dr. Mitchell will have word from Ford Foundation as to whether we can keep the associate director.

Numa Rousseve - Clarence Laws, the present field representative for the NAACP could be very helpful in the selection of a person.

We should try to hire an associate director from the northern part of the state.

We should see if there are any good women in northern part of the state that may be ideal for the position.

Dr. Mitchell finds that women work out swell and do a very fine job.

Appointment of Personnel Committee:

Dr. Joseph Taylor - Chairman
Miss Mary Raymond
Dr. Marion Smith

Meeting adjourned.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

The LCHR will strive to execute an extensive annual program for 1955 as promulgated by these functions:

First, to bring together, in each of the seven districts of Louisiana, citizens - educators, civic and religious leaders, businessmen, lawyers, medical and public health people, newspapermen, radio and T.V. people, labor and governmental officials, etc. - who are interested in and concerned about the ideals and objectives of the LCHR.

Second, from these people to form a group that will be organized to study and evaluate the conditions of the social, public, and private institutions of the communities in each district of the state.

Third, to convoke the representatives of interested organizations - social service groups, religious and fraternal organizations, interracial groups, labor and business units, professional organizations, etc. - in order to formulate a policy about the most important field to be studied, i.e., integration of the public schools.

Fourth, through these citizens and organizations to nurture civic and social agencies and officials who are responsible for the policy and law-making of the communities throughout Louisiana to practice and promote the ideals of equal opportunities for all people of Louisiana.

Fifth, to contrive project(s) in each sizeable community of the state that can be implemented by the professional staff and committees of each district to attain a true democratic society in theory and in practice.

STAFF ACTIVITIES, JULY 1956
(Program)
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Week of July 1-7

The Executive Director at the Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University.

Spoke to Mr. Nijenhuis from Holland who telephoned to speak to the Director about race relations and the problems in the South. Also spoke to Rev. Modchiedler with whom Mr. Nijenhuis was staying during his visit in New Orleans to give him directions in order that Mr. Nijenhuis may stop at the state office for literature.

Spoke to Mrs. Granderson of Xavier University about outline on desegregation in Louisiana.

Gave literature to Mr. Nijenhuis on visit to the state office.

Typed letter to Mrs. Rowland and Miss Osborne which was dictated the previous week. Typed letter to Father McManus, vice-president of the New Orleans Chapter, about the letter to the school board.

Compiled and typed financial report for June.

Typed five-page report of monthly staff activities for June 1956.

Made and mailed checks for rent and telephone.

Checked and clipped items from the three local newspapers for articles pretaining to race, integration, desegregation, schools, etc. and forwarded to SRC.

Mailed copy of staff activities for June to F. Routh, Mrs. Rowland, N. Rousseve, and M. Vigo.

Made model and cut stencil of all three pages of RESEARCH IN ACTION for July 1956. Ran off 450 copies of each page. (Approximately 1400 sheets.)

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in.

Made and forwarded check for office supplies.

Typed report to M. Vigo about activities during the week.

Conferred with the Directors of other state organizations at Fisk about program, membership, community organization, board of directors, etc.

Week of July 8-14

The Executive Director at the Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University.

Compiled and stapled 450 copies of July issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Typed and forwarded copy of restrictive legislation in Louisiana to Mrs. Rowland, the state president.

Typed names and addresses of members in Lafayette and Lake Charles areas for Father Bernard, editor of SOCIAL ACTION, St. Louis University, in order that he may contact these people for information on a project concerning desegregation in southwest Louisiana.

Addressed and stamped return address on 450 copies of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Pasted newspaper clippings in Council scrapbook.

Spoke to the Director of the Federation of Churches of Greater New Orleans about the LCHR's listing in the Federation's directory.

Isolated membership cards of those members whose dues had expired.

Father Bernard of St. Louis stopped at office. Gave names and literature to him.

Conferred with Dr. Mitchell at Fisk about program and financial obligations. Also had a conference with Mr. Routh about state organizations.

Conferred and obtained information from Anna Holden of the Social Science Department at Fisk for RESEARCH IN ACTION material.

Week of July 15-21

Reviewed mail and newsbulletins accumulated while at Fisk.

Listed names and addresses of organizations and individuals to send RESEARCH IN ACTION (additions to mailing list).

Compiled chart of desegregating white institutions in the South and District of Columbia for September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION. Also compiled a chart for desegregating Negro institutions.

Put postage stamps on 450 copies of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Composed "newsletter" for July. Also edited and modeled"newsletter."

Sent receipts to members who sent in memberships during the week.

Folded, sealed, and mailed 46 copies of July issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION to newspapers throughout the state, organizations and individuals throughout the country.

Sent 30 more copies of police issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION and a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT to Mr. Teasley, President of the Louisiana Municiple Police Officers Association, of Shreveport.

Telephoned Mrs. Charles Keller, former member of the library board about services available to Negroes in New Orleans' libraries. Also asked her for $100.00 contribution for the LCHR.

Ran off 400 "letterheads" of NEWS AND VIEWS.

Dictated and typed letter to Mr. Teasley indicating that the police issues would be sent to him under separate cover.

Dictated and typed letter to Mrs. Rowland about Executive Committee Meeting, finances, NEWS AND VIEWS, library questionnaires for Lake Charles and Calcasieu Parish libraries.

Week of July 22-28

Typed stencil for first and second pages of NEWS AND VIEWS and ran off 400 copies of each (800 sheets).

Stuffed NEWS AND VIEWS and RESEARCH IN ACTION, folded, sealed, and mailed 400 copies of RESEARCH IN ACTION and NEWS AND VIEWS to membership and other organizations.

Addressed and forwarded May, June, and July issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION and NEWS AND VIEWS to 62 SRC Board of Directors.

Dictated and typed 33 individual letters to librarians as follow-up letters to a survey pretaining to library facilities and services available to Negroes.

Modeled, typed stencil and ran off 33 library questionnaires and sent letters and questionnaires to 33 librarians throughout the state. (This is the fourth follow-up letter to those libraries that did not respond to the original and follow-up questionnaires on library services in their communities.

Telephoned Dr. Joseph Taylor about use of article in RESEARCH IN ACTION for August. Also spoke to Dr. Taylor about library services to Negroes.

Dictated and typed follow-up letter to 12 institutions of higher learning which did not reply to the original questionnaire sent to them in June. Drafted and typed follow-up questionnaire to 12 colleges, and gave instructions on which ones to send questionnaire.

Dictated list of people to whom to write and call before leaving town.

The Executive Director of the Urban League telephoned about office space in our building and the condition of the present situation in human relations.

Filed through membership cards and listed possible contributors to LCHR. Drew up temporary fund raising program.

Called Bishop Taylor, editor of the CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, about permission to use Dr. Joseph Taylor's article.

Showed the Executive Director of the Urban League office space in the building in which the LCHR is located, and other offices in surrounding areas.

Typed letter to SRC requesting back issues of NEW SOUTH.

Sent receipts to members who sent in membership dues during the week.

Reviewed and surveyed pamphlets, books, and other literature for institutions of higher learning.

Dictated and typed letter to Dr. Mitchell about tax exemption and status of organization.

Dictated letter to Rev. Roach of Lake Charles about enrollment at McNeese State College. Also dictated letter to Dr. Gassner of SLI about enrollment at the Institute.

Dictated and typed letter to Mrs. Alexander about bonus and salary for Miss Bielosh.

Ran off 50 more copies of third page of May RESEARCH IN ACTION in order to send to mailing list.

Ran off 150 additional issues of the police issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION (450 sheets).

Went to the office of the CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and obtained a copy of the July 1, 1956 issue.

Made and mailed check to newspaper for subscription. Made check and went to post office for stamps.

Typed complete article of Dr. Taylor's from the CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Edited Dr. Taylor's article. Reviewed inserts for August issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Typed model for four pages of RESEARCH IN ACTION with quotations for inserts.

Devised inserts for September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

GSM
HCF

Detailed, but not particular
informative.

A. M. D. G.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

B. V. M. H.

Institute of Industrial Relations

SPRING SESSION

1957

MARCH 11th

through

MAY 13th

Telephone
UNiversity 6-5471

OUR OBJECTIVE

"MANAGEMENT AND LABOR—
What Hurts Both Hurts America;
What Is Good for Both Is Good for America."

The Institute of Industrial Relations of Loyola University was founded on October 6, 1947. In the intervening years the Institute has held nineteen regular sessions, and on March 11 of this year it will begin its twentieth session.

In each of these sessions and throughout the nine and a half years of its operation, the Institute has had one principal objective in view. It is to direct its resources toward promoting meaningful harmony in the socio-economic life of the greater New Orleans community. And in wider perspective, it is striving to get southerners ready to face calmly and intelligently the great problems that the South must solve if, in terms of human as well as material well-being for all its citizens, it is ever to realize the magnificent potential which is hers.

Loyola's Institute is not a "labor school" any more than it is a "management school." Neither labor nor management has dictated its policies in the past; neither will do so in the future. The Institute, if you will, is an educational forum which excludes no qualified member of any class or race. It welcomes all men and women who are sincerely interested in learning how better to lead a truly human life in the environment of an industralized America. It lends special, though not exclusive emphasis, therefore, to the field of management-labor relations.

In so doing the Institute recognizes that management cannot do without labor, nor labor without management. Hence it promotes by every means at its command the conviction that management and labor are not irreconcilable antagonists, but members of the same team, each with his own special functions to perform. It is not naive enough, however, to deny that serious areas of disagreement do exist between the two great forces in industry. But it contends, these areas are not described by class conflict in the Marxist sense. Rather they represent a struggle between two parties who mutually endorse the basic premises of the private-enterprise economic system. The struggle revolves around the efforts of both to gain greater shares in the blessings of a democratic economy.

(Continued on Page 5)

PROGRAM FOR THE 1957 SPRING SESSION

Primarily, the program of Loyola's Institute is designed to answer the problems of management and labor. However, enrollment in the Institute is open to all who are interested in this vital aspect of our national life and in the challenge of human relations in general. Thus the Institute courses are planned in such a way as to appeal to a broad cross-section of the New Orleans public. Classes will be held on each Monday evening for ten consecutive weeks from March 11th, through May 13th. All classes will be held in Marquette Hall on the Loyola Campus. There is no charge for tuition. But a registration fee of two dollars is asked as indicating seriousness of purpose.

ORDER OF CLASSES

MONDAY EVENINGS—March 11th Through May 13th

FIRST PERIOD 7:35 to 8:20 ***(Choose One)***

PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE NEWS — Dr. Ryan

Every day in the news, appear items about presidents, kings, prime ministers, generals and a whole host of lesser men and women. Names too like Saigon, New Dehli, Singapore, Port Said, Gaza, Aquaba, not to speak of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Kalamazoo daily hit the headlines. But who these people are, where these places are located, what their background is, what are the issues involved too often are at best only vaguely known. Thus some accurate knowledge of biography, geography and current history would add immeasurably to the profit and interest of those who try to keep up with the news. To help readers better understand and interpret the daily newspapers and the weekly magazines is the aim of this course.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW I — Mr. Lozes

Parliamentary law maintains its distinction of being one of the prime favorites in the Institute's curriculum. This is so because more and more people are becoming increasingly critical of the helter-skelter fashion in which all too many meetings are conducted. Members of a management organization no less than those in a labor union or even in the Junior League should know how to use the rules of proper procedure at their meetings. Otherwise, jagged nerves, loss of valuable time, and inefficient operation will result. This course, then, has as its aim to teach the fundamental laws of parliamentary procedure and to train its members in the practical problems of how to preside over and to participate in an orderly run assembly.

WHAT IS MONEY? — Fr. Yenni

Money in itself has little value but what it does makes the economic world go round. It is at the nerve-center of our economic system. As such, the use of money gives rise to many intriguing and important questions: when does something become money? What are the functions of money? What distinguishes "bad" from "good" money? What is "hard" money? What "soft"? Does the government create money? Do the banks? Is our economy subject to domination by international bankers? These questions are not academic. They intimately affect such vital areas as employment, prosperity, prices, etc. This course will answer these questions and thus explain at least partially the mystery of money, and the key role it has in the economic system.

SECOND PERIOD 8:25 to 9:10 ***(Choose One)***

THE MIDDLE EAST: MIRROR OF THE FUTURE — Dr. Coper

To most Americans until a few months ago, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia were hardly more than names for remote and exotic lands "where the West meets the East." But now almost everyone knows, they make up the most explosive region on earth. Whether we are soon going to have another World War will not improbably be decided in the check-and-counter-check maneuvers now raging in the Middle East. Political, economic and social issues are at stake, the outcome of which will decisively imprint its mark on the future of all nations with the United States at the head of the list. How deeply involved we are and why, are the leading questions this course will attempt to answer.

THE SOUTH: ITS FATEFUL CHALLENGE — Mr. Vigo

These are fateful months in the history of the South. And the manner in which we southerners grapple with and finally solve the problem of race relations will affect the South to the depths of its political, economic and social foundations. The new era can be a glorious one of unprecedented spiritual and material prosperity for a South just now coming into its own. To so fashion this era, however, our thinking and acting must be adjusted to making the fullness of Christian Democracy a reality for all our citizens irrespective of race, color, or national origin. Implied in all this is a challenge the likes of which few if any of us have ever faced. To help Southerners more effectively meet this challenge is the purpose of this course.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRIAL MORALITY — Fr. Twomey

It is one thing to lay down general moral principles to which human conduct should conform. But much more difficult is it to apply these principles to concrete and complex situations, such as prevail in labor-management relations. What of the right of labor and management to organize, of workers to a living wage, of management to a fair profit, of the public to quality goods at reasonable prices, of the Government to intervene in economic affairs, etc.? What of the obligation to observe collective bargaining contracts, of unions to give efficient, honest service to their members, of management to cooperate with unions, etc.? These are some of the special problems with which this course will concern itself.

(Continued on Next Page)

THIRD PERIOD 9:15 to 10:00 *(Choose One)*

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK — Mr. Des Marais

It is a cause of deep concern to thoughtful Americans that so many of their countrymen gladly accept the benefits of citizenship in a Democracy, but are slow to make the sacrifices it demands. Too few are willing to give of their talents and energies either to vote or to take active part in political life. And yet ours, being a representative form of government, must have for its success and continuance not only a loyal but an intelligent participation of its citizens. But this presupposes a fairly wide knowledge of the principles and institutions around which our Democracy has been built. In addition, proper motivation is necessary. This course will concern itself with a review of basic Democratic truths, an explanation of the workings of Democratic institutions, and a stimulation to Democratic political activity.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND THE LAW — Mr. Barker

The growing tendency to rely on legislation as a sort of magic formula to solve problems in industrial relations is a dangerous one. Too often this tendency results in placing false hopes on such statutes as the Taft-Hartley Bill on the national level and the "Right-to-Work" Bill on the state level. The end result is not to bring peace with justice to industrial relations, but on the contrary, to intensify the friction already existing. This is not to deny that some legislation is needed. But it is to say that the less management and labor prove themselves willing and able to settle their own problems, the more legislation, good and bad, they will certainly get. An explanation of the nature and workings of current, and an examination into possible future legislation will form the contents of this course.

HOW TO HANDLE GRIEVANCES — Mr. Morvant

Nothing contributes more to a smooth functioning management-labor relationship than quickly processed and justly settled grievances. Poorly handled or indefinitely postponed settlements are often like festering sores infecting the whole body of employer-employee relations. Skill, fair play and understanding on both sides are indispensable qualities for the satisfactory solution of grievances. And these qualities are especially required in shop stewards and foremen at whose level most grievances should be settled. But many grievances, rightly or wrongly, are sent to arbitration. Hence, the know-how or arbitration is a "must" if long standing bitterness is not to result. From the study of actual cases, this course proposes to show how grievance and arbitration techniques can be made to work effectively and with justice for all concerned.

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REGISTRATION

In the office of the Institute: Monday, March 11th, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Late applicants may register on any Monday night before class.

Also by appointment or by telephone.

For further information apply to:

Rev. L. J. Twomey, S.J., Director

or to Rev. Jacques Yenni, S.J., Associate Director

Institute of Industrial Relations

Loyola University

New Orleans 18, La. Telephone: UNiversity 6-5471

(Continued from Page 1)

That strife should arise in this context is altogether unfortunate. But, human nature being what it is, perfect order in this as in every other aspect of human living is an ideal to be sought for, but, in reality, seldom realized. Yet, persistent effort must be made to reach the ideal if a given phase of human activity is not to degenerate into chaotic disorder.

But the effort cannot be successful without careful preparation and planning. It must be systematic, based on sound principles and practices. Given this type of approach combined with earnest good will, the dimensions of industrial strife can be reduced to a minimum. Within the past twenty years, despite current appearances to the contrary, great progress has been made in narrowing the division between management and labor. This progress is the result largely of the growing realization that the key to good industrial relations are good human relations, and that good human relations do not just happen. They must be won through as careful thought and action as are devoted to achieving technological advancement.

Basic to good human relations is the recognition of man's, every man's dignity, as the created image of God. In this consists the essential dignity of all men whether they be the top-placed executives of gigantic business firms or the obscure wielders of shovels in a ditch. In man's origin in God and in his destiny to go back to God are rooted his human rights—rights beyond the reach of men and government. These are elementary truths; simple, yet the most fundamental of all truths.

Loyola's Institute wholeheartedly accepts these truths. Although it gives its members a wide variety of course-offerings dealing with the theoretical as well as the practical sides of unions, corporations, collective bargaining, etc., it never loses sight of its ultimate goal. And this is to anchor its entire curriculum firmly on the recognition of man's dignity and all that it implies. Thus it is helping to fashion the world of work so that belief in, respect for, and protection of man's supreme value, as an individual and as a social being, will become the great motivating principles in human and industrial relations. By so doing Loyola's Institute of Industrial Relations is making its full contribution to that peace with justice and charity for the lack of which our civilization is threatened with disaster.

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COURSES LEADING TO A CERTIFICATE

No academic degree is issued by the Institute of Industrial Relations. Yet it is fitting that some tangible recognition should be given for attendance at and progress in the various courses of the curriculum. Accordingly, it is the policy of the Institute to award certificates to those fulfilling the following conditions:

1. Nine courses must be taken.
2. At least seven of the ten classes in each course must be attended.

FACULTY—1957 SPRING SESSION

The members of our Faculty are respected and esteemed in their fields because of their knowledge, experience and unselfish devotion to the cause of better Labor-Management relations. Their sole reward is the satisfaction of knowing that, through the service they are rendering to others, they are making possible the Institute's contribution to a stronger and more unified America.

MR. PAUL BARKER

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B., LL.B.
Member of Louisiana State Bar Association

DR. RUDOLPH COPER

Graduate of University of Berlin, Ph.D.
Professor of Finance and Economics
College of Business Administration, Loyola University

MR. PHILIP H. DES MARAIS

Graduate of the College of St. Thomas, A.B.
Graduate of Georgetown University, M.A.
Exec. Vice-Pres. St. Mary's Dominican Coll.

MR. FELICIEN Y. LOZES

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B., LL.B.
Member of Louisiana State Bar Association

MR. RAPHAEL H. MORVANT

Member of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce
Arbitrator with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Assn.
Industrial Relations Consultant

DR. STEPHEN P. RYAN

Graduate of St. Joseph College, A.B.
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania, M.A.
Graduate of National University of Ireland, M.A.
Graduate of University of Ottawa, Ph.D.
Head of Department of English, Xavier University (N. O.)

FATHER L. J. TWOMEY, S. J.

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B.
Graduate of Institute of Social Sciences
(St. Louis University), M.A.
Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University

MR. MILTON VIGO

Graduate of Tulane University, A.B., B.S.
Executive Director, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

FATHER JACQUES E. YENNI, S. J.

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B.
Graduate of St. Louis University, M.A.
Graduate of University of California, Ph.D.
Associate Director of Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

JANUARY, 1955

At the Program Workshop for 1955 held on January 11, the general program of the LCHR was formulated. Representatives from five of the seven districts of the LCHR evaluated the conditions and degree of integration in their respective areas. Plans were devised to organize the districts of the LCHR.

Letters and copies of SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH were sent to the mayors of the principal cities of Louisiana and to the superintendents and presidents of the sixty-four parish school boards. The existence and objectives of the LCHR were made known to the major chambers of commerce of Louisiana through correspondence.

Surveys were mailed to the colleges and universities of Louisiana to determine the degree of integration in each institution of higher learning. Replies were received from about fifty percent of the institutions. Some of the replies indicated that the statistics on the number of Negroes enrolled were not available although it is known that they are enrolled.

The executive director participated twice in a round table discussion of "Hate Group Tactics" and "How to Combat Hate Groups on a Community Level" on radio station WMRY in New Orleans. Conferences were held with the other participants in order to stimulate their interest in the mechanics of the LCHR.

The executive director had a conference with Louisiana reporter of the SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS in order to orient him with the LCHR's policies. Contacts were made with people who favor our policy and objectives - Public Relations Director of the city of New Orleans, Program Directors of the two New Orleans T.V. stations, Editor of New Orleans Item, reporters from Times-Picayune, etc.

Plans were made to set up meeting to organize New Orleans district of LCHR.

The executive committee participated in an interracial meeting at which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was the guest speaker.

Correspondence with Baton Rouge representative of LCHR indicated that the Baton Rouge district will be ready for organizational meeting in latter part of February.

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APR 4 1955
for Central file
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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

MARCH, 1955

Organized New Orleans District of the LCHR at the Annual Meeting. Marion A. Wright, President of SRC, spoke on the Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision. The following officers were elected: Dr. Joseph Taylor, Dillard University, President; Isaac Heller, Vice-President; Sadie Barrow, Secretary-Treasurer. The officers will meet to appoint chairman to formulate a program for the New Orleans area.

Please note in file of state office

February issue of NEW SOUTH, "New Ways on the Campus" sent to all the university libraries in Louisiana and to all libraries in New Orleans and seven other district libraries.

Invited about 200 leaders in Baton Rouge area to form an interracial group-the Baton Rouge District of the LCHR. President and executive director met with these leaders who set up a Planning Committee which will study ways and means of surveying the problems of the Baton Rouge area.

Contacted leaders in various fields - law, politics, government, education, radio & TV, newspapers, housing, religion, business, industry, labor, medicine, and public health, etc. - to serve on panels at state-wide conference on April 30.

Making plans to organize Lake Charles District of the LCHR second week in April.

Conferred with medical men about possibility of integrating New Orleans Medical Society.

Helped to promote college interracial day held at Xavier University on March 13.

Staff — Read for Sa Comments file.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

APRIL, 1955

Executive Committee meeting held at which main discussion was financial problem of LCHR. Board decided to have Dr. Mitchell come day earlier than scheduled to help them on financial problem.

The New Orleans District officers met to set up the committee chairmen and Program for the New Orleans area.

The LCHR sent out approximately 2000 invitations to Annual Conference on Human Relations. This 2000 included principals of schools throughout the state; superintendents of schools; presidents of school boards; ministers, rabbies, and priests; labor unions; people in the field of employment; hospitals; institutions of higher learning throughout the state, that is faculty members of the departments of education, sociology, and psychology; to the leaders in the fields of law, government, and politics; radio and television stations; newspapers; and those concerned with housing in the state. News releases about the conference were sent to the 25 leading newspapers on Louisiana. Our promotional pamphlet was sent with the invitations. The Annual Conference on Human Relations received publicity before and after the conference from the five newspapers in New Orleans. The panelists at the conference were as follows: Religion: Catholic Churches; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plauche, Chancellor, Archdiocese of New Orleans; Jewish Synagogues; Isaac Heller, Attorney-at-Law; Protestant Churches; Rev. George H. Wilson, Executive Director, New Orleans Federation of Churches -- Business, Industry, Labor, Employment: Management and Labor; Rev. Louis J. Twomey, Director Institute of Industrial Relations and Regent of Law School, Loyola University; Business and Industry; John J. McCann, President, McCann's Incorporated, and Chairman Race Relations Department, Catholic Committee of the South; Employment and Incomes; Prather J. Hauser; Director of Industrial Relations, Urban League of Greater New Orleans -- Medicine and Public Health: Dr. William H. Harris, Jr., Chairman, Parochial School Health Committee; Dr. C. C. Haydel, Chief of Surgery, Flint-Goodridge Hospital -- Education: Higher Education; Dr. Marion B. Smith, Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University; Public Education; Dr. Stanley C. Fitzpatrick, Director, Research, Census, and Planning Department, Orleans Parish School Board -- Government, Politics, Law: Law; John P. Nelson, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans; Government; C. Cyril Broussard,Sr., Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives; Politics; Bernard T. Engert, Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives -- Communications: Radio and Television; William B. Monroe, Program Director, WDSU-TV; Newspapers; Clarence Laws, Field Secretary, NAACP -- Housing: Housing Developments; Elliot J. Keyes, Management Supervisor, Housing Authority of New Orleans; Slum-Clearance Programs; J. Westbrook McPherson, Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New Orleans. Dr. George S. Mitchell was guest speaker at the Conference. The Title of his speech was "The South and the World Today". There were about 100 persons in

attendance at the Conference. Seventeen persons joined the membership of the LCHR at the Conference.

Executive Director spoke on the Organization, its program, and its annual conference on a Round Table Discussion Radio Program.

The Baton Rouge District of the LCHR had a planning Committee meeting at which the following temporary officers were elected: Marion B. Smith, Chairman; Mr. J. B. Cade, Secretary; Mr. Julius A. Bahlinger, Treasurer; Major Fred C. Frey, Vice-President; and Dr. H. Horne Huggins, Vice-President. The Executive Director is to meet this coming Monday, May 2, with the Baton Rouge District to set up plans for a Community Survey.

Executive Director will meet with Lake Charles Citizens Wednesday, May 4, to make plans to form the LCHR, Lake Charles District.

The LCHR is steadily receiving replies from the Promotional Pamphlet sent out with invitations to the Annual Conference on Human Relations.

Return for
La. file
on "Reports
+ Meeting"

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Southern Regional Council

_____, 194__

TO: _____ ☐

FROM: _____

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information	( )	4. Reply	( )
2. Consideration	( )	5. Suggested Reply	( )
3. Recommendation	( )	6. Signature	( )

7. Please circulate to:

Director	( )	Sec'ty.-Treasurer	( )
Associate Director	( )	_____	( )
Pub. Relations Dir.	( )	_____	( )
_____	( )	_____	( )

8. Please return to this office. ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing ( )

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

FILE COPY

JUNE, 1955

Executive Director attended semi-annual meeting of all state affiliates of Southern Regional Council held in North Carolina at Camp New Hope.

Executive Director met with president of LCHR in his office with group to discuss Integration in Public Schools.

Met with group at International House for discussion in Integration in Public Schools.

Executive Director attended Forum sponsored by Group & Recreation Division of the Council of Social Agencies on "The Responsibility and Contribution of Group Work and Recreation in Racial Integration". Dr. Joseph Taylor, President of the New Orleans Chapter of the LCHR was one of the forum leaders. Many of the Board Members attended the Forum.

Frank Leacher from the Ford Foundation visited New Orleans and the office of the LCHR on his tour through the Southern States to find out what the States are doing. Made personal contact with many of the members of the LCHR responsible for starting New Orleans Committee on Race Relations and, consequently, LCHR. Conference held in office of LCHR with executive director, Mr. Leacher, Dr. Joseph Taylor, and Mrs. Jane Lemmon.

Sent out 208 notices to Baton Rouge residents informing them of General Membership meeting of Baton Rouge Chapter of LCHR to be held on June 27. Mr. Bernard T. Engert, member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, will be guest speaker.

Executive Director spoke to a group of Executives from Good Citizen's Life Insurance Company. Received contribution from same. Group interested in aiding LCHR in publicizing program of LCHR.

The Baton Rouge Group voted to affiliate themselves with the LCHR under name of Baton Rouge Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

JULY, 1955

Executive Director met with President of New Orleans Chapter of LCHR to discuss the implementation of the program of the New Orleans group and also to discuss membership.

Executive Director met in Lake Charles with group who decided to affiliate with the LCHR and be known as the Lake Charles Chapter of the LCHR. Temporary chairman is Kenneth Dixon, editor of LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS. The other officers are R. C. Reynaud, Vice-President; Mrs. Doretha Combre, Secretary; Mrs. Whitman, Treasurer. A committee has been established to study the projects which the Chapter should undertake. The committee will report back on August 17. The Executive Director explained the most pressing problems in the state today - a formation of a group to ease the tensions and promote better understanding; to study the school situation in the light of integration the public schools.

Letters were sent to active members of the New Orleans group asking them to help promote membership contributions.

Executive Director met with director of ADL to discuss the integration in the public schools in New Orleans.

Plans have been set up to have a meeting in Alexandria in August.

GSM
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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

AUGUST, 1955

The Lake Charles District program committee, after having studied the areas of activities and the projects that could be undertaken, suggested to the executive board that the most immediate project which should undertaken by the group was the preparing of communities in the district for the integration of the public schools. Upon the approval of this suggestion two special committees were appointed (1) Official Committee: Chairman, Federal District Judge, Preston L. Savoy - to contact and confer with the school officials in the district. (2) Research Committee: Chairman, Rev. Clement Roach - to study the geographical districts, the number of non-white and white children, housing patterns, etc., of the communities in the district. Both committees are to report the initial steps of their findings at the Sept. 14 meeting. The program committee will continue to study and suggest areas and projects to be worked on.

Letters were sent to and contacts were made by a group of Alexandria citizens to hold an organizational meeting of Alexandria district. The group at the meeting related that the main achievement at this time was this meeting on an interracial basis and the candid expression of certain citizens of the community. However, it was felt that another meeting should be held with a more representative cross-section of the white community leaders. Prior to the forecoming meeting the ministers are going to contact the responsible leaders to explain the purposes of the human relations group. It is hoped that a state leader - such as a judge - will be able to address and sell the idea of the importance of community and human relations. Rabbi Shur is the group leader.

With the closing of the Friendship House, Shreveport, new contacts were made to get a group started there. Rabbi David Lefkowitz hopes that by the 1st of Oct. a meeting can be held so that the executive director may explain the objectives and accomplishments of the Council.

Letters were sent to the members of the New Orleans District in order to get an expression of interest in various projects to be undertaken.

At the state executive committee, Fred. B. Routh & Dr. C. H. Parrish explained the criteria of evaluating the work of the SRC and its state-affiliated organizations. The problem of finances was presented to the group. The personnel committee is to screen the applicants for the position of associate director.

The Baton Rouge District held a meeting to discuss the relationship of its treasury and dues to the state council. Upon clarification by the state executive committee, the district will continue its method of financing. The chairman of the research committee is being sought.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, La.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1955

A general membership meeting of the New Orleans Chapter of the LCHR was held at the beginning of the month. There was a very good discussion on present problems. Out of this discussion came the proposal to set up an action committee to begin to work towards clearing these problems. The Action Committee was appointed and held its first meeting on October 27. Many things were brought out at this meeting and the following two decisions reached: (1) A letter will be drafted by Milton Vigo, Joseph Taylor, Issaac Heller. This letter will be sent to the Orleans Parish School Board offering the assistance of the LCHR towards integration of the public schools. (2) Two of the members of the Action Committee were appointed to survey the situation of segregation at Audubon Park with a view towards rectifying the present situation.

The first state executive committee meeting comprising of representatives from other parts of the state was held in Baton Rouge. Financing and program and the hiring of the associate director were discussed at this meeting.

Executive Director met with Father Meyer of Jesuit Bend regarding the incident of the Negro priest being prevented from saying Mass. Executive Director offered assistance of the LCHR and explored possibility of starting a human relations council in Jesuit Bend. This would not be practical at this time.

The Baton Rouge Chapter of the LCHR met on October 18--again on October 28 at which time they were to hear the report of the Committee on Health Survey. Baton Rouge will begin health survey shortly.

Lake Charles district meeting held October 20. Their efforts will be concentrated presently on a membership drive.

Executive Director traveled through Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Alexandria seeking state officers for election in November.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER, 1955

Executive director conferred with Ass. Superintendent of New Orleans Police Department. Plan to have a personal conference in the near future about situation in New Orleans.

Executive Director met in Lake Charles with Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, attorney, who is the nomination for president of the LCHR, to orient her with LCHR.

Surveys included with letters sent to Libraries throughout Louisiana. Surveys were to determine facilities available to citizens regardless of creed, race, or national origin.

Executive Director met with officers of New Orleans Chapter to draft letter to be sent to Orleans Parish School Board offering assistance in bringing about integration in public schools.

Baton Rouge Chapter meeting--group decided to postpone having health survey after plans were made for survey at present time.

New Orleans Chapter meeting--letter to be send to Orleans Parish School Board presented to and approved by members. Draft of constitution of local group presented to members.

Annual fall State meeting for election of temporary state officers set up for December 15. Notices sent to members throughout State.

Lake Charles Chapter meeting--group decided to concentrate efforts on membership drive and trying to convince ministers of ideals of LCHR.

Executive director trying to make contacts in Shreveport area and to stimulate Alexandria group.

STAFF ACTIVITIES, AUGUST 1956
(Program)
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Week of July 29-August 4

The Executive Director at two weeks annual unit training with U. S. Army Reserve, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Checked and clipped items from the three local newspapers for articles pretaining to race, integration, desegregation, schools, etc.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in to office.

Composed and typed a letter to Mr. Routh about program report and executive director being out of town.

Prepared monthly membership list which was forwarded to SRC with check.

Sent 74 membership notices with 74 letters to 74 expired memberships in New Orleans. Also sent 22 membership notices to 22 expired memberships throughout the rest of the state.

Compiled and typed financial report for July.

Completed 12 individual follow-up questionnaires and 12 individual letters to the institutions of higher learning which did not respond to original questionnaire, and mailed.

Made and mailed checks for rent and telephone.

Typed letters of appreciation for contributions sent in by members.

Typed request to SRC for literature.

Remodeled all 4 pages of August RESEARCH IN ACTION with inserts. Typed stencil for first page of August RESEARCH IN ACTION and ran off 700 copies of first page.

Week of August 5-11

The Executive Director at two weeks annual unit training with U. S. Army Reserve, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in.

Spoke to Rev. McManus, vice-president of the New Orleans Chapter, who telephoned to speak to the Executive Director who was out of town.

Removed name of member from membership files upon request.

Typed and sent report of activities to Executive Director at beginning of week. Also typed another report and forwarded copy of August RESEARCH IN ACTION to Executive Director at end of week.

Checked and clipped newspaper items and forwarded to the SRC for the last two weeks.

Typed second, third and fourth pages of August RESEARCH IN ACTION and ran off 700 copies of each (2100 sheets).

Compiled and stapled 700 copies of August issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Week of August 12-18

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in.

Sent 18 membership notices and 18 letters to 18 prospective members.

Spoke to Rev. McManus, vice-president of the New Orleans Chapter, about project of having forum and workshops for catholic clergy on desegregation.

Dictated and typed letter to Dr. Mitchell and sent carbon copy to F. Routh and Mrs. Rowland about financial status of the LCHR.

Made and mailed checks to SRC and companies for office supplies.

Telephoned Rabbi Bergman, president of the New Orleans Chapter of the LCHR.

Dictated and typed letter to Mrs. Rowland about state meeting and finances.

Dictated and typed letter to registrars of Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeastern Louisiana College about statistics of student enrollment. Typed forms for questionnaires to both colleges.

Spoke to Mrs. Septima Clark of Highlander, Tennessee who telephoned about workshops.

Called Rev. Twomey about enrollment at Loyola University.

Checked and cut clippings from newspapers and forwarded to SRC.

Telephoned Rabbi Bergman again about fall program for the New Orleans Chapter, state meeting, and office space.

Compiled statistics in plain outline for September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Visited various offices in business area for new office space.

Reviewed financial aspects of LCHR for coming year.

Had conference with university student from Massachusetts recommended by the SRC--gave survey of the situation of race relations in Louisiana.

Spoke to a reporter from the Louisiana Weekly who telephoned about the letter sent from this office concerning the segregated teachers workshop.

Addressed, stamped return address, put postage stamps on, folded, sealed, and sent out 500 copies of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Ran off 325 copies of letterhead of NEWS AND VIEWS. Drafted contents, typed model, cut stencil, and ran off 325 copies of August NEWS AND VIEWS.

Stuffed NEWS AND VIEWS and mailed with RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Week of August 19-25

Sent out 18 copies of May, June and July issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Purchased and mailed copy of book requested by member of Lafayette Chapter of LCHR.

Isolated membership cards of those members whose dues had expired.

Ran off an additional 120 copies of July issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION (360 sheets).

Checked and clipped articles from newspapers.

Dictated and typed letters to two members of Lake Charles Chapter requesting the number of white and Negro students at McNeese State College of LakeCharles.

Dictated and typed letter to Rabbi Bergman about legislative acts pretaining to segregation. Also typed and forwarded with letter to Rabbi Bergman a digest of legislative acts pretaining to segregation.

Called public relations person at Xavier University about number of white and Negro students enrolled.

Reviewed Southern School News for statistics about desegregation in Louisiana colleges.

Compiled statistics on names and numbers of universities both Negro and white that desegregated in the 17 southern states.

Drafted and dictated form letter to be typed individually to those members whose membership dues have expired in the last year and request renewal.

Typed 20 individual letters to members whose membership had expired and enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope and membership blank.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent dues in.

Made and sent check to printer for RESEARCH IN ACTION letterhead and envelopes.

Dictated and typed 5 page program report for July and sent copy to F. Routh and Mrs. Rowland.

Sent letter of appreciation to member who sent in contribution.

Sent two copies of "Race and Law Enforcement" to police officer in Caddo Parish upon request.

Week of August 26-September 1

Typed and mailed 40 individual letters to members whose memberships had expired, and enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope and membership blank.

Pasted newspaper clippings in Council scrapbook.

Checked and clipped articles from newspapers.

Spoke to the editor of the Louisiana Weekly who called about obtaining the list of names of the White Citizens Council of New Orleans. Also asked Director to furnish information that may be pertinent to the desegregation problems.

Compiled information from various sources on the progress of desegregation in Louisiana and the restrictive legislative enactments to prohibit the continuation of integration.

Typed an individual letter of appreciation to member who sent in contribution.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to those members who sent memberships in to office.

Modeled "cover" for future issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Partially filled out tax-exemption forms.

Continued with the drafting of the September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Prepared and forwarded monthly membership list to SRC.

Compiled and typed financial report for August.

Telephoned lady from Japan who called to set up conference for this week end.

Gave names and addresses of members in Baton Rouge to member of New Orleans Chapter and social worker in New Orleans who will do graduate work at the LSU School of Social Work.

Dictated and typed 5 page program report for August and sent copy to F. Routh and Mrs. Rowland.

STAFF ACTIVITIES, SEPTEMBER 1956
(Program)
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Week of September 2-8

Checked and clipped newspaper items and forwarded to SRC for the last two weeks.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in to office.

Re-drafted, typed, and modeled wording of information about LCHR to be printed in RESEARCH IN ACTION on the inside rear and outside of cover.

Visited postoffice to obtain information about mailing permit for RESEARCH IN ACTION and obtained blank for non-profit organization.

Revised and added pages to directory of Council of Social Agencies.

Called Rev. Twomey about information concerning the number of Negroes at Loyola University.

Called Dr. Fenton to request an article about voting in Louisiana for the October issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Called and then visited the state vice-president to obtain signatures for checks.

Made and mailed checks to SRC for NEW SOUTH, and for rent, telephone, office supplies, and revised copy of welfare agencies.

Called four different printers to make arrangements to obtain estimates for printing of RESEARCH IN ACTION. Had conference with these printers about estimates for cost of printing cover and inside subject matter on an annual and on a monthly basis.

Telephoned salesmen for prices on addressing machines. Conferred with salesman at office about addressing machine.

Conferred with Paul Anthony of SRC, who was conducting research of resistance groups in the state of Louisiana. Gave the names of organizations and leaders and telephone numbers of groups and people involved in resistance movements. Generally gave picture to Mr. Anthony about conditions and situation in New Orleans and Louisiana. Also made available to Mr. Anthony news clippings and biographical sketch of some of the resistance leaders.

Continued with tabulation in attempts to complete information of institutions of higher learning for September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION. Checked inserts for September R in A.

Telephoned Clarence Laws, field secretary for the Louisiana NAACP, for information.

Sent pamphlet and note to police official who requested literature from state office.

Pasted newspaper clippings in Council scrapbook.

Typed 21 individual letters to members whose memberships had expired and enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope and membership blank.

Removed names from membership files of those members who requested resignation from the Council because of the state segregation laws.

Typed the list of total membership of LCHR on address labels for September RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Week of September 9-15

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in to office.

Checked and clipped items from the three local newspapers.

Dictated and typed letter to Mrs. Rowland about state executive committee meeting, budget, and libraries.

Spoke with Ashton Green about racial problems in Louisiana and its various cities.

Made and mailed checks for office supplies, typewriter service, and three months' subscription to daily paper.

Typed letter of thanks for contribution to member.

Called Director of Anti-Defamation League about resistance groups in the city and in the state.

Spoke to president of large catholic men's organization about the possibility of Archbishop Rummel answering the accusations by the president of the New Orleans White Citizens Council.

Continued with cover for RESEARCH IN ACTION -- photo and overlay; format and material.

Went to printer's with material for cover of RESEARCH IN ACTION and discussed plans for different types of layouts.

Checked membership files for possible duplications.

Typed copy of Dr. Mitchell's letter and sent to Mrs. Rowland.

Dictated and typed letter to building manager where state office is located to renew lease for the next year.

Continued to type addresses of mailing list for September R in A.

Separated addressing labels (approximately 800).

Pasted clippings in Council scrapbook.

Spoke to Rev. Twomey of Loyola University about Citizens Council's accusations, and Negroes at Loyola University.

Had numerous telephone conversations and conferences with printer about cover of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Dictated and typed letter to Paul Anthony about resistance movements and about ADL and sent newspaper clippings.

Continued with the arrangement and re-arrangement of the statistics and charts of institutions of higher learning in Louisiana.

Went with printer to Chamber of Commerce for photos for cover of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Spoke to spiritual director of large Catholic men's organization who called about a conference with Archbishop Rummel regarding White Citizens Council.

Proof-read cover of RESEARCH IN ACTION and explained the format for cover.

Ran off 400 copies of letterheads for September NEWS AND VIEWS.

Re-typed various charts for institutions of higher learning.

Week of September 16-22

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in to office.

Checked, clipped, and forwarded newspaper articles to SRC.

Set up format for first and third pages of RESEARCH IN ACTION. Re-added material for these two pages. Typed charts for pages four and five for RESEARCH IN ACTION including footnotes.

Dictated and typed letter to Mrs. Rowland about state meeting.

Called A. P. Tureaud about litigation concerning the enrollment of his son at LSU undergraduate school.

Proof-read cover of RESEARCH IN ACTION and went to printer's to discuss corrections and changes. Also explained the make-up for September issue of R in A -- how charts are to be made with footnotes.

Secured and added names to mailing list for RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Called public relations department at Xavier University about the number of white students.

Sent copies of previous issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION to new members on mailing list.

Worked on finished product of RESEARCH IN ACTION: re-phrased, re-worded, corrected, extracted, inserted, phrases and words of September issue of R in A.

Typed and modeled the re-draft for each page of RESEARCH IN ACTION after calculating the number of lines per column per page.

Made tabulation of the number of New Orleans members whose memberships are up to date.

Isolated membership cards of those members whose dues had expired.

Sent another letter to Mrs. Rowland about state meeting.

Had conference with a Mrs. Weik of Community Relations Committee of Cincinnati, Ohio who was passing through the city. Discussed and explained the conditions and situations in New Orleans, Louisiana, and South. Gave names and directions of those people in New Orleans with whom Mrs. Weik may confer.

Made additional needed membership application blanks.

Worked on books to be listed in MAY WE RECOMMEND THIS MONTH.

Once again re-added and re-modeled printed material for September issue of R in A. Also modeled charts for publication. Selected and typed inserts. Made up insert for subject matter for October issue. Reviewed books and composed synopsis of these books for MAY WE RECOMMEND... Composed material for NEWS AND VIEWS for September.

Pasted on a number of address labels on cover of September issue of R in A.

Spoke to director of public relations at Xavier University about number of white students in attendance and definite date of desegregation.

Sent letter of thanks for contribution to member.

Separated list of names of address labels and segregated according to months.

September 23-30

Continued to past address labels on covers of RESEARCH IN ACTION and completed--approximately 900. Also put postage on these.

Called Rabbi Bergman, president of New Orleans Chapter, about meeting of New Orleans Chapter in October and about sending notices out.

Typed model and stencil of NEWS AND VIEWS and ran off 400 copies.

Revised mailing list and added new names.

Filed weekly correspondence. Sent receipts to members who sent memberships in to office.

Checked and clipped articles from the three local newspapers.

Dictated and typed 11 individual letters to state executive committee. Also dictated, typed, cut stencil, and ran off 11 postcards requesting approval of date of meeting and sent with letter.

Went through catalogues of 22 institutions of higher learning and marked the names of faculty members in the departments of education and sociology to whom RESEARCH IN ACTION is to be sent. Typed the names of these individuals on mailing list. Also typed address labels for 200 of these faculty members. Typed address labels also to parish, city, and college libraries.

Separated RESEARCH IN ACTION covers according to New Orleans and out of city.

Compiled and typed monthly financial report for September.

Prepared and forwarded monthly membership list to SRC for NEW SOUTH.

Made and mailed checks for NEW SOUTH and rent.

Dictated and typed letter to Dr. Fenton about article for October issue of R in A.

Dictated and typed five page program report for September and sent copies to F. Routh and Mrs. Rowland.

Purchased long stapler to bind RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Compiled, binded, folded, and mailed approximately 800 copies of RESEARCH IN ACTION.

A BETTER LOUISIANA THRU

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Volume I | May 1956 | Number 1

LET'S LOOK AT OUR SCHOOLS

During the 1955-56 school session, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations conducted a survey of the 67 school boards in the state. Although the statistics pretaining to Orleans Parish are presented for information and study in this issue, copies of the replies from other school boards may be obtained from the state office of the LCHR.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	White	Negro	Total
Senior High Schools	6	6	12
Junior High Schools	9	4	13
Elementary Schools	44	31	75
Total Number	59	41	100

PUPIL ENROLLMENT

	White	Negro	Total
Senior High Schools	5,681	5,244	10,925
Junior High Schools	6,624	3,574	10,198
Elementary Schools	24,222	27,458	51,680
Total Number	36,527	36,276	72,803

From the above chart it is evident that the school population is 50.17% White, and 49.83% Negro. Although the school enrollment is about the same, the total population of the city of New Orleans, according to the 1950 U.S. Census, is 68.0% White, and 32.0% Negro.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS UNITY AMITY

"To attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all"

Published by the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

	White	Negro	Total
Sr. & Jr. High Schools	585	391	976
Elementary Schools	795	700	1,495
Total Number	1,380	1,091	2,471

With regard to the elementary schools of Orleans Parish, the differences in the number of schools, pupils, and teachers:

	Schools		Pupils		Teachers	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	44	58.67%	24,222	46.87%	795	53.18%
Negro	31	41.33%	27,458	53.13%	700	46.82%
Difference	13	17.34%	3,236	6.26%	95	6.36%

Now that the US Supreme Court and the local district court have declared that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place, and that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal, the advocates of state's rights want to make our schools "equal". The schools are still separate, but ARE THEY "EQUAL"?

***** ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

THE UNSOLID "SOLID" SOUTH

"The supreme court, in ordering equitable relief in these cases, has decreed that the varied school problems be considered in each case. The problems attendant desegregation in the Deep South are considerably more serious than generally appreciated in some sections of our country.

"The problem of changing a people's mores, particularly those with an emotional overlay, is not to be taken lightly.

"It is a problem which will require the utmost patience, understanding, generosity and forbearance from all of us of whatever race.

"BUT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM MAY NOT NULLIFY THE PRINCIPLE. AND THAT PRINCIPLE IS THAT WE ARE, ALL OF US, FREE - BORN AMERICANS WITH A RIGHT TO MAKE OUR WAY UNFETTERED BY SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY MAN BECAUSE OF THE WORK OF GOD."-----Excerpt from the opinion of Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright in support of his decree ordering the desegregation of the New Orleans public schools.

MAY WE RECOMMEND THIS MONTH

What the Supreme Court Said. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1956. 12 pages. Text of U. S. Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954 and Implementation Ruling of May 31, 1955 on segregation in the public schools with an analysis by Dr. Robert A. Leflar, former justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. 10¢

Schools in the South: Answers for Action. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1954. 32 pages with color map of South's non-white population. A handbook which discusses the implications of the Supreme Court decision as well as constructive action to be taken in our communities. 20¢

The Schools and the Courts: Questions & Answers. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1954. 16 pages. Answers to questions which pertain to the Courts' decrees on segregation in the public schools. 15¢

Education in a Transition Community by J. D. Grambs. New York: National Conference of Christians & Jews, 1954. 128 pages. An account of the complexities arising from desegregation in various localities with policies that will help a public-school system move, with a minimum of friction and a maximum of positive support, from a segregated system to an integrated system. 25¢

Build Democracy in the Classroom. Washington: Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1955. 17 pages. A brief for the CIO as AMICUS CURIAE in the U.S. Supreme Court to suggest how rapidly desegregation should proceed. 15¢

Wanted: An Educated South. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1947. 24 pages, illustrated. A survey of the shortcomings of the South's educational system and suggestions for raising its standards. 20¢

A Check List for Your Local Schools. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1953. 8 pages. A manual designed to provide a comparison of white and non-white education in your community and a schedule for collecting facts about your local schools. 15¢

These pamphlets may be obtained from the state office of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg., New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Please specify number and title(s) of pamphlets and forward check, money order, or coin to the above address. Please add 5¢ to each order to cover cost of handling and postage.

A BETTER LOUISIANA THRU

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Volume 1 June 1956 Number 2

THE ROLE OF NEGRO POLICE OFFICERS IN LOUISIANA

The significance of Negro police officers as an integral part of law enforcement has long been recognized in the South. The value of merit-employment is gaining momentum in Louisiana and other Southern states.

The results of a poll conducted by the Southern Regional Council almost ten years ago showed that 221 Negro police officers were employed in the South, (NEW SOUTH, October 1947) but none in Louisiana. However, a recent survey conducted by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations reveals that 17 cities in Louisiana are employing 58 Negro police officers.

Questionnaires were sent to police departments in 72 Louisiana cities (urban places with a population of 2500 and over). The 46 replies disclose that of the 1688 police officers, 1630 or 96.6% are white, and 58 or 3.4% are Negro. Of the school duty personnel (part-time men and women hired to direct school traffic) 160 or 80.8% are white, and 38 or 19.2% are Negro.

Comments by some chiefs of police and by the press indicate that the Negro police officers are proving to be of very great value in the cities where they are being used. One chief stated, "I wish to point out that the Negro officer has made very good progress in this department. We feel that we have employed more Negro officers in this department than has any other city of comparative size in the South. All police personnel are selected from the Civil Service Register, and naturally applicants must become eligible through the Civil Service before they can be employed."

It is hoped that the cities which are not employing Negro police officers at present will explore the possibilities of using them and will profit from the experience of those cities that have used Negro police officers successfully.

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CITY	1950 CENSUS Population	% Non-White	POLICE OFFICERS White	Negro	Total	SCHOOL DUTY PERSONNEL White	Negro	Total
Abbeville	9,338	16.1	10	1	11	2	0	2
Alexandria	34,913	41.5	56	0	56	14	4	18
Bastrop	12,769	34.7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Baton Rouge	125,629	28.0	130	0	130	24	2	26
Bogalusa	17,798	32.3	22	0	22	9	1	10
Bossier City	15,470	16.1	20	0	20	6	0	6
Bunkie	4,666	27.2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Covington	5,113	32.3	5	0	5	0	0	0
Crowley	12,784	26.1	9	1	10	5	3	8
De Quincy	3,837	22.2	3	0	3	0	0	0
De Ridder	5,799	29.7	5	0	5	0	0	0
Eunice	8,184	23.4	8	2	10	0	0	0
Ferriday	3,847	60.6	3	0	3	0	0	0
Franklin	6,144	30.2	7	1	8	0	0	0
Golden Meadow	2,820	N/A	2	0	2	0	0	0
Gretna	13,813	28.8	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hammond	8,010	31.9	9	1	10	1	0	1
Haynesville	3,040	25.7	3	0	3	2	0	2
Homer	4,749	46.2	5	0	5	0	0	0
Houma	11,505	16.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jackson	6,772	33.4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jennings	9,663	26.3	7	1	8	2	1	3
Kaplan	4,562	10.6	4	0	4	2	0	2
Kenner	5,553	34.7	9	0	9	3	1	4
Lafayette	33,541	24.8	41	4	45	12	0	12
Lake Arthur	2,849	12.1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Lake Charles	41,272	27.6	38	2	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lake Providence	4,123	58.0	4	1	5	2	0	2
Mansfield	4,440	37.4	6	0	6	2	0	2
Marksville	3,635	28.8	6	0	6	1	0	1
Monroe	38,572	43.3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Morgan City	9,759	16.4	10	1	11	0	0	0
Natchitoches	9,914	38.8	13	0	13	1	0	1
New Iberia	16,467	26.0	18	1	19	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Orleans	570,445	32.0	923	33	956	57	26	83
New Roads	2,818	39.5	3	0	3	2	0	2
Oakdale	5,598	31.5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Opelousas	11,659	41.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Plaquemine	5,747	27.8	7	0	7	0	0	0
Port Allen	3,097	37.0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Rayne	6,485	31.2	11	0	11	6	0	6
Ruston	10,372	33.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
St. Martinville	4,614	43.8	4	2	6	0	0	0
Shreveport	127,206	33.2	162	3	165	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slidell	3,464	29.4	4	0	4	0	0	0
Springhill	3,383	12.9	6	0	6	2	0	2
Tallulah	7,758	72.4	7	0	7	2	0	2
Thibodaux	7,730	18.2	15	2	17	0	0	0
Ville Platte	6,633	16.0	8	1	9	0	0	0
Vinton	2,597	18.1	4	0	4	0	0	0
West Monroe	10,302	20.4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Winnfield	5,629	36.6	5	0	5	0	0	0
Winnsboro	3,655	41.7	4	0	4	1	0	1
TOTAL			1,630	58	1,688	160	38	198

N/A = Not Available
NR = No Reply

MAY WE RECOMMEND THIS MONTH

1. That you encourage your friends, associates, and acquaintances to co-operate with your local law enforcement agencies and to respect the authority of the Negro police officer if your community has Negro officers.

2. That you interest a group of citizens to encourage your local law enforcement officials to study the practicality of employing highly qualified Negroes as police officers if your community is not using Negro policemen at present.

3. That you read: Race and Law Enforcement. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1953. A guide to modern police practices, designed to aid community groups in attaining improved police systems. A presentation of the problems which prejudice creates and the ways in which truly professional work can overcome them. A checklist and other suggestions for local action. 15¢ (Available from the state office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.)

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EFFECTIVE POLICE ACTION

Baltimore first contained and then put an end to its school disturbances through firmness on the part of school officials, EFFECTIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF THE POLICE FORCE and an overnight massing of public opinion against attempts to disrupt the city's schools.

The police force, for its part, spent the first two days of the disturbances keeping crowds in order and preventing violence but not in breaking up the picketing. On the afternoon of the third day, after an anxious but quiet weekend, the Police Commissioner, the late Beverly Ober, consulted with civic leaders and legal advisers and decided that since "discretion, persuasion and forbearance" had not met with "the success which the citizens of Baltimore have a right to expect," there henceforth would be strict enforcement of two Maryland laws, one against inducing or attempting to induce a child to absent himself unlawfully from school and the other against disturbing "any public school session."

Commissioner Ober's warning, broadcast repeatedly by radio and television, pointed out the difference between peaceful assembly "in halls or other appropriate places" and the creation of disturbances in front of schools. The latter, he said, "will cease tomorrow" or picketers would face arrest. COMMISSIONER OBER'S STERN, UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT, coming at the time the resistance was already showing signs of losing steam, BROUGHT THE DISTURBANCES TO A FAST HALT. The next morning a few persons in front of schools were shooed away by police, and the troubles were over.----From Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

A BETTER LOUISIANA THRU

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Volume I July 1956 Number 3

THE CHANGING SOUTHERN CITY

By Dr. Harlan W. Gilmore

The present internal structure of the Southern city can best be characterized as being in a process of extensive change and confusion.

Because Southern cities are surrounded by densely populated rural areas they have not for the past century had to import laborers from afar. During this period they have manifested no tendency to develop immigrant colonies of the type which developed in the rapidly growing cities of the North. In the present era of rapid growth this still seems to be the case, and so far as can now be seen this will continue to be the case for an indefinite period.

Growth, therefore, is not changing the fact that the Southern city is a bi-racial social structure.

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Actually many of both races do not have a clear conception of what they think the New South should be in the field of race relations, and it is quite safe to say there is no consensus in either "camp" as to what the formula should be.

As a result, action and propaganda do not closely correlate. The former is erratic and relatively unpredictable as compared with the latter. Consequently it is reasonably possible to predict what various types of leaders will advocate in public pronouncements, but it is quite impossible to predict what usages will be found in various aspects of race relations in any given city of the South.

Whether the state of confusion described can be logically labelled the internal structure of the Southern City, we are not prepared to say. But, whatever it is, that is the way it is, so far as the author can tell.

Whether this description of what it is, is right or wrong, it seems certain that, whatever it now is, it will not continue to be for long.

A new structure is a-building, but we are not architects and we cannot present a blueprint of what it is to be.

THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE

Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarrented distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll on the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help in bringing solution to regional problems that transcend the question of race--problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of all races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive to create here the atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, natural and human.

THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE,toward which our efforts are directed,is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education,or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit,and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement. Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of which,we have a duty to remain dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American ideal.--From "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council."

MAY WE RECOMMEND THIS MONTH

The Urban South, Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath, editors. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1954. A symposium of fourteen essays by seventeen specialists dealing with the physical growth of Southern cities, the tide of farm-to-city migration, and the effects of the burgeoning metropolises on social class, politics, crime, employment, community planning, and race relations in the South. A survey of the South -- past, present, and future--relating to its transition from a rural-agricultural area to an urban-industrial region, with an analysis of the emergent social problems. $5.00

Changing Patterns in the New South. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1955. 120 pages. A unique record of the growth of democracy in the South in the last decade. A memorable collection of 42 articles from New South, 1946 - 1955, tracing the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. An account of the emerging new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, employment, the press, libraries, interstate travel, the armed forces, higher education, and the public schools. 50¢

The Mind of the South, Wilbur J. Cash. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1954. 444 pages. A brilliant examination of Southern culture--its history, economics, politics, and social customs. A survey of the background of the Southern settlers, the growth of the aristocracy, the relationship between the classes--planter, manufacturer, poor white, and Negro--and the growth of violence as an instrument of legality with the causes and effects of Southern romanticism, and the results of the new industrial prosperity. 95¢ (pocket edition)

A History of the South, Francis Butler Simkins. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1953. 705 pages. A comprehensive study of the whole South throughout its history, stressing the social traits of the South as a cultural province conscious of its identity. An account of Southern literature, social customs, religion, and educational practices in both the Old and New South, with the racial problems being viewed as integral and vital parts of Southern history in all its phases. $7.50

These books may be obtained through the state office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Please specify number and title (s) of books and forward check, money order, or coin to the above address. Please add 5¢ to each order to cover cost of handling and postage.

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III MANKIND NEVER LOSES ANY GOOD THING, PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, OR MORAL, III
TILL IT FINDS A BETTER, AND THEN THE LOSS IS A GAIN. NO STEPS BACKWARD,
III IS THE RULE OF HUMAN HISTORY. WHAT IS GAINED BY ONE MAN IS INVESTED IN III
ALL MEN, AND IS A PERMANENT INVESTMENT FOR ALL TIME.---Theodore Parker.

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A BETTER LOUISIANA THRU

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Volume I | August 1956 | Number 4

SOME PERTINENT ISSUES IN THE DESEGREGATION CRISIS

By Dr. Joseph T. Taylor

Some years ago, I addressed a group of educators in anticipation of a ruling by the United States Supreme court on the constitutionality of segregation. I advanced my views on what I considered to be the implications of an imminent decision ending legal segregation in the public schools. It is pertinent to the purpose of the present discussion to summarize the points I made on that occasion.

Two observations were made about desegregation which were meant to dispel prevailing misconceptions about this significant process:

1. There are mutual advantages to be gained from desegregation just as there are unquestionable losses suffered by all under segregation. In short, desegregation is not in any sense unilateral.

2. A court decision ending legal segregation, it was pointed out, would not be the end but only the beginning of a long and difficult struggle to offset the accumulated effects of years of circumscribed living.

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-o- ALL MEN ARE BY NATURE EQUAL, MADE, ALL, OF THE SAME EARTH BY THE SAME -o-
CREATOR, AND HOWEVER WE DECEIVE OURSELVES, AS DEAR TO GOD IS THE POOR
-o- PEASANT AS THE MIGHTY PRINCE.----Plato. -o-

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Next I stressed what I chose to call some "hard facts" that had to be faced with all the calmness, dignity and objectivity that enlightened Negro leadership could muster. These "hard facts" were three in number:

1. To destroy the biracial system is to destroy the cushion against the rigors of competition upon which many Negroes have rested--alas, even slept!

2. Because of many long-persisting inequities with all their nefarious consequences, many Negroes in a completely desegregated setting will experience an immediate competitive disadvantage. This condition, however, will be temporary and should lead to increased effectiveness on the part of a larger number of Negroes in the competitive struggle that characterizes contemporary living.

Dr. Joseph T. Taylor is professor of sociology at Dillard University, New Orleans, and past-president of the New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. This is an edited article from the July 1, 1956 issue of the CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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3. Much psychological reconditioning must be undergone by both Negroes and whites. After all, the basis of desegregation is a co-ordinate status for groups which have traditionally lived in a superordinate-subordinate relationship.

Finally, I presented some suggestions to persons who were serving as moral and educational leaders among the Negro population. These suggestions, it was felt, would enhance the prospects for a more effective immediate demonstration of the social wisdom of the desegregation process. There were five suggestions:

1. Leaders should redouble their efforts to keep in step with changing times--to broaden their vision--to get rid of the myopia of race consciousness.

2. They were urged to have faith that there are real and worth-while values--things worth believing in and living by--that life does have a purpose.

3. They were challenged to become leaders in an effective sense and not remain merely slavish followers.

4. They were admonished to insist that their followers become better informed. Unenlightened followers can obviate the effectiveness of the most sophisticated leader.

5. They were reminded to accept responsibility for molding the minds of their followers in constructive channels. Hopefully, they would help to shape the actions of their clientele.

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*** THE SHATTERED MAGNOLIA BARRIER ***

Read about the progress of desegregation in Louisiana's universities
*** and colleges in the September issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION. ***

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The reader who reflects on the above suggestions will doubtless weigh each one on its merits. All were offered in preparation for a future. Indeed, the future then envisoned is here. In its wake has come a disturbing moratorium on rational analysis of the basic problems involved in desegregation. One hears an endless cacophony of emotional expressions that seem ingeniously designed to confuse and inflame. One notes a conspicuous silence on the part of those who could clarify our thinking--focus our attention on the real issues at stake. It is hoped that the following discussion, if it serves no other purpose, will challenge the reader to reflect on some of the more significant facets of what is perhaps one of the most pressing problems in human relations on the American scene--desegregation.

The following paragraphs will be devoted primarily to an effort to clarify some issues which at best are usually muddled and at worst are adroitly ignored.

1. WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES? The rights of Negroes are clear. They are individual rights; they are based on our fundamental commitments that such rights are unalienable. As such, the fact that they have long been denied may not, with either justice or logic, become an argument for their destruction. Nor does the fact create in the majority group the right to prescribe conditions which must be fulfilled by the minority group before restrictions on the minority are lifted. Indeed, to deny the exercise of rights by any individual in the absence of defections on the part of those individuals in the exercise of their rights is to exceed the power vested in the governing body in a democracy. It goes without saying that such power surely is not vested in private citizens.

2. IS THE CURRENT STRESS ON DESEGREGATION A SUDDEN CHANGE FORCED ON THE SOUTH? Many would have you think that it is. The answer, if accuracy interests us, is

"No!" Despite some of the nostalgic references many make to the "good old days," the South has not enjoyed the luxury of widespread homogeneity in either its thought or action on segregation. Notwithstanding the glowing expressions about the South's being impervious to change, the fact is that changes are being made. Nowhere are these changes more drastic than in some of the areas where change has been least welcome. Two kinds of forces have operated to change the South to its very core; they have been no less operative on all other segments of the social fabric that is America.

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-0- NEVER CAN WE DENY RIGHTS TO ANOTHER,WHICH UNDER THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES, WE WOULD CLAIM FOR OURSELVES.----G. Spring. -0-

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These forces include, first, the man-made agencies such as professional interest groups, labor unions and the like. But in the second place, and even more important, are the impersonal forces of history which include urbanization,catastrophic economic changes and war--total war. These forces are impervious to economic reprisals and are unimpressed by the uninformed and impassioned ranting of even the most persistent and peripatetic demagogues.

The South has changed more than it knows: perhaps more than it cares to know. Its economy has been drawn into the rest of the nation. With all the investment involved,economics and culture have clashed more than many would care to admit. The South has become a buyers' market for manufacturers. In fact, Charles S. Johnson suggested the complexity of these changes in stating that "cotton is going West--Negroes are going North and Yankees are going South."

In its resistance to change the South has attempted to remain self-composed and above contamination from outside ideas and influences. But its dependency has been and is too great. It has not had and does not have the natural and human resources to enable it to pay its own way. If it is to avoid frustrations of basic needs, exposure to pervasive social change is inevitable.

The people of the South have become city oriented with abl this entails. This means, among other things, that the formal structure which characterized plantation economy is a thing of the past. The effective controls on both movement and thought have disappeared. Southern cities are beginning to "tick" like other cities. As they do, the South in fact becomes more like the rest of the nation. This process is continuing at a rapid pace, even with the expert assistance of specialists hired by chambers of commerce.

3. IS THE FIGHT TO DESEGREGATE COMMUNIST-INSPIRED? A favorite technique of persons who wish to clothe their fight against full citizenship privileges with respectability is to identify those who clamor for desegregation with Communism; they then proceed to picture Communism as the only subversive danger to democracy. The argument here assumes that those who seek desegregation must be inspired from without--that this inspiration comes from Communists. Further, Communism is identified as the only menace to democracy extant. In such a setting, foes of desegregation feel justified in using any and all tactics so long as they are presented as a part of the fight to head off Communism. This type of argument needs some closer analysis.

In the first place, there is no inclination to minimize the threat of Communism. However, I submit that ours should be a positive approach to meet this threat. This can be done by strengthening democracy--creating favorable conditions for a practical demonstration of how it really can work.

Secondly, there should be a constant awareness of the fact that subversion to

democratic ideology can stem from Fascistic as well as from Communistic learnings. It is not amiss to note that our concern over the relative dangers of the two was heavily drawn toward Fascism a scant dozen years ago. It is difficult to defend the use of Fascist tactics to curb the activities of loyal Americans to gain full freedom when they are seeking to attain respectable democratic aims through legal means.

The issue then is: In insisting on his constitutional rights, is the Negro subversive? The answer is "No!" Nor is the desire to achieve these rights Communist-inspired. In these days of mass education, it is not unreasonable to assume that Negroes, as good Americans, learned enough of American government, even when attending inferior schools on platoon system, to know and desire their rights without Communist prompting.

4. LAW AND ORDER. A final issue may be presented in this form: Have we become so confused, fearful and vacillating in our values that we hesitate to subscribe unequivocally to the principles of law and order? Even in a society where tolerance for diverse views is preached, there must be a clear-cut frame of reference--a moral yardstick--something by which we can separate right from wrong.

Men differ greatly in many ways. In the interest of order, security and general well-being, they develop rules of conduct. Depending on the importance of the area of conduct, the seriousness of a breach of the rules may be gauged. In some areas, the rules to be followed are of such importance that, if they are not followed, the safety of the group itself is thought to be in danger. The values that constitute the core of the group's code of conduct are usually held in highest regard. Around these values laws are developed as a supplement to moral sanctions. Laws themselves and their complement--respect for law--come to be highly regarded values--indeed to be the foundation stone of the life of the group. To lose respect for law is to open the doors to anarchy. When respect for law is undermined, a fundamental attribute of group cohesion--group sovereignty--is destroyed.

In the present crisis, the issue is an easy one to locate. We believe--Americans all--in a particular form of government. We have a legally constituted division of powers under such a government. The Constitution of the United States provides

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xXx THE REAL DEMOCRATIC AMERICAN IDEA IS, NOT THAT EVERY MAN SHALL BE ON A LEVEL WITH EVERY OTHER, BUT THAT EVERY ONE SHALL HAVE LIBERTY, WITHOUT HINDRANCE, TO BE WHAT GOD MADE HIM.----H. W. Beecher. xXx

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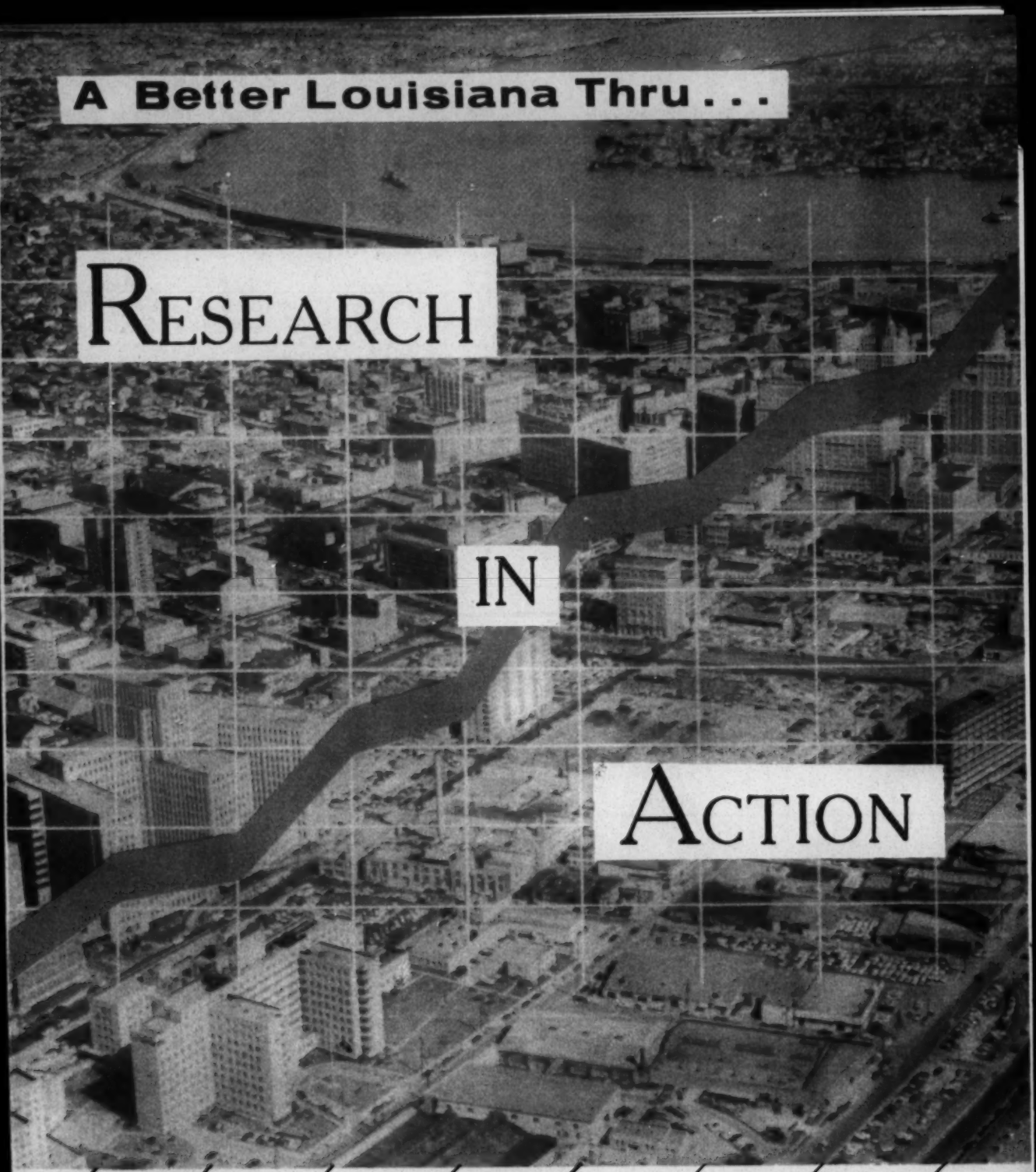
the authority for the decision which threatens to start anew civil strife between segments of this great nation of ours. However unpalatable this decision may be to some, the fact remains that it is <u>the law</u>. The Constitution of the United States is clear on this fact: "This constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof shall constitute the Supreme Law of the Land." The states of the United States constitute a union in which membership is irrevocable. Laws do not secure their validity either from the pleasurable or the painful expressions of those on whom they impinge. Their validity rather is dependent on the extent to which they are consistent with the principles for which the government was established and toward which its efforts are directed.

It is to be hoped that men who would serve well the ends of democracy will strive to accept and strengthen the notion that ours is a "government of laws and not of men." To do differently is to contribute to public delinquency, in the fact of which respect for order and propriety disappear. Social inertia makes it difficult, if not impossible, to regain this respect once it is lost.

In this instance, then, the issue is: Will men under whatever guise be permitted to flaunt the law and undermine respect for it when to do these things is to jeopardize the "American way of life"?

A Better Louisiana Thru . . .

RESEARCH IN ACTION



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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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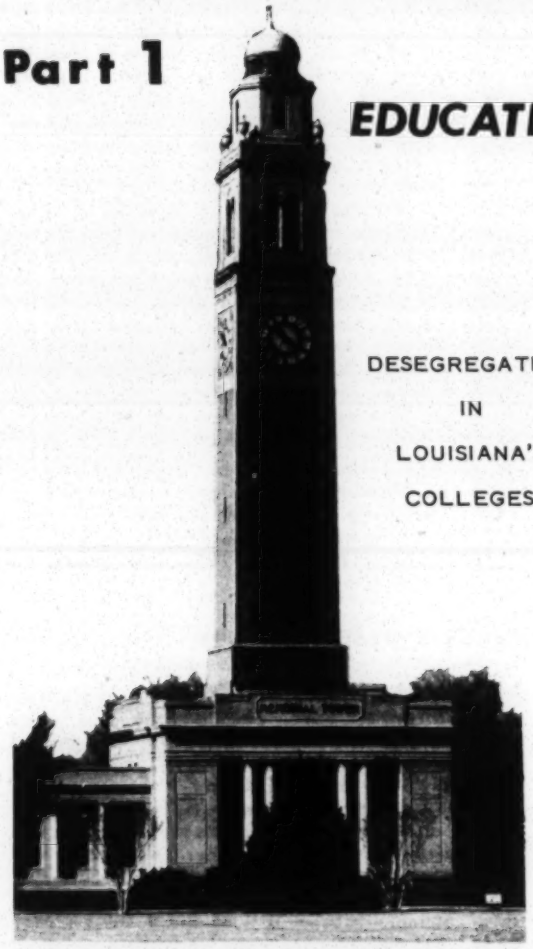
THE SHATTERED MAGNOLIA BARRIER

Part 1

EDUCATION-



DESEGREGATION

IN

LOUISIANA'S

COLLEGES

Proof that desegregation in education has been and can be accomplished in Louisiana with the greatest of ease and without bloodshed, riots, mass withdrawal of students and other unpleasant incidents is evidenced by the fact that since 1949, Negro students have increasingly enrolled in 8 formerly all-white universities and colleges throughout the state. In one formerly all-white state college in the short period of two years (September 1954 to August 1956) the number of Negro undergraduate students has increased from 35, or about 1% of the total student body, to nearly 300, or about 7% of the total student body.

These are some of the results of a survey conducted by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations during the summer of 1956 of the 22 institutions of higher learning in Louisiana. Information and statistics were obtained from questionnaires returned by registrars of a majority of the institutions, from interviews with and comments by students and faculty of the desegregated colleges, from observations of social scientists, and from various published sources on the subject. The survey does not include junior colleges as institutions of higher learning.

Since the time that Louisiana State University opened its doors to Negro graduate students in 1950, four of the seven state-supported universities and colleges (junior colleges not included), which were designated for white students only, have admitted Negroes in increasing numbers to their graduate, law, social welfare, nursing, and undergraduate schools. The only state-supported medical school, the L. S. U. Medical School in New Orleans, still remains segregated.

1956 SPRING ENROLLMENT

The number of Negro students at desegregated state universities and colleges in the spring of 1956 is as follows:

Southwestern Louisiana Institute	210*
Louisiana State University	126
McNeese State College	120*
Southeastern Louisiana College	54*

Estimates indicate that more than 500 Negroes were enrolled this spring in these formerly all-white state institutions. The number enrolled at L. S. U. is an exact figure, while the other figures are estimated from reliable sources. Southwestern and Southeastern do not keep records based on race.

It is interesting to note that 8% (estimated) of the total student body enrolled this spring at McNeese were Negro. At L. S. U. the Negro enrollment accounted for only 1.4% of the total student body. However, the majority of these students were in the graduate school--8% of the total graduate student body in the spring semester. Other percentages this spring at L. S. U. include 9.1% of the total school of social welfare student body and 4.5% of the nursing education student body.

There are no Negroes enrolled in the L. S. U. undergraduate, law, and medical schools. One student attended the undergraduate school under the order of a federal district court in September 1953, but his enrollment was cancelled when the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court.

*Estimated

The U. S. Supreme Court remanded the Court of Appeals and the original injunction issued by the district court is again in effect. The case has been appealed by L. S. U. 5 times to the Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court has refused twice to rehear the case. Although the student cannot be denied admission to the university, he is pursuing his education at a private university. The policy of L. S. U. is that each Negro who desires admission to undergraduate school must initiate a court proceeding.

Prior to 1954 there were 3 to 5 Negroes attending the law school each semester at L. S. U. At present there are none in this department.

For a complete picture of Negroes pursuing studies in Louisiana state-supported institutions of higher learning, it must be remembered that there are two state-supported Negro institutions--Southern University and Grambling College. The combined enrollment of these two was approximately 6000 students this spring. Therefore, of the 6,500 Negroes attending state-supported colleges this spring, 500, or about 8%, were in the four colleges primarily for white students.

1956 SUMMER ENROLLMENT

As recently as last month there were about 650 Negroes enrolled in these four state institutions for the summer session of 1956:

Southwestern Louisiana Institute----275*

Louisiana State University ---------260

McNeese State College---------- 85*

Southeastern Louisiana College------30*

Of the 260 Negro students at L. S. U. this summer, 256 were in graduate school; that is, 15% of the graduate students were Negro. S. L. I. at Lafayette was estimated to have the largest number of students in undergraduate school--about 275, or 7.7% of the student body. However, some classes had as high as 9% Negro students. It appears that there were more Negroes--according to percentage as well as to numbers--this summer than in the spring of this year. One estimate indicates that 9% of all the students at S. L. I. were Negro. If this is so, then the college would have had about 380 Negro students this summer (this is based on a total summer school enrollment of 4210), thus increasing the total in all four state institutions to over 750.

Again looking at the over-all picture, there were approximately 3850 Negro students attending state institutions of higher learning this summer--about 3200 in the two Negro colleges and 650 in the four formerly all-white colleges. Thus, of all the Negroes attending state colleges in Louisiana this summer, 17% of them were in these four colleges. (This percentage figure could be higher if S. L. I. actually had a larger number than listed).

*Estimated

SECTARIAN COLLEGES

The survey further revealed that four denominational institutions of higher learning have opened their doors to Negroes. The first and largest is Loyola University of the South, which has been admitting Negroes for the past seven years. Since no records are kept according to race at Loyola, it would be be difficult to give a breakdown of the number of Negroes in each school. However, most of the Negro students are in undergraduate, law, graduate, and industrial relations schools. Another Catholic institution, Sacred Heart College near Lafayette, which closed this June because of lack of a sufficient number of students, was desegregated for the past two years. The other two denominational schools---New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and Notre Dame Seminary (Catholic), both in New Orleans--have had a small number of Negro students for the past few years.

A recapitulation, then, of the number of Negroes attending the eight institutions of higher learning formerly designated for white students shows that about 600 were registered in the spring of 1956 and about 700 in the summer of 1956.

INVERSE DESEGREGATION

On the other hand, of the five universities and colleges, both sectarian and non-sectarian, which were primarily designated for Negroes, only one--Xavier University (Catholic) at New Orleans--has admitted white students. There were a few white students during the spring semester, but a comparatively large number attended the summer session. It is estimated that between 100 and 115 white students were at Xavier this summer--about 10% of the total student body. No records are kept according to race, thus making it difficult to determine the exact percentage.

POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND PRIVILEGES

In the state universities that have been desegregated under court order, there does not seem to be a definite policy concerning segregation practices for Negro students, principally because most administrators are having difficulty in deciding whether to uphold the state segregation laws or the federal law banning segregation. Just this month the Louisiana State University board of supervisors stated their policies on segregation practices at the university, which has admitted Negro students for the past six years. Adopting the advice of their legal counsel, who had studied the pertinent, though somewhat vague, state laws, they set forth the following policy:

1. Negroes may live in the same dormitories as white students; they will not be assigned to separate sections or to segregated bathrooms.

2. They may eat in the university cafeterias, coffee shops and dining halls and will not be required to sit apart from white students or use separate utensils.

3. They may use the same restrooms and water fountains in classroom buildings which are used by white students, faculty, and staff.

4. They may attend such campus events as student and college convocations, plays, lectures, musical programs, etc. on an unsegregated basis if these events are part of the educational curriculum, BUT, they must be segregated if the functions are social. (The same ruling applies to attendance with white students at meetings of the YWCA and YMCA and to attendance at meetings held on the campus by organizations of which both Negro and white students are members. The board also ruled that the university would not prohibit integrated meetings held in religious student centers located on property leased from the university, provided that all social functions are strictly segregated.)

5. Negroes may attend meetings of learned societies held on the university campus and be eligible for membership in honor societies where invitation to membership is based on scholastic attainment, BUT, they may not attend a banquet of the honor society.

6. Negro graduates shall not be seated separately or have their degrees awarded separately at commencement exercises, BUT, their parents and friends must remain in segregated sections at these exercises.

The board declared that the following were strictly "off-limits" for Negroes:

1. They may not attend university-wide dances for all students.

2. They may not use the swimming pool. (They may attend athletic events, however, provided they are seated in a separate area within the student section.)

These policies were made in response to questions posed to the board by the president of the university, who requested instructions because he was under repeated criticism in the past on account of the Negro students. The president stated that, regardless of his personal feelings, "I am not going to teach the students to flaunt the courts of the land. When we depart from the law, we're headed for anarchy."

REACTIONS

What has been the reaction at the colleges where there has been desegregation? Although in practically every case prior to desegregation many administrators, faculty members, and students insisted that there would be violence and bloodshed if Negroes were admitted to the college, there have been no reports of "incidents" or even complaints after the Negro students enrolled. The only "difficulty" reported was that one white male student moved away from a seat next to a Negro student. Otherwise, it has been found that white and Negro students are speaking to each other more often than in the past, although many white students still have an indifferent attitude toward the Negro students. As one professor put it, "There seem to be two reactions--one, to ignore the person of the other race, and the other, to be friendly and civil, but not exactly fraternal."

COMPARISON TO REST OF SOUTH

How does Louisiana compare with the other southern states in regard to desegregation in institutions of higher learning? Louisiana is the only one of the five "hard core" or "deep-deep south" states (resisting and delaying) that actually has Negroes enrolled in state-supported "all-white" colleges. The other four--Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina--are still resisting desegregation in their universities and colleges. In fact, Louisiana has four state institutions that have desegregated as compared to none for the other four states, and has four other colleges that have desegregated as compared to only one sectarian (Catholic) college in Alabama (with a few Negro students) and none in the other three states. Although one student enrolled for a short time at the University of Alabama, this does not indicate that the University has desegregated.

Desegregation in institutions of higher learning is defined in this report as the process of actually bringing together white and Negro students in the same institution where biracial classes are involved. This report does not consider an "open door policy" in theory where Negro students are permitted to attend but are not actually enrolled, as desegregation. Nor does it consider the temporary enrollment of Negro students as desegregation, such as the case of the L. S. U. undergraduate school where one student enrolled for a few months and then had his enrollment cancelled. Although this student under court order may attend the L. S. U. undergraduate school, since neither he nor any other Negro is or has been enrolled for a full semester, the university undergraduate school is not classified as being desegregated.

The chart on page 7, which gives the picture of desegregating colleges across the South and in the border states, only includes those universities and colleges (not junior colleges) which have actually enrolled both races in at least one of the colleges for a full semester or more.

The eight "all-white" Louisiana universities and colleges listed have actually admitted Negroes to their schools. The progress in desegregation in Louisiana's colleges has been as favorable as, or more favorable than many of the border states which have also desegregated their public schools.

(Continued on Page 6)

"THE 1956 BIG PICTURE IN OUR COLLEGES"

White Universities and Colleges

Institution--Location--Affiliation	SPRING 1956 Total Enrollment	SPRING 1956 Negro Enrollment	SUMMER 1956 Total Enrollment	SUMMER 1956 Negro Enrollment
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (State)	8935	126	4954	260
Tulane University, New Orleans (Private)	6000+	0‡	2000+	0‡
Southwestern La. Institute, Lafayette (State)	3426*	210*	4210*	275*
Loyola University, New Orleans (Catholic)	3000+*	75*	1000+*	25*
La. Polytechnic Institute, Ruston (State)	2548	0	1252	0
Northwestern State College, Natchitoches (State) †	1800+	0	1000+	0
Centenary College, Shreveport (Methodist)	1635	0	718	0
Mc Neese State College, Lake Charles	1500+	120*	1100+	85*
Northeast State College, Monroe (State)	1500+	0	1000+	0
Southeastern La. College, Hammond (State)	1385*	54*	764*	30*
Louisiana College, Pineville (Baptist)	889	0	386	0
N. O. Baptist Theol. Seminary, New Orleans (Baptist)	861	10*	150+	2*
St. Mary's Dominican, New Orleans (Catholic)	321	0	180	0
Holy Angels Academy, New Orleans (Catholic)	98	0	104	0
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans (Catholic)	84	3	No Summer Sessions	
Sacred Heart College, Grand Coteau (Catholic) ‡	80+	2*	No Summer Sessions	
Mt. Carmel Academy, New Orleans (Catholic)	50+	0	No Summer Sessions	

Negro Universities and Colleges

	Total Enrollment	White Enrollment	Total Enrollment	White Enrollment
Southern University, Baton Rouge (State)	3975	0	2067	0
Grambling College, Grambling (State)	2036	0	1125	0
Xavier University, New Orleans (Catholic)	1200+	15*	1000+	100*
Dillard University, New Orleans (Cong-Chrt. & Meth.)	800+	0	No Summer Sessions	
Leland College, Baker (Baptist)	350+	0	Not Available	0

DESEGREGATING WHITE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Institution--Location--Affiliation--Date Desegregated	SPRING 1956 Total Enrollment	SPRING 1956 Negro Enrollment	SPRING 1956 Negro % of Total	SUMMER 1956 Total Enrollment	SUMMER 1956 Negro Enrollment	SUMMER 1956 Negro % of Total
La. State University, Baton Rouge--State (1950)	8935	126	1.4	4954	260	5.2
Undergraduate School	6708	0♦	–	2910	0	–
Graduate School	1417	113	8.0	1685	256	15.1
Medical School, New Orleans	420	0	–	No Summer Sessions		–
Law School	170	0*	–	84	0	–
School of Social Welfare	64	6	9.1	50	3	6.0
Nursing Education	156	7	4.5	45	1	2.2
Southwestern La. Inst., Lafayette--State (Sept. 1954)	3426"	210*	6.1*	4210"	275*	7.0*
Loyola University, New Orleans--Catholic (1949)	3000+"	75*	2.5*	1000+"	25*	2.5*
Mc Neese State College, Lake Charles--State (Jan. 1955)	1500+	120*	8.0*	1100+	85*	7.7*
Southeastern La. College, Hammond--State (Sept. 1955)	1385"	54*	3.9*	764"	30*	3.9*
Baptist Theol. Seminary, New Orleans--Baptist (Sept. 1954)	861	10*	1.2*	150+	2*	1.3*
Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans--Catholic (1949)	84	3	3.6	No Summer Sessions		–
Sacred Heart College, Grand Coteau--Catholic (Sept. 1954) ‡	80+	2*	2.5*	No Summer Sessions		–

DESEGREGATING NEGRO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Institution--Location--Affiliation--Date Desegregated	Total Enrollment	White Enrollment	White % of Total	Total Enrollment	White Enrollment	White % of Total
Xavier University, New Orleans--Catholic (1954)	1200+"	15*	1.3*	1000+"	100*	10.0*

* Estimated.

+ 1956 estimates based on 1955 figures.

" No distinction made according to race on records.

§ Graduate faculty petitioned Board of Administrators to admit Negroes on the graduate level. No action has been taken.

† Suit pending.

‡ Closed June 1956.

♦ One student attended undergraduate school under Federal District Court order in Sept. 1953, but he was ousted when Federal Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court. The U. S. Supreme Court remanded Court of Appeals and the original injunction is now back in effect. Although LSU is prohibited from refusing on account of race or color to admit the student or any other Negro citizen of the state, the student has not sought re-entrance and is pursuing his education elsewhere.

♦ None in attendance this year, but there were about 5 a semester attending during 1950-1953.

It is believed that there are more Negro students in formerly all-white colleges in Louisiana than in any other southern or border state, and that desegregation has progressed with greater ease in Louisiana's colleges than in these other states.

THE SHATTERED BARRIER

The "magnolia" barrier created over half a century ago in Louisiana to separate the peoples of the state from each other has been shattered by the progress of economic, social, and legal changes and is crumbling before the eyes of the people who still cling to outmoded "Southern traditions."

This summer the Louisiana legislature passed, and the governor signed, a number of segregation bills which became law on August 1.

One of these requires students registering in state-supported universities and colleges to obtain certificates of eligibility and good character from school board superintendents and principals, and, when coupled with another recent law requiring dismissal of teachers and school officials who advocate integration, is intended to force Negroes out of "white" state educational institutions.

It will be interesting to watch the effects of these new segregation laws which bear "old errors, but new labels." Will the Negro enrollment in these formerly all-white state colleges decrease as a result of the new "segregation laws," or will the trend toward increased enrollment continue? The ensuing months will tell whether the segregation leaders have succeeded in patching up the higher education gap in Louisiana's shattered magnolia barrier.

THE ELECTION AND LOUISIANA'S NEGRO VOTE
By Dr. John Fenton

In the October issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION

A political scientist of one of Louisiana's leading universities presents the results of a three month field study made this summer of Negro suffrage in Louisiana and how this voting potential will affect the election this November.

If the true spark of civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or another, in some place or another, the volcano will break out and flame to heaven.------*Daniel Webster.*

"THE 1956 BIG PICTURE ACROSS THE SOUTH"

DESEGREGATING WHITE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES*

Deep–Deep South: Resisting & Delaying	State	Private	Sectarian	Other	Total
Alabama	0	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	4	0	8
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
Deep South: Delaying & Divided					
Florida	0	0	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1	0	2
Virginia	4	0	1	0	5
Mid–South: Divided, but moving					
Arkansas	6	0	0	0	6
Kentucky	2	1	4	1	8
Tennessee	3	1	2	0	6
Texas	2	0	5	3	10
Border States: Moving Forward					
Delaware	1	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	–	1	5	1	7
Maryland	1	0	5	0	6
Missouri	4	2	3	1	10
Oklahoma	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	7	0	3	0	10

DESEGREGATING NEGRO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES*

Deep–Deep South: Resisting & Delaying	State	Private	Sectarian	Other	Total
Alabama	0	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	1	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	1	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
Deep South: Delaying & Divided					
Florida	0	0	1	0	1
North Carolina	0	0	4	0	4
Virginia	0	1	2	0	3
Mid–South: Divided, but moving					
Arkansas	0	0	1	0	1
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	0	0	2	0	2
Texas	0	0	0	1	1
Border States: Moving Forward					
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	0	0	1
Maryland	1	0	0	0	1
Missouri	1	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	2

SOURCE: Southern Regional Council, as of June 1956.

* Junior colleges are not included.

N/A – Not available. Almost all of Oklahoma's colleges have non–segregated policies, but the ones which actually have Negroes enrolled, have not been determined.

MAY WE RECOMMEND THIS MONTH

White and Negro Schools in the South, T. M. Pierce, J. B. Kincheloe, R. E. Moore, G. N. Drewry, and B. E. Carmichael. Englewood Cliffs, N. J. : Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955. 352 pages. An analysis of bi-racial education: a comprehensive comparison of white and Negro schools in the South today by an outstanding group of Southern educators. An examination of the historical context and development of the South's dual educational system with the emergent problems and progress conditioned by social, economic, political, and psychological factors. $6.60

Schools in Transition, Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Margaret W. Ryan, editors. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1954. 288 pages. A study of community experiences in desegregation, reporting factually the change from a racially segregated to a racially desegregated system of public education, together with specific forces which facilitated or impeded the change. A guide to the solution of problems that are facing Southern communities. $3.00

The Negro and the Schools, Harry S. Ashmore. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1954. 250 pages. A concise and authoritative account of the history of educational segregation with the course of recent litigation as well as the efforts of the South to equalize educational facilities. A presentation of the evidences of desegregation in the universities and colleges of the South and in educational systems in other parts of the country. $1.50

Public Education in the South Today and Tomorrow, Ernst W. Swanson and John A. Griffin, editors. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955. 152 pages. A statistical survey and a brief handbook of basic data on Southern schools, as they are today, and as they can be in the next decade. A study of the economic and population factors relating to the South's educational problems and systems which have had profound social significance in the overall pattern of change. $5.00

These books may be obtained through the state office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Please specify number and title (s) of books and forward check, money order, or cash to the above address. Please add 5¢ to each order to cover cost of handling and postage.

The moral law of the universe is progress. Every generation that passes idly over the earth without adding to that progress remains uninscribed upon the register of humanity, and the succeeding generation tramples its ashes as dust.------*Mazzini.*

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HOW?

The objectives of the Council are furthered----

Through research projects which secure information and statistics about our state's standard of living, education, government, economy, employment, housing, health, law enforcement, voting, welfare, labor relations, transportation, communications, and other areas.

By evaluating the results of the research and publicizing their significance through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, periodicals, and speakers.

Through its official monthly publication---RESEARCH IN ACTION and through the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council--NEW SOUTH.

Through the local chapters which work in the communities with civic, business, labor, religious, governmental, professional, private, and public officials, agencies, groups, organizations, and institutions to find democratic solutions to local problems.

No substantial part of its activities shall be devoted to political propaganda or to other attempts to influence legislation. The LCHR intends only to educate the people so that they may work toward a better Louisiana, South, and Nation.

WHO?

Membership in the LCHR is open to any person who is in accord with our democratic and constitutional principles of freedom, justice, dignity, and equal opportunity.

Membership includes subscription to the monthly publications, NEW SOUTH and RESEARCH IN ACTION.

The members of the LCHR believe that they can play a humble but creditable part in achieving the ideals and practices of equal opportunity. It is their hope that other citizens throughout the state will join with them in seeking and practicing the American way of life.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.

In order to further our democratic principles of freedom, justice, dignity, and equal opportunity, I enclose $ _____ in check, money order, or cash for my:

☐ Membership in the LCHR which includes an annual subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION and to NEW SOUTH:
Individual----------$5 a year
Husband & wife--------$7 a year

OR

☐ Subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION:
One year---------$1.50

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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT? The Louisiana Council on Human Relations, as a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization, promotes through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the people of Louisiana. The LCHR's local chapters throughout various communities in Louisiana are composed of citizens and their leaders from business and labor organizations, civic groups and government, many religious denominations, public and social service organizations, educational institutions, the professions, and many other groups, organizations, and fields.

The LCHR is divided into seven geographical districts: New Orleans, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Alexandria, Shreveport, and Monroe ---with headquarters of each district located in those respective cities. The local chapters in each district, with their own membership and governing board, study and evaluate their communities' problems and strive to achieve worthwhile solutions in order to effect community improvements.

The Louisiana Council is one of the 12 southern state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia.

WHY? The LCHR endeavors to improve the economic, educational, civic and social conditions in Louisiana in order to achieve democratic understanding for the common good of society. Its members believe that democracy is prosperous only when everyone contributes to it and shares in it, and that the problems of Louisiana can best be solved through mutual understanding on the part of all the citizens of our state.

It is working toward the attainment of a society where every individual will enjoy his full share of dignity and self-respect in recognition of his democratic rights and of his creation in the image of God by providing a mutual meeting ground where people of good will from all races can come together, air their common problems, and achieve effective solutions for the betterment of the communities of Louisiana.

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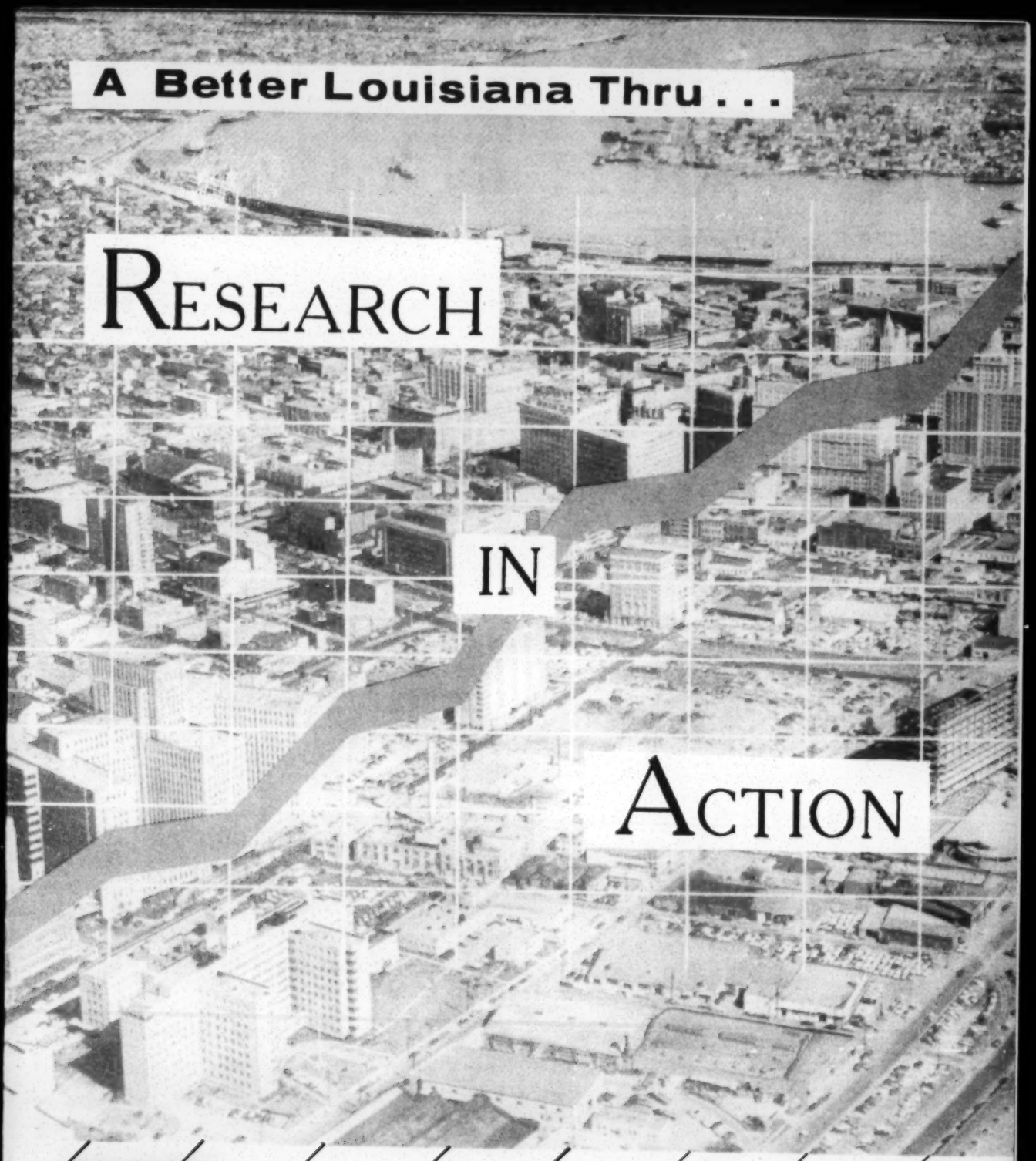
A Better Louisiana Thru . . .

RESEARCH IN ACTION



LOUISIANA COUNCIL UNITY AMITY HUMAN RELATIONS

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

RESEARCH IN ACTION

EVENTS AND PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS

"To attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all"

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Circulation Manager---------- Betty Trumbaturi

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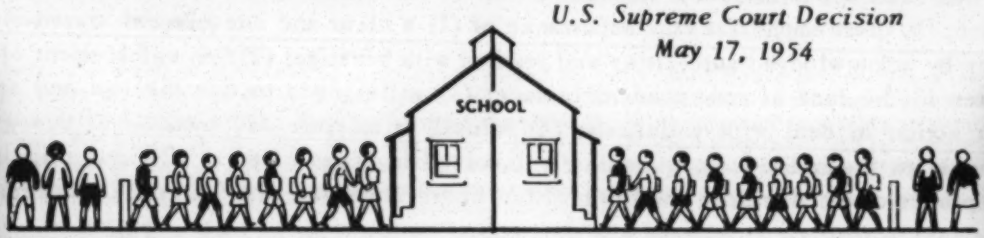
PREPARING AND PLANNING FOR A DESEGREGATED PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

U.S. Supreme Court Decision
May 17, 1954

PREPARATION

DESEGREGATION



One year has passed since the Federal District Court in New Orleans ordered the desegregation of the New Orleans public schools.

In his opinion supporting this decree, Judge J. Skelly Wright stated: "The granting of a temporary injunction does not mean that the public schools in the Parish of Orleans (in which the city of New Orleans is located) would be ordered completely desegregated overnight, or even in a year or more."

On March 1, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the appeal of the Orleans Parish School Board from this injunction by the District Court, thereby affirming Judge Wright's order to desegregate the public schools in New Orleans. Recently, a request from the School Board for a rehearing was refused by the Circuit Court.

Although there will be a period of further litigation to clarify the Louisiana constitutional provisions involved in ordering the Orleans Parish School Board to initiate desegregation, the days of segregated schools in the New Orleans area are numbered.

Therefore, this report is based upon the assumption that within the next few years the New Orleans public schools will begin the transition from a dual system to one which is based upon a policy of admitting children without regard to race.

As enlightened citizens, we realize the importance of preparing for any worthwhile project we may undertake. Thus, preparation for a social change as crucial as desegregation should merit the judicious consideration and active participation of the leaders and other conscientious people in New Orleans.

Studies from other southern cities (of comparable size to New Orleans), which have desegregated their public schools in the past three years, stress the need and importance of careful preparation and planning for such a significant social transition. The following are some of the factors which helped to ease the transition from a racially segregated to a desegregated school system in the cities of Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Washington D. C.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE PRINCIPLE FACTORS WHICH SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES FOR DESEGREGATION WITH A MINIMUM OF DISTURBANCE?

One group of principles for accomplishing desegregation with a minimum of social disturbance has been set forth by Dr. Kenneth Clark. After a study of many recent instances of desegregation, Dr. Clark emphasizes the importance of (1) a clear and unequivocal statement of the new policy by acknowledged authorities and leaders with prestige; (2) firm enforcement of the new policy even in the face of continued resistance; (3) willingness to use the law and strong enforcement action to deal with violations; (4) refusal to tolerate any evasion of desegregation; (5) an appeal to the individuals immediately involved in terms of their religious principles and their acceptance of the American traidition of law observance, fair play and equal justice.

"The St. Louis Story"

The essential feature is the principle that school affairs should be conducted without regard to race. This principle should be the overriding consideration in all questions posed and should apply without exception. A policy based on such a principle acts as a guarantee of fairness and impartiality for everyone concerned. It provides the best possible assurance that the individual will be judged on his own merits. Children can then be educated on the basis of individual needs; personal handling can be on the basis of merit and fitness. The policy does not mean that all are treated alike, but that race is eliminated as a factor in the way people are treated.

"Integration of Washington Schools"

The most important reasons for the success of our program in Louisville are: (1) prompt and clear-cut acceptance of the decision of the Court as the law and announced purpose to carry it out by the superintendent, the Board of Education and the Governor, (2) prompt and clear-cut statement that the decision would be carried out without undue delay or any effort at subterfuge, (3) careful, systematic and thorough preparation of pupils, teachers and community for the change, (4) full cooperation of City and County officials and (5) a friendly press, generous in its news coverage and warm in its editorial support.

"Preparation For Desegregation in the Public Schools of Louisville"

It is an old but vital truth that upon our schools rests much of the hope for the future of freedom. For to love freedom is, first of all, to understand it. – – –

President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

The high points of the Baltimore City experience lie, (1) in the clear and undeviating stand that was taken by the responsible governmental authorities when that authority, based in law, was defied and (2) in the firm and courageous part played by principals, teachers and others to keep schools open and running under difficult circumstances. The study found widespread opinion that the manner in which the situation was handled warrants high regard. What differences of opinion were voiced even by those who disagreed with the original decision to desegregate the schools at the beginning of this school year, were differences in judgement about detail of speed or timing, or the handling of a specific incident. But even critical comments were contained within a general expression of respect for the outcome.

"Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools"

Teachers attributed successful desegregation to (a) a strong school board and school officials, who acted promptly with a definite plan to be administered with firmness; a decentralized plan of administration (68.3 per cent); (b) initial desegregation of the Catholic schools (55.9 per cent); (c) strong community leaders (54.1 per cent); (d) positive support of community organizations influence of the press, the church and law enforcement officials (49.2 per cent); (e) preparation of community for desegregation (36.5 per cent); and (f) St. Louis is law-abiding (12.1 per cent).

"IN DIRECT CONFLICT"

Excerpts from the March 1, 1957 decision of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the decree of the Federal District Court in ordering the desegregation of the New Orleans public schools.

There is no merit in the claim of appellant (Orleans Parish School Board that the court was without jurisdiction to try this case as being a suit against the state. The substance of this suit is that the school board is unconstitutionally forcing them to attend schools that are segregated according to race and their prayer is that the board be enjoined from continuing to do so. If plaintiffs are right in their contention, then they can obtain complete relief from this defendant, because any sanctions compelling it to continue its illegal conduct falls when the Court determines that such sanctions are illegal.

But assuming that the trial court and we should view this question in the light of conditions after the passage of the 1954 acts, which, however, we do not decide, there is still no merit in appellant's argument. Appellees were not seeking specific assignment to particular schools. They as Negro students, were seeking an end to a local school board rule that required segregation of all Negro students from all white students. As patrons of the Orleans Parish school system they are undoubtedly entitled to have the district court pass on their right to seek relief.

Moreover, so long as assignments could be made under the Louisiana Constitution and statues only on a basis of seperate schools for white and colored children to remit each of these minor plaintiffs and thousands of others similarly situated to thousands of administrative hearings before the board for relief that they contend the Supreme Court has held them entitled to, would, as the trial judge said, "be a vain and useless gesture, unworthy of a court of equity, ...a travesty in which this court will not participate."

The new circumstances to which appellant points is the amendment to the Louisiana constitution which, in effect, provides that there shall continue to be racially separate schools, which separation is stated for the first time to be "in the exercise of the state police power to promote and protect public health, morals, better education and the peace and good order in the State, and not because of race."

. . . They deal with the alleged disparity between the two races as to intelligence ratings, school progress, incidence of certain diseases, and percentage of illegitimate births, in all of which statistical studies one race shows up to poor advantage. This represents an effort to justify a classification of students by race on the grounds that one race possesses a higher percentage of undesirable traits, attributes or conditions. Strangely enough there seems never to have been any effort to classify the students of the Orleans Parish according to the degree to which they possess these traits. *That is there seems to have been no attempt to deny schooling to, or to segregate from other children, those if illegitimate birth or having social diseases or having below average intelligence guotients or learning ability because of those particular facts.* Whereas any reasonable classification of students according to their proficiency or health traits might well be considered legitimate within the normal constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws, it is unthinkable that an arbitrary classification by race because of a more frequent identification of one race than another with certain undesirable qualities would be such reasonable classification.

The use of the term police power works no magic in itself. Undeniably the States retain an extremely broad police power. This power, however, as everyone knows, is itself limited by the protective shield of the Federal Constitution. . .

Probably the most clear cut answer to this effort by the State of Louisiana to continue the pattern of segregated schools in spite of the clear and unequivocal pronouncement of the Supreme Court in the School Segregation cases is that this is precisely what was expressly forbidden by those decisions. *Whatever may have been thought heretofore as to the reasonableness of classifying public school pupils by race for the purpose of requiring attendance at separate schools, it is now perfectly clear that such classification is no longer permissible, whether such classification is sought to be made from sentiment, tradition, caprice, or in exercise of the State's police power.*

From what we have said the conclusion is obvious that the state constitutional provisions as to maintaining separate schools for white and colored children is in direct conflict with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and is void and of no effect.

. . . Attempts by statute to give any official the power to assign students to schools arbitrarily according to whim or caprice are legally impermissible, especially if considered in light of the history of assignments made in a manner that has now been held to be unconstitutional and of the recently readopted requirement of the state constitution reaffirming such unconstitutional standards, which is reinforced by the heavy sanctions against any official permitting a departure therefrom contained in a companion statute. Such a statute is unconstitutional either because it has on its face the effect of depriving appellees of their liberty or property without due process of law or as having implied as its only basis for assignments the prohibited standard of race. . .

In sum, therefore, we find *no basis for the appellant's attack on the order entered by the trial court.* The able and experienced trial judge gave full recognition to the administrative difficulties attendant upon changing the schools of the Parish of Orleans, including as it does, the schools of the City of New Orleans, from the established pattern of segregation on account of race. Although requiring immediate acceptance of the principle of non-segregated schools, he allowed the Board time to put it into effect. Clearly implying that arrangements should be started at once, he nevertheless fixed the date after

(Continued on page 8)

Students attributed success to (a) preparation of students through Intergroup Youth and Human Relations Clubs, also constructive work on the part of principals and teachers (79.1 per cent); (b) cooperation on the part of students, both Negro and white, to make desegregation work (59.1 per cent); (c) fairness and firmness of teachers and administrators--a desire on the part of both to make integration work (34.5 per cent); (d) St. Louis is law-abiding; "it is not deep South"; "it wanted to set an example for the rest of the Nation" (18.9 per cent.)

"The St. Louis Story"

For education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave. - - -

General OMAR N. BRADLEY.

Experience with school integration shows that clear definition and public announcement of policy is an essential first step. Establishment of policy and basic administrative reorganiation are best accomplished as a single step, effective immediately, and applying equally to all levels of the school system. Following this, school personnel have responsibility in implementing the policy. Citizens rightly look to the Board of Education to make the declaration of policy, one which removes doubt and confusion and lays a basis for constructive building by teachers, principals, and school officers all over the city who will be involved in the changes. With this sound basis of policy and administrative action, integration at deeper levels can be carried out as the whole community works together day-by-day to meet the challenges of its integrated school system.

"Integration of Washington Schools"

In order to summarize the constructive gains, it is neccessary first to ask the question, gains for what? Certainly one answer would be, gains for education in Baltimore; and a second would be, gains for understanding the process of the change elsewhere, wherever the change will be felt in all parts of the United States, not only in the South. Still a third answer might be, gains in understanding the larger field of human relations within a democratic structure. These gains are (this list is not intended to be complete, nor by any means fully examined): (1) The directional effect of a clear position, (2) The understanding gained from thought given to preparation and readiness, (3) The awareness of "It is only human to be somewhat apprehensive about changes in long standing customs," (4) The experience with enrollment when choice of schools is possible, and (5) The test weathered, and its effect upon the community.

"Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools"

PREPARATION THROUGH DISCUSSION GROUPS

Joint discussion, fact-finding, and planning by local people of both races are the hallmarks of healthy community change in the South. Discussion groups for these purposes, which have already demonstrated their effectiveness in many Southern communities, are now needed more than ever.

The first objective of such a group should be a frank exchange of opinions. There must be ample opportunity for the members of the group to gain a sympathetic understanding of their respective points-of-view.

Clearly local discussion groups that have reached informed agreement between people of both races can make a most valuable contribution in this time of challenge and adjustment.

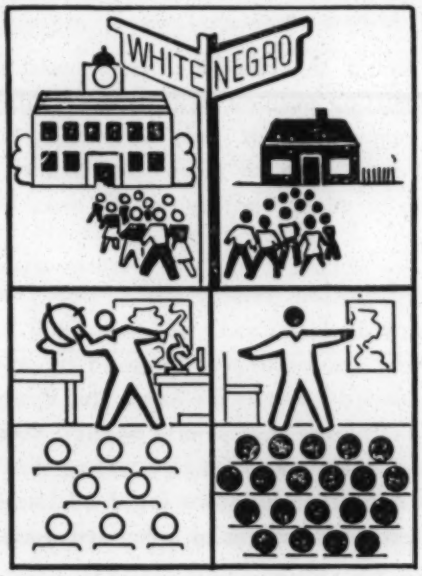
"Next Steps in the South"

WHAT PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN THESE CITIES TO FOSTER BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS AND TO PREPARE FOR THE DESEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis community had been undergoing change for many years; some changes had been forced through legal action, others had come about voluntarily. Some of the changes had been hardly perceptible, others had been more noticeable. St. Louis had its share of citizens who for many, many years had worked quietly and diligently "whittling away" the barriers of communication and full participation of all its citizens. While it is within the last decade that St. Louis has made its most perceptible and rapid advance toward a more democratic society, this was made possible by the many unsung heroes – – religious leaders of all faiths and other community leaders – – who, as one informant puts it, "softened the ground out of which constructive efforts began to flower and come into full fruition."

Beginning in the early forties and working within the framework of legal segregation, there came into being a conscious, organized effort on the part of many groups to change the social situation in their community in the direction of more democratic values. Individuals, agencies and groups began to work toward the elimination of ethnic, religious and racial minority-group status from their community. There was increasing concern that there must be more consistency between stated democratic principles and actual behavior. Cooperative ventures in better community understanding became widespread. Their goal: the integration of minority peoples and the lessening of prejudice and discrimination. Their method: education, both formal and informal, positive and aggressive – – not the kind of education which says "time will heal all things" including prejudice; not the kind of education which results in doing nothing. The successful working together on a common problem by varied religious, educational, civic and social organizations inspired further effort to mobilize these constructive forces of the community in such a way that they achieved a division, of labor, greater effectiveness and mutual respect among themselves.



"The St. Louis Story"

LOUISVILLE

In Louisville, there were never separation of the races on street cars and busses. Since 1923, Louisville has had Negroes on the police force. For many years, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. have sponsored programs and activities designed to promote good race relations. Many of these have been interracial in character.

In 1948, the Louisville Free Public Library opened its main building to Negroes and in 1952, its ten neighborhood branches. In 1950, the University of Louisville opened its graduate school to Negroes and in 1952, its undergraduate schools. Since 1952, Negroes and whites alike have played on public golf courses. In 1953 the nursing school of the city hospital began to accept Negroes. In 1954, the police ceased to require separation of the races in the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Negroes were accepted at the Fire Stations, and the publicly owned amphitheatre began to sell tickets to anyone wishing to buy.

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be. – – –

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In 1955, the Negro parks were first used for sports involving both Negro and whites and a few Negro children were accepted in some of the Catholic elementary schools. In the latter part of the summer of 1955, and increasingly in 1956, the white parks began to be used by both races and in 1956, the swimming pools. For about ten years, there have been a few Negro clerks in some of the County and City offices and an occasional Negro employed as clerk in chain stores and professional offices.

While all these things were taking place, beginning long before the Court decision, the schools were busy with general human relations of which desegregation is but one facet.

Preparation for Desegregation in the Public Schools in Louisville"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

About 1950 there were areas relatively free from segregation. The public transportation system carried passengers without segregated seating. In many Government offices Negro and white employees worked side by side. All Government cafeterias, serving thousands daily, were open to everyone. A few churches had interracial membership. All but one of the city's universities had open admissions policies. Many organizations which were opposed to segregation on principle had open membership. Negro and white children, often neighbors, played together in the yards and on the streets.

Things were changing, though the change often seemed slow. The more sophisticated, "art" movie theaters led by admitting patrons without discrimination. Legitimate and concert stage opened to everyone after some years of many and varied pressures. The better hotels often served banquets and conventions on an interracial basis, and a few accepted individual Negro guests. Restaurants began to change policy one by one, and the open list was a growing one.

A major break in the segregation pattern came with Thompson Restaurant decision in June of 1953. The Supreme Court declared still valid an 1873 law forbidding discrimination in eating places. The decision was known and understood by everyone in the city. The Commissioners announced that they would enforce the law. The Restaurant Association advised its members to comply. Literally overnight, restaurants opened their service to everyone. In 1954 movie houses opened their doors, after agreement among the three large chains. The Commissioners announced policy of non-discrimination for the District government, both in employment and service. The D.C. Medical Association admitted some Negro members. More hotels eased their restrictions. Negroes made gains in employment, especially at the professional level.

The school decision in 1954 provided the next major change. The Board of Education moved quickly to an agreement to undertake a desegregation program. The Board of Recreation promptly removed all racial designations from its playgrounds. The work of implementation began. A number of organizations followed the lead of the public schools: settlement houses, children's organizations, P-TA's, and one university, the last to drop restrictions. First steps were taken to desegregate the Fire Department, a job long delayed by false starts.

"Elimination of Segregation in the Nation's Capital"

BALTIMORE

It has always been customary in the city system for both white and colored principals and supervisors to come together at the Superintendent's monthly meeting. Integrated staff meetings were held as early as the 1920's, and became more frequent in the 1930's. Professional organizations in Baltimore, as the Principals' Association, the Public School Teachers Association, and the Teachers Union have for years had interracial memberships.

About 1946 the Superintendent of the Baltimore Public Schools instituted additional interracial arrangements for teachers and staff. As he said, no ordinance required him to segregate white and Negro teachers and staff, even though an ordinance (not the city charter) directed him to segregate white and Negro pupils. Henceforth all professional meetings for teachers and staff were racially integrated, such as inservice professional and community workshops and administrative committees, to make talents and ideas available to the whole system. Some interchange between white and Negro school personnel for demonstration purposes began to take place. Pupil exchange visits between white and colored schools were gradually developed: choruses, glee clubs, assemblies, debates, class exhibits. Some joint activities of white and colored children have come to be regular features of the school year, such as Junior Red Cross, Brotherhood Week, United Nations Youth and Model Youth City Council. The staff came to know each other and to exchange ideas and plans freely without racial distinction or sense of strangeness. Children learned to understand a little the cultural contributions of the other race than when formerly completely isolated. The school curricular also were developed around many projects in history, social studies, English, geography and other areas which emphasized democratic ideas and ideals. Some schools had put democratic principles to work in their school government; others were offering democratic experience, as described above, in inter-group activities.

The Community Study Program for teachers, instituted by the public school administration in 1946–47, has been a broad one, emphasizing understanding in many areas. Its purpose is twofold: (1) to help teachers understand their own and the broader community, and hence their pupils, and (2) to encourage teachers to use intercultural and other community resources in their curriculums. The program is set up in a three-year sequence; enrollment of teachers is voluntary, and certificate credit is given to those who complete each year course. About one-third of the first year's course deals with "Inter-Cultural Understanding"; need for that section appeared in the initial year of the program when only as few as 5 percent of the white participants, in response to a query, stated that they had ever previously visited Negro educational or cultural institutions, and only one-fifth had previously heard a Negro lecturer on the subject of interracial relations. The program is believed by school officials to have helped gain emotional acceptance for desegregation through personal contact among different types of people and awareness of values in a different culture from one's own. The participating teachers have been helped to meet new situations in their own schools—the Negro child as pupil would be more understandingly treated; the white parent protesting desegregation could be met by a rational, understanding teacher who had grasped the principle that social change is achieved slowly.

No free government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virture, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles. – – –

PATRICK HENRY.

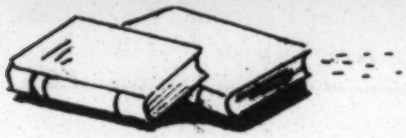
In its decade of operation the Community Study Program has enrolled in its first-year program from 50–60 percent of all full-time teachers in the public schools, a fraction of whom also continued into the second or third year. Those teachers who have not participated have, nevertheless, not escaped the effects of the understandings which participants have acquired, for the learnings have seeped back into school meetings and influenced decisions and programs.

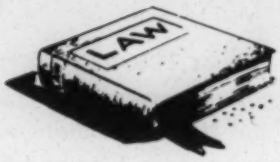
"Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools"

Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow. – – –

EMERSON.

MAY WE RECOMMEND





THIS MONTH

THE ST. LOUIS STORY: A STUDY OF DESEGREGATION, Bonita H. Valien. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1956. 72 pages. An objective account of the unique chain of events which led to the successful desegregation of the St. Louis public schools. An appraisal of the process after the program had been initiated and the guiding principles for accomplishing desegregation with a minimum of social disturbance. 35¢

MIRACLE OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: DESEGREGATION IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. SCHOOLS, Carl F. Hansen. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1957. 72 pages. A concise and authoritative review of the preparation and careful planning for the desegregation of Washington's schools and the progress of the program to date. 35¢

THE REPORT OF A STUDY ON DESEGREGATION IN THE BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, Elinor Pancost and others. Baltimore: The Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, 1956. 128 pages. A comprehensive study of the preparation made by the city and its school system for desegregation, the problems encountered with their solutions, the protests against desegregation with the steps taken to overcome the opposition, and the constructive gains made.

INTEGRATION OF WASHINGTON SCHOOLS. Washington: American Friends Service Committee, 1954. 13 pages. Answers to questions about the techniques of implementing desegregation in the public schools with recommendations for the orderly transition from a dual school system to a desegregated one.

TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1955. 46 pages. A report of the Service Committee's Community Relations project with the public schools of Washington, D.C.

* * * * * * * *

These booklets may be obtained from the state office of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Please specify number and title(s) of booklets, and forward check, money order, or cash to the above address. Please add 5¢ to each order to cover cost of handling and postage.

(Continued from page 3)

which there were to be no further distinction based on race at "such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education.*

It is evident from the tone and content of the trial court's order and the willing acquiescence in the delay by the aggrieved pupils that a good faith acceptance by the school board of *the underlying* principle of equality of education for all children with no classification by race might well warrant the allowance by the trial court of time for such reasonable steps in the process of desegregation as appears to be helpful in avoiding unseemly confusion and turmoil. Nevertheless whether there is such acceptance by the Board or not, the duty of the court is plain. *The vindication of rights guaranteed by the Constitution can not be conditioned upon the absence of practical difficulties.* However undesirable it may be for courts to invoke Federal power to stay action under state authority, it was precisely to require such interposition that the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by the people of the United States. Its adoption implies that there are *matters of fundamental justice that the citizens of the United States consider so essentially an ingredient of human rights as to require a restraint on action on behalf of any state that appears to ignore them.*

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HOW?

The objectives of the Council are furthered----

Through research projects which secure information and statistics about our state's standard of living, education, government, economy, employment, housing, health, law enforcement, voting, welfare, labor relations, transportation, communications, and other areas.

By evaluating the results of the research and publicizing their significance through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, periodicals, and speakers.

Through its official monthly publication---RESEARCH IN ACTION and through the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council--NEW SOUTH.

Through the local chapters which work in the communities with civic, business, labor, religious, governmental, professional, private, and public officials, agencies, groups, organizations, and institutions to find democratic solutions to local problems.

No substantial part of its activities shall be devoted to political propaganda or to other attempts to influence legislation. The LCHR intends only to educate the people so that they may work toward a better Louisiana, South, and Nation.

WHO?

Membership in the LCHR is open to any person who is in accord with our democratic and constitutional principles of freedom, justice, dignity, and equal opportunity.

Membership includes subscription to the monthly publications, NEW SOUTH and RESEARCH IN ACTION.

The members of the LCHR believe that they can play a humble but creditable part in achieving the ideals and practices of equal opportunity. It is their hope that other citizens throughout the state will join with them in seeking and practicing the American way of life.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.

In order to further our democratic principles of freedom, justice, dignity, and equal opportunity, I enclose $ _____ in check, money order, or cash for my:

☐ Membership in the LCHR which includes an annual subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION and to NEW SOUTH:
Individual----------$5 a year
Husband & wife--------$7 a year

OR

☐ Subscription to RESEARCH IN ACTION:
One year---------$1.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT? The Louisiana Council on Human Relations, as a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization, promotes through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the people of Louisiana. The LCHR's local chapters throughout various communities in Louisiana are composed of citizens and their leaders from business and labor organizations, civic groups and government, many religious denominations, public and social service organizations, educational institutions, the professions, and many other groups, organizations, and fields.

The LCHR is divided into seven geographical districts: New Orleans, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Alexandria, Shreveport, and Monroe --- with headquarters of each district located in those respective cities. The local chapters in each district, with their own membership and governing board, study and evaluate their communities' problems and strive to achieve worthwhile solutions in order to effect community improvements.

The Louisiana Council is one of the 12 southern state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia.

WHY? The LCHR endeavors to improve the economic, educational, civic and social conditions in Louisiana in order to achieve democratic understanding for the common good of society. Its members believe that democracy is prosperous only when everyone contributes to it and shares in it, and that the problems of Louisiana can best be solved through mutual understanding on the part of all the citizens of our state.

It is working toward the attainment of a society where every individual will enjoy his full share of dignity and self-respect in recognition of his democratic rights and of his creation in the image of God by providing a mutual meeting ground where people of good will from all races can come together, air their common problems, and achieve effective solutions for the betterment of the communities of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

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NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

June 1956

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

We are happy to announce that the two applicants chosen by the LCHR to represent Louisiana have been awarded two of the ten $350.00 Encampment for Citizenship scholarships offered by the SRC throughout the South. The recipients of these awards are Miss Joyce Courtney, Third Grade Teacher at Macarty School in New Orleans, and Miss Bernice Proctor, Fifth Grade Teacher at McDonogh 40 School in New Orleans. They will attend the six-week session from July 1 to August 11,1956.

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MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

With more leisure time available now during the summer months, members of the LCHR are afforded an excellent opportunity to further the work of the organization by urging their friends and acquaintances to join the Council. Although most chapters will have no formal meetings until September, the LCHR membership campaign must continue to progress. Therefore, we recommend that each member assume the personal responsibility of interesting as many people as possible in membership in the LCHR. Promotional pamphlets are available from the state office.

Additionally, the campaign would be greatly intensified if our readers would forward to the Executive Director the names and addresses of all who may be interested in the ideals and practices of our organization, so that he will be able to send them a personal letter about the Council and its accomplishments.

Please detach and forward.

NAME	ADDRESS
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signed _____

Please (do - do not) mention my name when writing to the above persons.

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

July 1956

RESEARCH IN ACTION

1. DISTRIBUTION: In addition to being sent to the members of the LCHR, R in A is also sent monthly to 43 daily and weekly newspapers in Louisiana; to more than 50 organizations throughout the nation; to 55 representatives of 37 intergroup organizations in N. O.; to the other state Councils on Human Relations (affiliates of the Southern Regional Council); and to many other groups and individuals. The Police issue was sent to 72 chiefs of police throughout the state.

2. EFFECTIVE RESULTS: The president of the Municipal Police Officers Association has requested 30 more copies of the Police issue in order that he may place them with key people who will give the proper attention to the suggested action.

3. ARTICLES: If you know of any information and/or articles that concern events or progress in human relations (preferably in Louisiana) that could be used in R in A, the editor, Milton Vigo, would appreciate your sending them to him at the state office.

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AROUND THE STATE WITH THE LCHR

1. NEW ORLEANS:

A. COORDINATING CONFERENCE---The New Orleans Chapter with the assistance of the state office has taken the leadership in calling together representatives from 37 organizations in the city. The group, although not formally organized because each organization has to retain its own identity and to function in terms of its own customary policy and procedures, formed itself into a Coordinating Conference, whose purpose is to do joint planning of needed action in helping to prepare the public schools for desegregation and integration. The state office of the LCHR is acting as a clearing house and as the distributing organization for the administrative activities. The first completed project of the Conference was the drafting and forwarding of a letter to the Orleans Parish School Board with the recommendation that the Professional Pre-School Workshops, one for white and one for Negro teachers, be combined into a single workshop for all teachers. The letter, signed by the representatives from six organizations, was sent to the School Board with a cover letter by the Executive Director.

B. DISCUSSION GROUPS--The pilot project on the discussion groups is now complete. As previously stated the groups consist of about 12 to 15 persons of a certain neighborhood gathered together at a person's home to discuss objectively the Supreme Court's decision and what can be done to implement it. The LCHR supplies the discussion leaders and chairmen-recorders. If you are interested in acting as host or hostess to a group of people in your neighborhood or as a discussion leader or a chairman-recorder, please contact the Executive Director at Ma. 4295. It is hoped to have the groups start by September.

2. LAKE CHARLES:

A. EDUCATION COMMITTEE-----The Committee is continuing its study of the city schools. When completed the study will include recommendations to improve the standards of the schools.

B. HOUSING COMMITTEE--At the June meeting of the L. C. Chapter, a representative of the Lake Charles Housing Authority reported the progress in procuring low-rent housing projects. The Housing Committee of the chapter, after careful investigation into housing areas, secured signatures for a petition to incorporate an area which would include an additional 62 housing units for Negroes. The Committee is to call upon the city council with their proposals.

C. ATHLETICS----The manager of the city baseball club, another guest speaker of the June meeting, asserted that the legislation to ban interracial athletic contests would result in a serious curtailment of interest in college and high school athletics.

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A MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LCHR

Your help is needed immediately!

It is needless to enumerate the many reasons why the LCHR is needed in our state. Our organization is the only one of its kind in Louisiana. Now that the NAACP has been temporarily banned from activities, the greater are the responsibilities of the Louisiana Council.

Although it is the policy of the LCHR and the SRC not to make spectacular pronouncements, but to work for practical solutions, there is a very great need for an organization such as the LCHR which will act as the spokesman for the principles of tolerance, humanity, justice, dignity, freedom, and equality.

When the Southern Regional Council gave a grant to establish the LCHR through the hiring of the staff, it was the understanding that the state Council would assume the responsibility of raising enough money to operate. According to the agreement with the SRC, the Council has to raise an additional $1,500 before September 15 to meet its quota and to continue to receive funds for the next year (beginning October, 1956). The LCHR has been very fortunate in having the capable assistance of Rabbi Emil Leipziger who personally has raised about one-third of the Council's quota for this year. However, as indicated above, $1,500 more is needed to complete the quota and to continue operation.

If 150 members will each contribute $10 apiece, the LCHR will be assured of functioning for another year. Otherwise, the Council will have to close-up.

We know that you will not let us down at the time when the LCHR is needed the most.

May we please hear from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your favor.

MCV/jrb

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

August 1956

THE LCHR FUND DRIVE

We wish to express our deepest appreciation to those members who generously sent their $10.00 contributions in order that the LCHR may raise its quota. However, those received were few in number and many more are needed. Therefore, we implore you to aid the cause of democratic principles and living by contributing your share to our organization.

Your small contribution will be used as a stepping-stone to achieve the fulfillment of our God-given American ideals. May we ask you to help us further these ideals through your contribution.

Thank you for your most kind co-operation.

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AROUND THE STATE WITH THE LCHR

The Lake Charles Chapter has been very active in the last two months. In addition to the regular weekly meetings of the Chapter, there have been special meetings and projects of various committees. Led by Mrs. Whitman Rowland, our state President; Mr. W. H. Managan, Chairman of the Lake Charles Chapter; and Mrs. D. A. Combre, Chapter Treasurer, the Chapter has been very successful in rallying the support of the PTA's in the city and parish schools (the city of Lake Charles has its own school system which is separate from the Calcasieu Parish school system, in which the city is located).

Under the leadership of Mrs. Combre, members of PTA groups from various city and parish schools conducted a survey of the educational and physical standards of the schools located in the city of Lake Charles. The committee is to submit to the school boards their findings and recommendations for improving the standards of the schools.

It is hoped that other chapters and cities in the state will follow the example and fruitful accomplishments of the Lake Charles Chapter. The state office of the LCHR wishes to congratulate the Lake Charles Chapter for its continuous efforts in striving to achieve equal opportunity for all.

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SUGGESTED SUMMER READING

"Time to Kill Jim Crow." The Nation, July 7, 1956. An anthology of the Negro, the South, and the Coming Election: "Enforce the Constitution" by Carey McWilliams; "Civil-Rights Football" by Clarence Mitchell; "The New Negro" by E. Franklin Frazier; "Young Jim Crow" by C. Vann Woodward; "Politics and the Negro" by Henry Lee Moon; "Labor and the South" by M. H. Ross; "Those Magnolia Myths" by Richard A. Long. 20¢

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

September 1956

RESEARCH IN ACTION'S NEW LOOK

The LCHR celebrates the end of its second year of operation with a new format for RESEARCH IN ACTION--now the official monthly publication of the Council--in regular magazine form. It is hoped that our members and readers find the cover and material more attractive, readable, and informative. The chief aim of the publication is to present factual evidence which stresses that desegregation, integration, and equal opportunity have worked in our state and that given an opportunity Louisiana can continue to progress in all areas in making democracy a reality.

The distribution of R in A has now reached 1000--stretching from Florida to Washington and from California to Massachusetts; from Japan to South Africa and from Australia to Europe. It is being sent to all the parish, city, and college libraries throughout the state, and to about 50 daily and weekly newspapers in the state. The September issue was sent to the departments of education and sociology of all the colleges listed therein.

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WEDDING BELLS

We wish to extend best wishes to June Rose Bielosh, our administrative secretary, on her forthcoming marriage to George L. Soniat on September 30th. Miss Bielosh will return to the office after her honeymoon (and vacation). Good luck to the happy couple.

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NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

January 1957

MONTHLY MEETING OF NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

Dr. T. Z. Koo, internationally-known figure in the World's Student Christian Federation, will address the New Orleans Chapter of the LCHR on Tuesday, February 5, 1957, at 8:00 P. M., at Temple Sinai, 6227 St. Charles Avenue. Dr. Koo, who holds a number of degrees from universities in the U.S. and throughout the world, will speak on "Cultural Patterns -- East and West."

MEMBERSHIP DUES

With the new year under way, the LCHR hopes to attain a membership that will be influential in our state. If you have received a yellow notice, it is a reminder that your dues have expired. May we encourage you to send in your membership dues as soon as possible, in order to further the progress of the Council.

NEW OFFICERS OF NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

At its regular monthly meeting, the New Orleans Chapter elected the following officers: President--Rev. Eugene P. McManus; Vice-Pres.--Dr. Mary P. Allen; Treasurer--Mrs. Daniel S. Wogan; Secretary--Loretta Butler. The LCHR wishes to express its appreciation to Rabbi Bergman and the other outgoing officers for their efforts and accomplishments. May the new officers have a very successful and fruitful year in endeavoring to achieve the ideals and practices of equal opportunity and justice for all the people of New Orleans.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The second quarterly State Executive Board meeting for this fiscal year will be held on Friday, February 8, in New Orleans. The future of the LCHR and its relationship to the Southern Regional Council after September 1957 will be discussed.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Last month about 170 persons attended the program in observance of Human Rights day. It was sponsored by the New Orleans Chapter which invited the 40 organizations of the Coordinating Conference and their membership. The program, held at International House in New Orleans, featured the Rev. Bishop Willis J. King of the Methodist Church who spoke about "Human Rights in the International Scene"; Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman who spoke about "The History of Human Rights"; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plauche of the Catholic Church who spoke about "The Moral Aspects of Human Rights"; and the Rev. Dr. Myron Madden of the Baptist Church who spoke about "Human Rights in the Community." The discussion which followed was interesting and informative.

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

February 1957

PROVISIONAL STATUS OF LCHR

The Southern Regional Council has put the Louisiana Council on provisional status until May 1, 1957, and the state Executive Board has approved by mail ballot the conditions of the provisional status. A state Administrative Committee will supplant the state Executive Board during the period of provisional status. The officers of the New Orleans Chapter have agreed to head this Committee and assume the responsibility for the state organization.

May we urge every member of the LCHR to give full cooperation to the Administrative Committee. Each member will receive an explanation of the conditions to be met during the period of provisional status and of what everyone can do during this time to help the Council continue its growth and expansion.

MRS. ROWLAND RESIGNS

It was with regret that Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, state president of the LCHR, resigned from her position, effective February 8th. Because of illness in her family, Mrs. Rowland was not able to continue in office. The LCHR wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Rowland for her unselfish devotion to the propagation of the objectives and ideals of the Council. The members hope that Mr. Rowland's condition improves.

DR. MITCHELL RETIRES

After 12 years of leadership and devoted service to the Southern Regional Council, Dr. George S. Mitchell has retired. Next month the Mitchells will sail for Scotland where they will reside and where Dr. Mitchell will resume his study of economics. Harold Fleming, former director of Information of the SRC for the past 10 years, has assumed the directorship of the Council. The LCHR looks forward to years of progress under Mr. Fleming's leadership.

CAMILLE GRAVEL STATEMENT

Members are urged to write a letter of commendation to Camille Gravel, Louisiana's national Democratic committeeman, on his forthright statement that "Intelligence, caution, and moderation, not hysteria, emotion, and slander are needed to solve our greatest problem of the century." Mr. Gravel's vote with the Democratic National Advisory Council calling on Congress to put the party's civil rights platform into effect and his statements that segregation is wrong, that legislation sponsored by the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation is unreasonable and that the Citizen's Councils have spearheaded a drive to disenfranchise Negro voters in Louisiana solely on account of race, have proved that in Louisiana there are prominent men who have the courage and fortitude to express their honest and reasoned opinions. Mr. Gravel's address is 611 Murray Street, Alexandria Louisiana.

THE SOUTH: ITS FATEFUL CHALLENGE

A ten-week course entitled "The South: Its Fateful Challenge" will be conducted by the Executive Director of the LCHR in the Institute of Industrial Relations of Loyola University. The main thesis of the course will be problems in desegregation in the South today, with emphasis placed on Louisiana and New Orleans. Consultants who are authorities in their fields will assist the Director at certain sessions. Members of the Louisiana Council are cordially invited to attend the Institute and the sessions of this course.

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

THE SOUTH: ITS FATEFUL CHALLENGE

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Monday Evenings
March 11th through May 13th, 1957
8:25 - 9:10 P. M.
Marquette Hall

March 11	The Crucial Challenge to Human Relations in the South & in Louisiana The Principles of Democratic Human Relations
March 18	Changing Patterns in the South The Trend Toward Desegregation in the South and in Louisiana
March 25	How Fear and Prejudice Retard Better Human Relations Consultant: Mort Feigenbaum; Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League
April 1	Negro Voting: The Key to Full Citizenship Consultant: Dr. John Fenton; Political Science Dept., Tulane Univ.
April 8	The Legal Aspects of Segregation, Desegregation, and Integration Consultant: A. P. Tureaud; Legal Counsel, Louisiana NAACP
April 15	The Resistance to Desegregation in the South and in Louisiana The Growth and Influence of Resistance Movements
April 22	Desegregation Without Popular Support---A case study Consultant: Dr. Warren Breed; Sociology Dept., Newcomb Coll. Tulane U.
April 29	How a City Desegregates Its Schools Film: The Story of Desegregation in Baltimore
May 6	The Advances of Equal Opportunity in Employment Consultant: J. Harvey Kearns; Director, New Orleans Urban League
May 13	Preparing for Desegregation in New Orleans and in Louisiana The Role of Community Leaders, Organizations, and Institutions

NEWS and VIEWS of the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg. New Orleans 12, Louisiana

June 1957

PREPARATION: DESEGREGATION

The Spring issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION, which featured the principal factors involved in the preparation and process of desegregating the public schools, was sent to the 67 parish and city school board presidents and to the 67 parish and city school board superintendents with an individual letter to each. As in previous correspondence, assistance was offered to the school board presidents and superintendents.

The circulation of this issue was over 1200------copies were sent to the 50 principal newspapers in the state; to all city, parish, and college libraries; to intergroup organizations and agencies in the state and throughout the nation; to various periodicals and publications throughout the nation and world; to the principal radio and television stations in the state and to individuals who are in the field of intergroup relations.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

This is to remind our members that the Encampment for Citizenship is awarding 15 scholarships to the 1957 Encampment. These scholarships include $350 for the full six weeks, including tuition, room, and board. The Encampment this year begins on June 30th. If you know of any young men or women between the ages of 18 and 23 who would like to receive a scholarship, please have them obtain an application blank from the LCHR office immediately in order that they may make the necessary arrangements for application.

VOTER REGISTRATION

The LCHR made a sample survey of the number of registered voters in a five block area of the Seventh Ward of New Orleans. It was found that 46% of the people over 21 years of age who live within that radius are NOT registered to vote. The LCHR is indebted to Rev. Robert H. Grant, S. S. J., of St. Augustine's High School, whose students interviewed the residents of that area and collected the information.

SEGREGATION AND DESEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA

The staff of the LCHR is in the process of completing a three year report---May 17, 1954 through May 17, 1957---about the trends, events and progress of desegregation (and segregation) in Louisiana during those years. This report will be mailed to all members as soon as it is completed. Additional copies for other interested persons may be obtained from the LCHR office.

TV: THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION

A documentary film, "THE SOUTH AND SEGREGATION," is scheduled to be shown on television at 5:00 P. M., Sunday, June 16, 1957. It depicts scenes about desegregation and segregation in the news during the past two years. Check the TV schedule in your newspaper to determine on which TV station it will be presented.

For a Better Louisiana

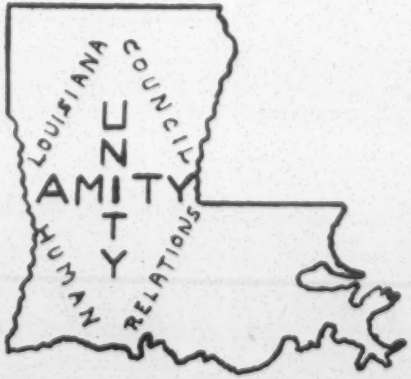
BETTER:

Business & Industry
Economic Security
Labor Relations
Public Health
Agriculture
Education
Housing

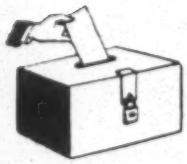
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BETTER:

Standard of Living
Public Relations
Public Welfare
Understanding
Government
Employment
Incomes



A BETTER LOUISIANA THROUGH BETTER...



GOVERNMENT

Encourage our citizens to participate in civic affairs—to elect responsible and civic-minded governmental officials—to cooperate with public officials and agencies in solving municipal problems in order to effect community improvements.

AGRICULTURE

Develop greater productivity from our natural resources to meet greater consumer demands—establish educational programs to inform farmers of the modern scientific agricultural methods—increase farming incomes and expanding farm markets.

LABOR RELATIONS

Assist management and labor in collaborating with each other towards the realization of creating maximum employment, fair profits, just prices, adequate living wages, and decent working conditions for the benefit of our communities.

EMPLOYMENT

Furnish better job opportunities for the qualified—utilize the most capable and skilled people for job situations—urge fair employment practices—secure unemployment benefits.

INCOMES

Institute balanced wage scales for all employable persons according to their training, usefulness, and value to community, and increase the purchasing power of these incomes.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Encourage the establishment of more and varied businesses and industries in Louisiana and the expansion of present business to achieve greater employment, incomes, production, distribution, and consumption.

HOUSING

Secure adequate homes for all through new housing developments and slum-clearance programs, and adjust the cost and rental of property to suit the incomes of all wage-levels.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Increase medical facilities by constructing more hospitals and clinics, by training a larger number of physicians, dentists, and nurses, by providing for additional medical schools, by establishing reasonable medical insurance plans, and by initiating medical health programs.

A BETTER LOUISIANA THROUGH BETTER . . .

UNDERSTANDING

Provide for a mutual meeting ground where people of good will and of all races and creeds can come together, air their common problems, and achieve honest solutions for the betterment of society.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Create a greater economic expansion and prosperity that will raise living standards and make possible the development of a better life for all the people of the state.

EDUCATION

Strive for more money for educational programs—for a larger number of well-trained teachers—for higher teachers' salaries—for more and improved school buildings—for equal educational opportunities for all the children of our communities.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Promote community and social services for individuals and families seeking help with their personal and family problems—establish social agencies which participate in group work and community programs designed to enrich the life of our people.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS 12, LA. MA. 4295

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHAT The Louisiana Council of Human Relations, as a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization, has been created to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the peoples of Louisiana and the South. The LCHR believes that democracy is prosperous only when everyone contributes to it and shares in it.

The LCHR is divided into seven areas: New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Monroe, Lafayette, and Shreveport—with headquarters of each area located in those respective cities. It is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia.

Membership in the LCHR is open to any person who is in accord with its principles of equal opportunity for all.

WHY The Council was organized for the purpose of improving economic, educational, civic, and social conditions in Louisiana and in the South in order to achieve democratic understanding for the common good of society. Its aim is to work toward the attainment of a society where every individual will enjoy his full share of dignity and self-respect in recognition of his democratic rights and of his creation in the image of God.

HOW The aims of the Louisiana Council will be carried on as follows:

By carefully amassing and studying the facts about our state's health, agriculture, welfare, standard of living, government, housing, education, economy and other areas.

By making these facts and their significance widely available through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, and speakers.

By working in the community with civic and religious groups, business and labor organizations, professional and public officials, and others to find democratic solutions to local problems.

No substantial part of its activities shall be devoted to political propaganda or to other attempts to influence legislation. The LCHR intends only to educate the people so that they may work toward a better Louisiana, South, and Nation.

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OFFICERS

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, *President*
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, *Vice-President*
DR. DAVID FICHMAN, *Secretary*
MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., *Treasurer*
MILTON C. VIGO, *Executive Director*

TEAR OFF AND MAIL

I am interested in the ideals and practices promoted by the LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, and I would like to receive further information about the LCHR and its structure and accomplishments.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

TELEPHONE NUMBER..... Over 18 years of age: Yes..... No.....

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 2878
(Sec. 34.9 P. L. & R.)
New Orleans, La.

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

2¢ Postage will be paid by—

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Same letter to/State Secretaries in
Florida
Arkansas
Texas
Virginia
North Carolina
Louisiana

July 23, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We think it would be well if your state organization applied now for tax-exemption.

I should think what you would do would be to reach the highest office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the U. S. Treasury Department in your state, and obtain the appropriate blanks and proceed to apply through the normal routines locally.

We hear that the Treasury Department in Washington is in the course of a major review of present and requested tax-exemptions, and we would therefore expect your application to be subject ultimately to Washington rather than to local decision.

But the case in law and reason for tax-exemption for the Southern Regional Council (which has it) and for our state organizations is overwhelming, and we think the request for tax-exemption generally should now be pushed along.

We are not urging anything like a crash landing, but we think that you should begin to move on the matter.

You should have local legal advice in the preparation of the blanks. And we would wish you to send the filled-in blanks to us for a quick review before you turn them in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

TEXT OF ADDRESS GIVEN TO THE

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1955

OF XAVIER UNIVERSITY

BY THE REV. LOUIS J. TWOMEY, S.J.

DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

REGENT, SCHOOL OF LAW

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

MAY 25, 1955 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Your Excellency, Rt. Rev. and Very Rev. Monsignori, Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers, Mother Agatha, Venerable Sisters, Members of the faculty, graduates of 1955, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

We are assembled here this evening to salute another group of young Americans as they stand on the threshold of a new life which their diplomas from one of the world's truly great universities will unfold to them.

It may not be without profit, then, if we were to sketch, within the limitations of the brief period at our disposal, the kind of world into which the class of 1955 is graduating.

I nee d not tell you that it is a world caught up in the most fearsome crisis in recorded history. Whatever other factors may contribute to the unparalelled seriousness of this crisis, it is basically the world's worst breakdown in human relations. As a result the earth's population is now roughly divided into two gigantic and hostile forces. Each of these forces is equipped with weapons the destructive power of which staggers even the most vivid imagination. Each holds to a philosophy of life utterly incompatible with that of the other. And each is eq ually determined that the other must be vanquished.

The one force is that of Communism. It is godless in its theology, it is materialistic in its philosophy, it is ruthless in its tactics, and it is

irrevocably committed to the upending of our civilization through the bloody overthrow of all we have known and loved.

The other force, for want of a better title, can be called Democracy. It is with this force that we are enlisted. Its claim to our allegiance rests on its professed belief in God and His law as the norm for human conduct. In its basic philosophy, democracy asserts that "all men are created equal," and that the purpose of government is to acknowledge, respect and protect the God-given inalienable rights of the equal human beings who are its citizens.

In the very briefest fashion, these are the fundamental principles which identify respectively the two forces we are attempting to describe.

It would seem a foregone conclusion that Communism, repulsive as it is in theory and practice, would repel rather than attract the loyalty of men. And yet, what are the facts. No movement in history has ever flourished as has Communism. On Nov. 7, 1917, the first successful Communist revolution was staged in the then city of Petrograd, now Leningrad, Russia. It is now almost thirty-eight years later. Let us take a hurried glance at what has happened in those fateful intervening years. In 1917, Communism dominated a few thousand; in 1955, it enslaves over 800,000,000, or 37 in every one hundred of the world's two and a half billion people. In 1917, Communism was confined to a middle-size metropolitan area. In 1955, almost one-third of the earth's surface lies within its orbid. In 1917, Communism was hardly more than a nuisance to the rest of the world. In 1955, it is a mortal threat to the rest of the world.

Why all this? Why after an interval of less than ten years since the terrible scourge of World War II, do we live in nightmarish fear of another and even more terrible blood-letting?

Tehera n, Yalta, Potsdam, we can reply. An inept handling of our foreign policy, Communist infiltration into sensitive governmental functions, we may add. These are easy answers and at best only partially true. Yet this is the type of answer with which all too many Americans rest satisfied. But such complacency

is badly out of focus, and only catastrophe can follow if we continue to foster this heads-in-the-sand attitude.

We are frantically searching for meaningful alternatives to the Cold War in order to avoid the war that will transform our proud cities into atomic shambles. But in this search our eyes will continue to flow with tears and our hearts will continue to ache with frustration until we have the courage and the humility to face some brutally distasteful facts.

Let us first of all get this clear. Communism is an effect, not a cause. Great indeed have been the spiritual and material contributions of the Western World to humanity. Great too have been its failures. These failures have conditioned the soil for the rank growth of Communism. Distortions of right order, violations of justice, disregard of human rights have been serious in democratic countries especially regarding their relationship with less favored nations. Bitterness of frightening proportions has developed as a result among the victim peoples. And the awful price of this bitterness we are now paying in the Far East, the Middle East, and the continent of Africa, not to speak of defections within our own ranks.

These failures of the West have created voids in millions of men's souls as well as their stomachs. And into these voids Communism is rushing with damnably false, but deceptively plausible promises of salvation. Let us not deceive ourselves. The Red Menace will never be successfully withstood until we eliminate the conditions in which it thrives - conditions, be it repeated, for which we ourselves must bear the guilt. In the words of Bishop Fulton J. Sheen: "Communism is on the conscience of the West."

To review even summarily the nature of each of these failures would take us far beyond the scope of this address. But I should like to single out one for special consideration. To come to the point quickly, it is our stupendous failure in interracial relations to which I refer. I select this topic for further anlaysis not because I am addressing an interracial audience, but because

what I am about to say desperately needs to be said and to be understood by all Americans, White as well as Negro.

Let us recall a few facts. First, two-thirds of the world's population belong to non-white races. Secondly, the overwhelming number of the people as yet uncommitted either to democracy or Communism are colored people. In other words, these colored people constitute the balance of power in the current struggle for survival. From simple arithmetic we can deduce the necessity, then, of winning the majority of these people with their human and material resources. And from simple psychology we can conclude that we do not gain friends and influence people by thinking a nd acting as though they and their kind were inferior to us.

It was for this reason that Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in a December address, 1952, warned : "Let our people intensify their determination to respect human rights and fundamental freedom. Our discriminations at home and abroad are not only a moral blot on our so-called Christian civilization, but they are a major international hazard...Throughout the world , there are myriad souls that suffer in humiliation and bitterness beacuse of the white man's assumption of racial superiority."

And in like vein, Vice-President Richard Nixon, on December 23, 1953, in a nation-wide radio-television report of his then just completed 45,000 mile tour of the Far East, repeated Dulles' warning in these words: "Every act of racial discrimination or prejudice in the United States is blown up by the Communists abroad and it hurts America as much as an espionage agent who turns over a weapon to a foreign enemy."

In the context of these warnings, any American who holds to the theory of White supremacy and actively promotes the political, economic and social restrictions necessary to make the theory practically effective, cannot avoid being identified with those who are willing to undermine their country's strength in the face of the enemy.

It is in order now to ask whether there are any such Americans. The tragic answer to that question is a n emphatic "Yes."

There are large a nd significant segments of the American people who boldly uphold a racism every whit as vicious in principle as was that of Hitler. These are the exponents of the unchristian, undemocratic fallacy of White supremacy. They attempt to argue that America is a white man's country a nd that the white man is the sole judge of who shall enjoy the blessings of democracy in their fullness. Others than members of the white race can live in America provided they duly resign themselves to being considered and treated as inferior beings. To make the political, economic and cultural life in the United States respond to their own brand of Americanism, they have instituted the hateful system of segregation. Under this system, as you well know, the white supremacy adherents insist on the enforced separation of one race from another either by law, or, what is even worse, by custom. And they attempt justification on baseless contention that the segregating race is, of and by itself, the superior race. Thus for them does democracy becomes in America "white" democracy, and thus too does it become repellent to other peoples and other nations.

Apart from the horrible injustices heaped on our colored citizens by this preversion of genuine democracy, let us for a moment consider the incalculable damage inflicted on America in this dark hour of its history. In the Far East, for instance, there are over one billion people, more than six times the population of the United States. Approximately 99% of these Asian hundreds of millions are members of non-white races. They are, understandably enough, extremenly sensitive to the treatment we accord the colored people within our own borders. For this treatment is to them an accurate criterion for judging how we would treat them if ever we succeed in establishing world leadership in whole as we now have it in part.

Oriental nations have long memories. When they recall the decades of European imperialism they don't like what they remember. Basing their

apprehension on what they know of the exploitation of the Negro in the United States, they wonder whether our financial and military aid is not just a foot in their door to insure ultimately their subservience - not now to white Europeans but to white Americans. This fear is real and we must face it in any honest appraisal of our domestic and international relations. It is in the perspective of this fear that our racial problem becomes "America's greatest and most conspicuous scandal." And it is this scandal which supplies Communists with their most powerful propaganda weapon and in using it they don't even have to lie about us.

But in spite of indusputable proof that only disaster can come to America from the practices of racial discrimination, the advocates of white supremacy will not heed. In their blindness, they persist in sabotaging America's efforts to win for Democracy a favorable hearing before the court of world opinion. They insist on giving comfort to an inplacable enemy that can destroy them and us in the awful cataclysm of thermo-nuclear warfare. It is for them to defend themselves against the charge of being unAmerican.

If only the ignorant were guilty of so weakening America, the situation would be serious enough. But the record has a far wider reach than that. And what does the record show?

May 17, 1954, was a great day for America and for freedom-loving people everywhere. It was on that day that America stood before the world and by way of a unanimous Supreme Court decision repudiated the "separate but equal doctrine" for the travesty on truth and justice, which it is. Thus did America eloquently affirm that the dictates of the moral law and the ideals of Democracy would define its official policy in relationship to its colored citizens. Henceforth Americans with repentant consciences could proclaim truthfully to the shackled millions of Communism and to other millions of as-yet free people that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States do in

fact as in word reflect the spirit of a Government, full participation in whose democratic freedoms is the right of all its citizens, irrespective of creed, race, color or national origin.

But all is not well. Resistance, bitter and raucous, has raised its ugly head. Whence this resistance? It comes from high places and low. From elected public officials and from private citizens. On the political level we are witnessing the appalling spectacle of men sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution planning with cold, deliberate calculation how they can circumvent and if possible defy the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer specifically to Governors of States and to members of state legislatures who have gone on record through statues, already passed or pending, that they are determined to substitute their own interpretation of the Constitution for that of the tribunal which alone has final jurisdiction in this matter. That tribunal has spoken with clarity and with finality, and yet these men brazenly rebel against its mandate. Thus they are indulging in the extremely dangerous luxury of advocating a policy of nullification. This is a clear incitement to civil disobedience. And civil disobedience paves the way to governmental chaos and rule by-men-and-not-by-law. The fact that all of this is foreign to the sacred American concept of Government through the orderly processes established in the Constitution does not deter these men in their reckless manuvering. There can hardly be one among them who does not know that his words and actions are in open violation of Constitutional procedure and in direct opposition to "due process of law." Their words and actions make "Democracy" give off a hollow sound. Moreover, if these men accept facts, they will realize that their defiance of the Supreme Court is giving solid com fort to the enemy such as to warm even the stony hearts of the Communist masters in Moscow.

Why then do these governors and legislators so speak and so act? They tell us they are defining the sacred traditions of the South. Well, I am a Southerner, and I yield to no other in my loyalty and devotion to the things that

are genuinely southern. But as a Southerner I assert with all the power at my command that no traditions of the South are worthy of respect, much less of unChristian and unDemocratic defense which violate the elementary demands of human decency. Such traditions must not any longer be allowed to defile the fair name of a region which needs no practices of racism and inhumanity to sustain it as one of the most blessed of God's creations.

Yes, I am a Southerner, intensely proud of my southern heritage. But I am before all else a Christian and an American, and I will never recognize that any demand of my southern loyalty can come between me and my loyalty to Christ and to America.

On the level of private activity, there is conduct equally as reprehensible as that of our political officials. In Mississippi, for instance, groups called "Citizens' Councils" have been set up. The sole purpose of these Councils is to obstruct the course of justice by striving through political and economic pressure to intimidate those of their fellow citizens who would loyally obey the decision of the Supreme Court. In Louisiana an organization which calls itself "Southern Gentlemen," pursues the same purpose as the "Citizens' Councils." It would be enlightening to learn what possibly could be the connotation of "Gentlemen" in this context. In practically every other southern state there are similar efforts to defeat by lawless means the intention of the Supreme Court, and to stymie the purposes of Democracy.

If these examples of Southern intransigence were the whole story, they would indeed be a dismal commentary on the social consciousness and good will of the South. But, thank God, another chapter is to be added. That chapter is now being compiled, quietly but ever so effectively, on college and university campuses throughout the South and in the thought and action, the minds and hearts of ever growing thousands of true Southerners who know that segregation and all it implies is an affront to the God-bestowed dignity of both Negro and White and a betrayal of the basic truths of Christian Democracy. They are thoroughly

out of patience with the transparent ruse of striving to construct around the perfectly legitimate principle of States' Rights a fascade behind which to tear down human rights. They are unwilling any longer to profess one set of norms for human behavior and live according to another. Hence they want the South to accept graciously the decision of the Supreme Court and to work earnestly toward transplanting its letter and spirit not only into our educational system but into our religious, political, economic and cultural institutions as well. They want all this because they love the South and because they long for, with all their being, that the South may measure up to its historic mission of proving to a skeptical world that democracy is what we claim it to be.

I can think of no better way to express the convictions of this type of Southerner than to cite from a pertinent release of May 27, 1954, from the Archdiocesan School Board, of which His Excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, is chairman: "We consider the statement of the Court fully in accord with Christian social principles affirming the equality of all men.. .We consider the ruling of the Court will increase the prestige of the United States in the eyes of other nations throughout the world...We consider the statement fully in accord with the principles of Democracy...We consider the statement contributory to the unity of the nation and to the peace and harmony of men of all racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds." I proudly associate myself with that Statement, and confidently predict that on such Christian-Democratic principles will rise the leadership of the New South.

And now, young men and young women of the Class of 1955, what does all this mean to you? It means that you are graduating into a world bristling with challenges - challenges which will demand the best that is in you. For on your shoulders rests a heavier responsibility than on the average college graduates. You are to become the leaders of a people, great indeed in its accomplishments through centuries of discrimination and persecution, but because of these injustices laboring under severe handicaps. These handicaps can and will be

overcome. But the tempo of this achievement will depend largely upon the willingness of such as you to use your superior attainments in the constructive and peaceful, yet persistent and insistent pursuit of the goals to which all Americans are entitled. You must cultivate the spirit of generosity and sacrifice in tirelessly pushing even higher the religious, political, economic and cultural standards of your race. In close collaboration with the leaders of other races you must help bring to the South and America an integrated society, which alone can be Democracy in its full flower. Be not fearful, then, of the challenges confronting you. But meet them perserveringly and courageously.

The world into which you are graduating is also a world of new-found hope for you and your people. The motion is forwa rd and it will not be stopped despite the frantic attempts of misguided men to arrest it. We are now in the breaking-dawn of a new day. In the not-too-distant future we can envision that day coming to its full noon-tide glory - the glory that will be yours a nd ours when America will have become for all its citizens of every race, color and creed a homeland in the full meaning of that precious term. Put you on, therefore, the armor of hope, of hope first of all in God and then in yourselves and your fellow men. Put your hope in America and be proud that your native land has been humble enough to confess past sins and courageous enough to enter on the way of sincere repentance. Help, then, make America and its democratic processes a living proof, to the hundreds of millions enslaved under Communism and to the other hundreds of millions who still doubt our sincerity, that what we have is what they need.

And in conclusion let me urge you that each of you cherish an abiding dedication to the eternal truths for which your Alma Mater stands. Cling fast to these principles, cultivate them, never let them go in foul weather or fair.

And towards the religious daughters of the great Mother Catherine Drexel always carry in your heart of hearts deep sentiments of gratitude. These heroic women have struggled against fantastic odds to make this truly magnificent

University a reality. They have given you an example of how the knowledge, and love of Christ can overcome misunderstanding, lack of sympathy and even bitter opposition. No sacrifice was too great for them to make joyfully in your behalf. No difficulty too hard to surmount that they might enlighten your minds with divine wisdom, strengthen your wills with divine grace a nd enflame your hearts with divine charity. Your debt to them only eternal years can liquidate.

God bless you, God keep you, God be with you always.

#

Department of Public Relations
Xavier University of Louisiana
7325 Palmetto Street
New Orleans 25, La.

Quote?

For Release Thursday, May 26

"Ever growing thousands of true Southerners...know that segregation and all it implies is an affront to the God-bestowed dignity of both Negro and White and a betrayal of the basic truths of Christian democracy," said the Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J., regent of the School of Law, Loyola University of the South, in his address at the twenty-eighth commencement exercises held at Xavier University, New Orleans, Wednesday night, May 25. Father Twomey stressed that many Southerners "want the South to accept graciously the decision of the Supreme Court and to work earnestly toward transplanting its letter and spirit not only into our educational system but into our religious, political and cultural institutions as well...that the South may measure up to its historic mission of proving to a skeptical world that democracy is what we claim it to be."

In addition to Father Twomey, the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Rev. Edward F. Murphy, S.S.J., dean of the department of philosophy and theology at Xavier, also addressed the 178 students who received degrees druing the ceremonies. The Archbishop presided and the degrees were presented by Father Murphy.

Included among the 178 graduates were the first five students to receive their Bachelor of Scienc degrees in medical technology from the university, one of whom, Theodore Schlater, graduated "cum laude"; 18 graduates from the College of Pharmacy; and 18 students receiving their Masters degrees from the Graduate School. Music was provided by the University chorus and the University concert band. A reception honoring Father Twomey followed the Commencement exercises.

Also graduating "cum laude" were Miss Shirley Conrad, Harvey Sanders and Lewis Felton. Misses Geraldine Anderson and Marva Parks graduated "magna cum laude."

Prefacing the principal points in his address with a description of the crisis confronting the world with Communism and Democracy struggling for supremacy, Father Twomey emphasized that among the reasons for the rapid growth of Communism is "our stupendous failure in interracial relations."

Pointing out that two-thirds of the world's population belongs to non-white races, the speaker detailed the need of winning the majority of these people to our side. "From simple psychology," he said, "we can conclude that we do not gain friends and influence people by thinking and acting as though they and their kind were inferior to us."

The priest scored those persons "who boldly uphold a racism every whit as vicious in principle as was that of Hitler." Contrasting the good effect upon the free world of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, with the bad effect created by public officials resisting the Court's degree, Father Twomey warned that such attempts on the part of state governors and state legislators to circumvent the law is "a clear incitement to civil disobedience."

"On the level of private activity, there is conduct equally as reprehensible as that of our political officials," the priest said. He denounced the "Citizens' Councils" of Mississippi,"set up to obstruct the course of justice by striving through political and economic pressure to intimidate those of their fellow citizens who would loyaly obey the decision of the Supreme Court." He called attention to a group organized in Louisiana for the same purpose under the name of "Southern Gentlemen" "It would be enlightening to know," the priest commented, "what possibly could be the connotation of gentlemen in this context."

Citing the statement issued by the Archdiocesan School Board, of which Archbishop Rummel is chairman, as an example of those Southerners who welcomed the decision of the Supreme Court, Father Twomey told the graduates that they were going into a "world of new-found hope" and urged them to become leaders of their people and "to help bring to the South and America an integrated society which alone can be Democracy in its full flower."

He commended the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament who under the leadership of Mother M. Katharine Drexel founded Xavier University and urged the graduates to maintain for these nuns deep sentiments of gratitude. "Your debt to them," the priest said, "only eternal years can liquidate."

#

December third, 1953

Father Marvin Bordelon
CHRIST THE KING CHURCH
Post Office Box 455
Simmesport, Louisiana

Dear Father Bordelon:

I have written to Miss Wickes and sent her all we could find hereabouts. Unfortunately I was traveling when your letter came and could not get it to her until some days after December one. So it may be useless. I hope she will come to Atlanta and also Dr van Kersbergen. She was not available at the happy time of my visit to Grailville but they all spoke most admiringly of her.

I have not yet seen your Biloxi speech. Do send it to me. I was in St Paul a couple of weeks ago and had a delightful visit with Father Vincent O'Connell who kindly let me tag along on a talk he made to four or five hundred seminarians on the work of the Catholic Committee of the South.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December third, 1953

Miss Mariette Wickes
46 West 55th Street
New York, N Y

Dear Miss Wickes:

At the request of Father Marvin Bordelon, I send you all I can lay my hands on in the way of items about the South. The manuscript is an article I did two or three weeks ago for Father Raymond Bernard in St Louis for SOCIAL ORDER. He has written me that he will print it in full or in part in the January issue. Other things are miscellaneous but possibly helpful.

If you come hereabouts do please let us know.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures

CHRIST THE KING CHURCH
POST OFFICE BOX 455
SIMMESPORT, LOUISIANA
TELEPHONE 2381
FATHER MARVIN BORDELON
PASTOR

November 18, 1953

RECEIVED
NOV 23
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Dr. Lydwine van Kersbergen will submit a report to the United Nations on December 1st regarding the work that has been done in the field of overcoming discrimination and prejudice throughout the world.

Our own southland is a key area. What have we done to educate whites and negoes both through discussion and principles and through the actual experience of living with one another?

What has been done in the social field to improve housing, employment, education advantages, etc.?

Miss Wickes is collecting data for the south. I am sending her a partial list on some activities around here. Would you be so kind as to help? I am sure both Dr. van Kersbergen and Miss Wickes would appreciate it greatly. Please mail directly to Miss Wickes
Possibly you met the Doctor when you were at Grailville. She is American President of the movement.

Sincerely in Christ the King,

MB:jgs

Father Marvin Bordelon

P.S. I hope to send you soon a copy of the speech I will give in Biloxi on Saturday. You will recognize some of the ideas. Remember the time we stayed up half the night in Monroe discussing the "collegium".

MB

cc: Miss Mariette Wickes
46 West 55th Street
New York City, New York

December 14, 1954

Reverend Marvin Bordelon
Post Office Box 589
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Father Marvin:

I was in Shreveport the end of week before last and asked on every hand for news of you. Father Gremillion showed me the first issue of your new paper. Congratulations! You have a great new field of usefulness.

I liked so much of the paper as in the minutes I had before me I could go through. Particularly nice that it had so many short bits of news from so many different places. People read things like that. I looked in vain for a column in French?

I know that your parish in Simmesport will be mighty sorry to lose you. Speed the day when I can get to Alexandria and we can have company again.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

CHRIST THE KING CHURCH
P. O. BOX 455
SIMMESPORT, LOUISIANA
TELEPHONE 2381
FATHER MARVIN BORDELON
PASTOR

RECEIVED
12-3-54
Southern Regional Council

November 26, 1954

Dear Dr Geo -
So sorry to miss you in Shreveport — but now in process of moving + getting paper started!

The Bishop has appointed me Editor of our new diocesan weekly, the North-Central Louisiana Register. Henceforward I shall receive mail at the following address:

Revd Marvin Bordelon
P. O. Box 589
Alexandria, Louisiana

noted ed

Please change your mailing file accordingly. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Father Marvin Bordelon

P.S. My office is in the Chancery Building, 2115 East Texas Avenue, P. O. Box 589, Telephone 4777.

I am in residence at St. Frances Cabrini Rectory, 2117 East Texas Avenue, Telephone 2-2322.

M. B.

May 26, 1955

Reverend Marvin Bordelon
P. O. Box 589
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Father Marvin:

Mighty sorry I missed you. Nice of you to call. I hope there will be some early occasion when we can sit and talk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Dr. Mitchell

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . RHA . . . . . .

Father Bordelon of Louisiana telephoned at 2:30 from Airport on his way to Cincinnati. He just wanted to talk to you.

5/26/55

May 18, 1955

Reverend Marvin Bordelon
P. O. Box 589
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Father Bordelon:

I have just finished writing for some forthcoming issue of New South a review of a new report prepared for the Secretary of Agriculture, called "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources; A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers." It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25¢, but I am sure that if you will write to the Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., they will be glad to send you one or more copies of the report.

For the first time in my experience, the government comes around to a concept much like what you have been doing in Avoyelles Parish. It talks about means of tieing together agricultural services, farm enlargement, farm credit, industrialization, employment, social security, forest care, and vocational education. They have caught the scent of community-government activity.

I think you would be heartened by reading it. And it occurred to me that you might wish to go through it and encourage your leaders with the hope of better services to come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

cc: Father Maurice V. Shean

NORTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA REGISTER

POST OFFICE BOX 589 PHONE 4777—2-7933

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

REV. MARVIN BORDELON
EDITOR

RT. REV. MSGR. A. OLINGER
BUSINESS MANAGER

May 27, 1955

MAY 31 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. George:

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in suggesting the booklet on agriculture. I am writing for it today.

By the way, has my subscription to the "New South" expired? I have missed it the last couple months.

Change of address
correct date.
O.K.
RHA
5/31/55

Let me know the next time you are in this part of the South and maybe we can get together. You will be most welcome here in Alexandria.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely Yours,

Marvin Bordelon

Rev. Marvin Bordelon, MR
Editor

MB:mr

August 2, 1955

Father Roland Bordelon
St. Alphonsus Church
P.O. Box 236
Hessmer, Louisiana

Dear Father:

George Mitchell advises me that you will be in the Atlanta area August 8 and 9. We would be very pleased here at the central office if you could stop by the morning of Tuesday 9, and we would be glad to hold conversations with you about current developments in Louisiana and the South, and about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

St. Alphonsus Church
P. O. Box 236
Hessmer, Louisiana

July 29, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell,
Executive Director,
SoutherN Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Fathers Marvin, Joe Gremillion and myself are leaving here August 7th for a four week tour of the East.

We will probably arrive in Atlanta on the evening of Monday August 8th, circa 6:00 and leave the late morning or about noon Tuesday, 9th.

Please expect a phone call about that time and we certainly hope your time will be available to us for some conversation.

Sincerely,

Roland Bordelon
Father Roland Bordelon

FR
I've written the rev. Fr. that I will be away, but have said I hoped they would stop at hon. office, to talk with you or CH. Some very thoughtful men. Have mentioned to CH

GSM

9C - Bo

January 17, 1956

Reverend Marvin Bordelon
P O Box 589
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Father Marvin:

The Methodist Church has put its betterment eggs into something called the Board of Social and Economic Relations. Partly at the instance of that, and upon an invitation of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Church, I am to be in New Orleans, March 1; in Baton Rouge, March 2; and at Shreveport, March 3. The New Orleans and Baton Rouge meetings begin at 3:00 PM. Unluckily, the Shreveport one begins at 10:00 AM.

Alexandria lies a neat half-way between Baton Rouge and Shreveport. I don't know by what means the touring party, including me, is to get from Baton Rouge to Shreveport, but I would probably think by car. If we come to or near Alexandria, I will try to get in a half hour's visit.

Please write me when there is time and tell me where to find you in the evening; and where in the daytime.

One other kindness if you would. Five or six years ago, there was at the Baptist College at Pineville, a very nice young fellow with whom I travelled about the state some days. He was then about to go into the army as a chaplain. I think he was teaching Bible at the College. I have clear forgotten his name and I have always wondered what became of him. I'm interested because in many ways he was strategically placed to help race relations in the State. If you can throw out a feeler and catch up what I want to know I'll be most grateful.

I'm still sorry I was not here when you came to Atlanta last time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 15, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We think we succeeded in getting through the mails to you the speech of the man who runs the Civil Rights Section in the Department of Justice. If we didn't get one to you let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED MAR 12 1956

March 9, 1956

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Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for telling about the talk made by the head of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice. Please hold on to a copy just in case he does not have one to send me.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

August 4, 1959

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

I very much appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and other members of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Council last week. I agree with you that the time has definitely come to prepare for effective activity to avoid possible destruction of public education in New Orleans. I was impressed to learn of the work that the Civil Liberties Union have done in this area in the past in Louisiana and with the willingness of those present to move ahead with planning and activities.

As I understand the gist of our discussions you, Mrs. Kellar, and others will begin immediately to pull together a list of white persons who are concerned about the school situation. Hopefully, the list will include persons of influence and prestige and representation from various key groups in the city. Beginning in September you plan to initiate a series of meetings, from time to time, which will involve an increasing number of persons as the group grows, and which will focus on various aspects of the problem. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the purpose of convening the group would be twofold, to permit an opportunity for discussion and study of the problem, and to lay the groundwork for a future public effort aimed at maintaining public schools after desegregation is ordered. It was generally agreed that no public activity would be advisable until after the state-wide primaries.

Of course the ultimate organisational effort that emerges from the group will be worked out by the discussions that will be going forward in September and throughout the fall. I think that those present felt that the type of activity most needed next spring in New Orleans would be a save the schools effort similar to that carried on by the Committee for Public Schools in Virginia, the emergency committee to save the schools in Little Rock, and the Hope (Help our Public Education) effort in Atlanta and Georgia. This would involve an effort to pull together all persons regardless of their feelings on desegregation who felt that public schools must be maintained even if desegregation is ordered. It would be hoped that such an organisation could wage an effective public education campaign and grow to a point where considerable influence could be exerted on public officials.

It was agreed that you and I would keep in touch as to developments. I am therefore placing you name on our mailing list for materials which we may be sending out from time to time. I hope to come to New Orleans occasionally and will let you know when I plan to be in your area. I am also available to meet with your group or a planning committee of the group at any time that this may seem helpful. When you begin scheduling programs for the discussion meetings we would be happy to try and arrange to make it possible for persons with special knowledge and information to be made available. These might include the director of the Virginia Committee for Public Schools, a superintendent of a school system which has moved through the problems of desegregation, etc.

All of us here are extremely concerned about New Orleans and are interested in the effort which you and your group is undertaking. Be sure and keep in touch with us.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl
P.S. - If it is as hot in New Orleans as it is now in Atlanta I trust that you were able to have your air-conditioning repaired.

BC to Paul Rilling ✓ F4I (Please Return)

September 10, 1959

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

Thanks for your letter of September 3 giving us further word of your progress toward organization of New Orleans people concerned with preserving public schools.

I should like nothing better than to meet with you, but unfortunately I'm committed for the week of October 5. While I regret this, I do believe that I could add little to what Paul Rilling has told you of similar community efforts and ways in which SRC might be helpful.

As Paul no doubt pointed out, we will be glad to try to arrange for the services, on a consultant basis, of any kind of specialist you feel might help the situation there. For example, we have made it possible for one of the leaders of the Virginia Public School Committee to consult with interested people in Atlanta and Little Rock. In order to make this more specific, I'm asking Paul to write you further about the types of consultants that we might be able to make available.

Let me add that I'm flattered by your invitation. I am so caught up in the administrative and

BC to Paul Rilling

supervisory role that I have long since given up any pretense of serving in the field. But I am happy that Paul Rilling could meet with your group and I hope you will continue to call on him for any field services, materials, or special information that we can supply. We are anxious to help.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

RECEIVED SEP 4 1959

September 3, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The members of the small group who met with Mr. Rilling during his recent visit to New Orleans are grateful to the Southern Regional Council for the opportunity to hear from him of the experiences in other communities in relation to the public schools. We are appreciative, too, of the clear summary of our discussions we received from Mr. Rilling following this visit.

Since that meeting some contacts have been made to ascertain if people would be interested in meeting together to discuss the future of our public schools. About thirty people have expressed their willingness to participate. This small number does not signify lack of interest but the fact that a minimum of effort has been expended in making the contacts.

My schedule for the immeidate future is rather complex, but I believe that regardless of my own commitments it would be well to delay the scheduling of the first get-together until the week of October 5th. For this reason I am writing to ask if you will be in the neighborhood of New Orleans around that time so that you can meet with the group. This will be an informal meeting with the topic for discussion the experiences relating to the public schools of other Southern communities that have organized citizens groups.

Thank you again for your expressed interest in our local problems and for your repeated offer of assistance.

Cordially yours,

Gladys S. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

Phone:
University
6-6282

September 28, 1959

Mrs. Moise Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

Paul Rilling is out of the office this week and has asked me to let you know that he will be arriving in New Orleans on Wednesday, October 7, at 1:15 p.m., via Eastern Flight 303. He will be in touch with you soon after he arrives.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller, Secretary to
the Field Director

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

November 10th, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

You will be interested to know that since your last visit the small original group which initiated the Ad Hoc Committee on Public Schools has met, and the group with some new members met again on Friday.

Hansen transcript / Action Patterns / VCPE + HOPE materials

In order to prepare for our next meeting within ten days, I would like to know - 1) if you have any material on the "track system" of education whereby young people of the same abilities and potentialities are grouped together, and 2) if you have the by-laws of any of the groups such as SOS or HOPE. Any information you send us will be appreciated.

At this last meeting, we had a verbal summary of the legal situation in relation to schools in Louisiana. When this material is in written form I will send you a copy.

Mr. Muse has been visiting New Orleans. I must confess I was surprised and rather mystified when I learned he had contacted a number of persons in New Orleans before he communicated with either Mrs. Keller or myself. Is he on a fact-finding mission? Or is he trying to sell something, and if so, what? I recall that you told us he could be of assistance to us. This is why I am so surprised that he came to New Orleans unannounced, and without any preliminary planning under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council, and that before he knew of our local plans he had communicated with a number of our leadership - - Negro and white.

I anticipate hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

gfc/r

November 16, 1959

Mrs. Moise Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

We are sending on to you materials which we hope will meet the need you indica e in your recent letter. It is very good to hear that your plans are moving along and that the prospectus for your group is promising.

I am glad you had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Muse. He is director of our special leadership project which has been made possible by a special foundation grant. His role is primarily to talk with persons in key positions of influence in order to find out their general point of view and to bring to their attention constructive facts and information. This sounds quite vague and intangible but Mr. Muse has been able to see and influence some surprising people since he has been connected with this effort.

Col. Muse works out of his home in Virginia. His project does not operate under the regional field office. I knew Col. Muse was planning to visit New Orleans and had urged him to talk with you. I know that he had planned to talk with you first. I suspect that the reason for the lack of more preliminary planning derived from lack of time. Although he had planned to go to New Orleans, he went unexpectedly because of family problems in that area.

Do keep us informed about the progress of your efforts.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

November 19, 1959

Dear Mr. Rolling:

I wish to thank you for your prompt attention to my request for By-Laws and other information.

Another request! Bill Monroe, radio and television broadcaster (whom you met at Mrs. Adler's house) has agreed to discuss on some of his daily brief editorial programs some of the dangers to citizens and to the community inherent in the closing of public schools. Will you, therefore, put him on your mailing list so that he will receive material on which to base editorial comment. His address is WDSU Broadcasting Corp., 520 Royal Street.

Sent 11/23

Thanks again for your prompt attention to all of my many & varied requests — & personal regards.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. M. S.) Gladys T. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

December 4th, 1959

Dear Mr. Rilling:

One election is nearly over--tomorrow is the day. There have been no problems up to this point in relation to the Ad Hoc group we have set up. The run-off, if there is to be one, will be on January 9th. This means that during the week of January 11th or January 18th, we can plan our first larger meeting, inviting all those who have declared an interest in the group.

In anticipating the establishment of a permanent organization, I would like to have the small Steering Committee consider speakers to be presented at a series of meetings to be scheduled after the January 9th election. The subjects of the meetings, as well as the speakers, should certainly be carefully selected from the point of view of an over-all coverage of the subject of keeping the schools open--in order that all aspects are presented to our New Orleans members. Then too, press reporting of these meetings will certainly be a part of an educational campaign for the general public.

Can I impose on you again? Will you make out a list of subjects in order of their importance, that you think should be included in a series of meetings, and then give us your suggestions as to the persons who might come to New Orleans to give these talks? We would like the subjects of the presentations to have some continuity--and we would appreciate as much background on each person as possible, and also some idea as to what bringing the speakers to New Orleans will cost us, if anything.

A small committee is considering suggested by laws at this time, as you know, and we hope that within the next week or so we will be able to presentto the small Steering Committee, these suggested by-laws for its consideration in advance of presenting them to the larger group.

Any other ideas or suggestions will be gratefully accepted.

Good wishes to you for the Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
gfc/r

December 11, 1959

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

We were fairly encouraged here with the results of your recent election. I realize that the margin by which Morrison led into the run-off is much too small to offer any strong hopes of his election. It was encouraging, however, though expected that Rainach was out of the money.

It is good to know that you are coming along on schedule with your plans for the organization of a New Orleans group in support of open public schools. Before I reply specifically to the questions raised in your recent letter, let me suggest several factors which you may want to consider as you move towards the formation of a public organization.

In the first place, you should be thinking carefully about the name of such a group. A name which is catchy, short and appealing seems to be of some help in recruiting, publicity, etc. the HOPE label here and the STOP (Stop this Outrageous Purge) name are examples of catchy, effective names. The Virginia Committee for Public Schools, on the other hand, is slightly cumbersome and less easy to squeeze into headlines.

It is quite important, judging from past experience, that your first public meeting have large impact. It must attract a sizeable crowd, no fewer than 500, preferably over a thousand. This is necessary even if the crowd is largely an artificial one which is turned out by telephone lists, organization memberships, groups of

students, etc. The community inevitably tends to evaluate such an organization in its initial phases by the factor of the crowd turnout. It is important too, that the first meeting be quite hard-hitting in impact and of the nature to stimulate an enthusiastic crowd response. After the first mass meeting, the attendance element is slightly less critical, although the press tends to continue to comment on the size of the audience. Some of these groups have consequently not held regular meetings, but have depended on mailings to keep up with their membership after the first meeting, and an occasional public meeting.

From the standpoint of speakers at meetings of the group, I think you should be rather careful about using outside talent. If a disproportionate number of speakers are drawn from outside Louisiana, the meeting could give too much the flavor of "outside interference". Although a few outside authorities would be helpful, I would advise the group to draw primarily on persons prominent in the New Orleans area.

Concerning specific topics, I would suggest the following:

1). A discussion of the legal situation facing New Orleans. What exactly is the law at present. What will happen when the school board is directed to admit specific Negroes, etc. What legal changes would be needed to prevent the possibility of school closure in New Orleans?

One or more prominent lawyers in Louisiana would be best for this program, it would seem to me.

2). What happens when schools close? As part of the effort to awaken citizens to the danger of school closure, it might be well to have a program focusing on the disastrous effects of closed schools - what happened in Little Rock, Norfolk, etc.?

Again, this could probably be handled by local talent, although it would be feasible to import persons like Brooks Hays to talk about Little Rock, or someone like the Rev. James Brewer, Norfolk minister who was chairman of the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools, or perhaps J. J. Brewbaker, retiring superintendent of schools in Norfolk.

3). Economic aspects of the problem. In what way is this question important to the business life of the community? This is really an extension of the previous topic. Evidence can be presented to indicate that a stable public school system is essential to healthy

economic life, to the attraction of new industries, etc.

Mr. Boyd Ridgeway, executive vice-president of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, is quite eager to present this aspect of the problem as it affected Little Rock, to other communities across the South.

4). How can a citizens' group work to avoid school closure? This program might focus on the experience of similar successful groups such as the Women's Emergency Committee in Little Rock, or the Virginia Committee for Public Schools. You might want to invite Mrs. Joe Brewer, Chairman of the Women's Emergency Committee, and/or Mr. Bill Lightsey, executive director of the Virginia Committee.

5). What alternatives are available? A meeting might focus on the legal and political methods that other cities and states have used to meet the law and avoid school closing. Such matters as pupil placement, gradual desegregation, etc., as applied in Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina could be discussed. The group could learn that a number of communities have found it possible to work out satisfactory procedures through a variety of means.

6). What are the educational aspects of the problem? What happens when token desegregation comes to a Southern city? How do schools meet the problems that arise? How are academic standards affected, etc.

As public speakers for this emphasis, I would suggest Omer Carmichael, superintendent of the Louisville public schools, or Brewbaker, superintendent of Norfolk public schools, or perhaps Dr. Herbert Wey, professor of Education at the University of Miami and the author of Action Patterns in School Desegregation.

These are the only thoughts I have at the moment. I am fairly certain that most of the persons named from outside of New Orleans would be available to you on the basis of their actual expenses. I know that this is true of Ridgeway, Brewbaker, Wey, James Brewer, and Lightsey. I understand that Carmichael has had sufficient pressure to do this sort of thing that he does request an honorarium in addition to expenses.

Sometimes meetings are justified solely for the purpose of involving public officials or prominent persons in the community, giving them the opportunity to present their views. This week the HOPE group arranged a meeting with the four-man Fulton County delegation. The meeting gave prestige to Hope, put the local legislators on record as favoring public education and enabled the sizeable

crowd present to reinforce this position of the legislators. If possible, it is useful to involve as speaker or moderator of such programs such persons as the Mayor, school board members, PTA officials, leaders of other civic groups, etc.

Let me know how your plans are developing and if we can be of further service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

January 6, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Your last letter to us was most helpful and we appreciate so very much all of the assistance you have given us. A Committee of Public Information has been set up which will meet tomorrow night to decide on subjects and speakers of a series of open meetings to be brought to the total Ad Hoc Committee when it meets on January 20th.

By-Laws, too, have been prepared by a small Committee, ready to be presented to the total Committee. They provide for a permanent organization with goals not only to preserve but also to improve our public schools. We felt that " to preserve" was too narrow and might restrict us in some of our future concerns about public education.

So far we have not been able to come up with a "tricky" title--or name. What do you think of the name "SOS". I know it has been used by groups set up with similar goals to our own. However, some of the Committee asked the question whether or not SOS is ~~not~~ the name of an organization or organizations with totally unrelated purposes, and if so, does this make for confusion?

Someone has suggested Mr. James Dabbs as our first speaker. What is your reaction?

You have encouraged us to bring to you all of our questions and so I hope we are not imposing upon you by our frequent communications.

Very best for the New Year-- Cordaially,

Gladys T. Cahn

January 12, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Moise Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

Condolences on the runoff election. I was happy to get your letter of the 6th, indicating that you are getting ready to come out in the open. You seem to be following quite closely the timetable the group agreed to originally.

We do not know of any organization past or present which has been named SOS. The group here used SOS as a slogan for awhile, but dropped the name in favor of HOPE which they thought would be more optimistic and less "hysterical" than SOS. So far as I know, you should feel perfectly free to use the name if you think it would serve well to attract support.

Mr. Dabbs would make a fine speech to your group if you wish to invite him. As I suggested before, I think a group such as yours should carefully consider any public identification with frankly pro-desegregation forces. Mr. Dabbs, as you know, is president of the Southern Regional Council which has taken a public position on the desegregation of public facilities.

I will be going to Houston for a workshop Saturday, February 13. If any purpose would be served, I could stop off on my return the 14th or 15th.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA41 NSB100

1960 MAR 16 AM 11 06

NS LLC234 PD=NEW ORLEANS LA 16 935AMC=

PAUL RILLING= SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVE N E ATLA=

WEDNESDAY MARCH 23RD IS SATISFACTORY FOR MEETING OF PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE WILL EXPECT YOU AT FOUR NIGHT MEETINGS THANKS=

MRS MOISE CAHN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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AA29

1960 MAR 21 AM 10 23

A LLN65 (NS LLC127) DL PD=NEWORLEANS LA 21 845AMC=

:PAUL RILLING SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

13 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST RN ATLA=

:BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO RECRUIT SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF NEW BOARD MEMBERS BELIEVE IT WOULD BE USELESS TO HAVE YOU COME TO NEW ORLEANS ON MARCH 23RD WILL ADVISE YOU AS SOON AS SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF NEW OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS MAKE A TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS WORTHWHILE=

MRS MOISE S CAHN. /

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

April 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

We have been asked by the Civil Rights Commission to suggest some additional persons in Louisiana for membership in the Louisiana Advisory Committee. Of course Dr. Harris has left the state and I believe they wish to fill his position and probably add one or two others. They are primarily interested in new white members. We would appreciate any thoughts you have on this matter.

We believe that these committees have an opportunity to make a real contribution and that their membership is quite important. We will, I believe, submit your name on the list unless you object. Have you other thoughts?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

April 15, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

In reply to your letter of April 11th, I submit the following names:

Mrs. Charles Keller
Dr. Harold Leif, Prof. Psychology, Tulane University
Dr. Waldo Mc Neir, Prof. LSU
Mr. Moise Dennery, Lawyer, New Orleans.

I am willing to have my name submitted to the Civil Rights Commission if you feel I am a likely candidate.

Let me give you a brief progress report on our citizens committee. At this time, we have all of our officers, except a chairman. A Mr. Victor Hess will be approached for the position within the next few days. Mr. Hess is Baptist, a lawyer, and has served as Predident of his PTA.

At the present time we have a Membership Committee with about 15 persons working on it. The majority of people contacted are pleased to join. A Program, Committee, too, is functioning, and making plans for our next meeting on April 25th. We anticipate about 200 persons will attend. Perhaps this is optimistic.

Mrs. Keller and I have taken the unofficial job of coordinating the group. This presents the problem of having to push into action some of the leadership--not an enviable position to be in--

A charter of incorporation is supposed to be prepared and an announcement in the press is supposed to be made immediately following the April 25th meeting. I say "supposed" because there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the objective of our group. Some of the members see it only as a skeleton organization wiating for the time of crisis while others feel it should carry out a long term educational program regardless of the current situation.

The name of the group is to be SOS in New Orleans.

Any comments on the very sketchy outline will be gratefully accepted. In the meantime, warmest regards

Sincerely, Lady F. Cahn

July 6, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I returned from overseas several days ago and this is my first day back at the office. I have gone over the clippings from the Times-Picayune from recent weeks and note that you have been having an active and lively summer.

I am naturally concerned about the rapidly approaching crisis in New Orleans and am anxious to know whether I can be of any further service in the situation in the weeks immediately ahead. Our research department has been in touch with Betty Wisdom during the last month and has furnished her with some materials. My secretary has been in touch with Mrs. Murison and has sent her some things today. We also received a call several weeks ago from Mrs. Coffee and sent her some material. I understand she is related to another pro-public school group which has been organized in New Orleans in recent weeks. She indicated, however, that she contacted us at the suggestion of you or someone at SOS. I have also had some conversation today with Charles Wittenstein of the American Jewish Committee who indicated that he has talked with you about the situation recently. Charles has worked rather closely with the HOPE group here and I trust that he has been of assistance with your efforts in New Orleans.

Fran Breeden reports a fine experience during her recent trip to New Orleans. We think she has done a first-rate job here and I hope her visit was helpful to your beleaguered forces in the Crescent City.

I am naturally eager to be kept informed of any developments not covered in the Times-Picayune. I may be getting

over your way some time during the next couple of months and at any rate I am always available if a special need arises.

I hope that you have had some success since our last conversation in your efforts to get committees operating, to raise funds at the local level, to open an office, and to secure a director.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

HCF
SA

July 6th, 1960

Dear Paul:

It was so good of you to remember us on your first day back at the office. And how could you refrain from telling me something about your trip. It must have been a fabulous experience, and I'd like to hear all about it one of these days.

Let me attempt to bring you up-to-date on what you do not necessarily read in the New Orleans papers. For one thing, as you have already found out, we have another group that has sprung up with identical objectives to SOS, called the Committee on Public Education. Their selling point, to themselves, and I'm afraid to the prospective members is that we are too liberal in our backgrounds and not representative of the community. Actually, they have accepted the propaganda of the White Citizens Council and are doing their work for them by intimating that we are integrationists, etc. However, the last publication of the White Citizens Council, SOS and CPE are lumped together and members of both groups are "defamed" integrationists, and worse.

I have suggested to the Board that a group of SOS meet with a group of CPE. This idea was not ratified, but I'm going to try again. My own concept of community organization makes me certain that we must attempt to come to some understanding that we are working toward the same goals, and that perhaps we can even have a division of responsibility in dealing with the school problem, since there is so much for all of us to do.

Then, too, I brought your idea of Foundation money to the Board. Again, I was voted down, this time at a meeting I did not attend. But when I was in New York a few weeks ago I called the Tatonic, only to find that Mrs. Eddy was not in the office on a Monday, my only free day in New York. I spoke to Mr. Hahn, Field Foundation, only to find out that organizations must insure the donor of tax exemption. Then I visited the New World Foundation, and found that here, too, we must have this status. However, the Director did tell me that there is a legitimate method of getting around this by the Foundation giving to a third

party. Can the Southern Regional Council act as a third party in situations such as these? Now that we are so broke, I believe the Board will be interested even in Northern money. While in New York I was reminded of the Sidney Hollander Foundation in Baltimore. Of course I know Sidney rather well, but I do not wish to approach him until I know the purposes for which the Foundation was established. The reason, the first question that was asked me was whether or not the Foundation was set up to work for integration. Do you have any statement as to the purpose of his Foundation?

Since we have no funds (Mrs. Stern sent us a check for $25.00 yesterday) it has not been possible to set up an office or retain a secretary. But we are limping along. The meeting at which Mrs. Breeden spoke was well attended, I believe, although the newspapers gave us practically no publicity before the event. We arranged for press conferences, etc. during her visit, and had excellent coverage then. Everything Mrs. Breeden did and said was forceful, dignified, and thoughtful, and helped us very much. 47 people volunteered at that meeting and we attained a number of new members.

Our membership now is about 1000. Our membership Committee is well established, and today we are having a meeting about material we will publish--on economic factors, and also on legal aspects of the problem.

From reading our papers, you must know that we have gained in that a number of groups have come out publicly for open schools, all due to either our initial stimulation, or we believe to the fact that we have given them courage to speak up.

This briefly, is a report of some of the aspects of our present situation. Where we go in relation to the Governor's statement this morning that schools desegregated will be open in the Fall, I do not know. Most people think this this was done to calm the fears of those who have been joining with us and making statements--to "take the wind out of our sails" for the coming two weeks. Our Board will meet tomorrow night on this question as to what should be done at this time.

You know how welcome you are at any time in New Orleans. And if you do not initiate a visit soon, I'll just have to send an SOS from SOS.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

gfc/r

P.S. Tell Charles Wittenstein I am still chuckling over his

telegram "All Shephards Fair"----

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

It was good to hear from you so promptly and to get this inside story of how things are developing in New Orleans. We are very pleased that Mrs. Breeden was able to be of such help in New Orleans, although those of us who have worked with her here are certainly not surprised.

I have been watching the Times-Picayune and am quite impressed with the growing and significant number of organizations which have taken an open school position. Whoever is coordinating this particular effort is doing a successful and important job.

I know it is confusing to have two public school groups but I think that this situation need not be harmful to the cause unless the two groups engage in public criticism of each other. I gather from your comment that the Committee on Public Education has publicly criticised SOS to some degree. It seems to me that you should work to establish some regular coordinating meetings of all groups concerned with public education, including SOS, CPE and perhaps a number of other groups. We found such off-the-record meetings to be most fruitful in Atlanta.

If the groups working in the same direction do not waste fire on each other, however, the existence of two public school groups does at least give the appearance of a growing concern for public education and provides two channels for publicity and public activity.

Concerning the money problem, we have no specific information here on the Sidney Hollander Foundation, nor have we ever had contact with them. I will try to get some information for

you.

It is quite true that foundations cannot make grants to organizations that do nothave federal tax-exemption. Public school groups both in Virginia and here explored the possibility of foundation gifts but were not successful in finding a way to tap such sources. The Virginia Committee was at one time in contact with several labor groups but decided against accepting union contributions for tactical reasons. Some labor funds are not tied by the tax-exempt problems.

I hope you did not misinterpret past comments that I have made on this matter. The HOPE organization here has not received any foundation money. As I believe I told you earlier, they did receive some funds from an individual living outside the state of Georgia. It is possible that this individual or others similarly situated might be receptive to the idea of contributing to a group such as SOS.

I do not think it would be feasible for SRC to act as recipient of foundation funds which might be channeled to SOS. Under federal law, SRC as a tax-exempt agency is responsible to the Internal Revenue people for all funds we receive. Such funds cannot be spent for non tax-exempt purposes nor channeled to organizations engaged in activities in the area of lobbying, politics, etc.

I would suggest that if and when your board is interested in applying for money outside of New Orleans that you send us a prospectus as to funds required and how they would be used. We can perhaps call this information to the attention of several persons who might be interested. So far as the persons with whom we have contacts, it would I think be more strategic for the communication to come through us rather than directly from SOS to these possible donors.

You do not comment on your success in raising funds in New Orleans. Actually, the Virginia group and the HOPE group did secure the bulk of their support from memberships and other local supporters. It also makes better grounds for appeal to outside contributors if an effective local effort can be demonstrated.

I think a membership of 1,000 in a short period of time is fairly promising. At any rate, make sure that the materials which your organization is putting out are sent to me. I have not received any of them to date.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

P. S. The Sidney Hollander Foundation is interested in the area of race relations, however, they would be bound by the same restrictions on tax-exemption as any other foundation. This need not prevent Sidney Hollander from making a personal contribution.

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

July 12th, 1960

Dear Paul:

Ann Dlugos has just called to tell me she neglected to ask you a question in her last communication to you. For this reason, this note to you.

The Board, in considering a program for its next membership meeting, was interested in knowing if there is any film of what has happened in relation to closing of schools in any of the Southern communities. They thought this might serve as a program instead of a speaker from out of New Orleans. And, too, we could attempt to get WDSU or our educational television station to use it.

Will you advise me as to whether any film is available, and if it is, whether you believe it is adequate for the use above described.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

gfc/r

P. S. Your letter of July 11th has just arrived. Thank you so much for the information, as well as the encouragement it contained.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Dictated but not read.)

Friday, July 15, 1960

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

Paul Rilling asked me to tell you that we do not have a film on the closing of public schools in any Southern community. In fact, our cupboard is completely bare of anything along this visual line. Maybe one day we will break into the TV circuit.

If we can help you in any other way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

THE WILLIAM E. COLLINS LIBRARY

July 20, 1960

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I note by the Times Picayune that a spokesman from the Prince Edward County private school system has recently been in New Orleans. You will remember that we found it useful in Atlanta to sponsor television interviews with leading citizens and school superintendents of such communities as Baltimore, Louisville, etc. These focused on the ease with which the problem can be professionally handled by school people. You might want to consider inviting one such superintendent to New Orleans for a future meeting.

Another thought would be the possibility of inviting one of the authors of the SRC's study of private schools (the Green-Gauerke study) to come to New Orleans to discuss publicly reasons why private education is no alternative to public schools.

Considering the success of Fran Breeden's trip to New Orleans, you might want to follow-up with a spokesman for the successful Virginia Committee for Public Schools.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

cc: Mr. Charles Wittenstein

July 20, 1960

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I have had some second thoughts concerning possible films for your use. There is available a reprint of the Murrow documentary concerning Atlanta and Georgia as a response to the school crisis. Some of you undoubtedly saw that show and can judge whether it might be useful.

I think we can also get hold of a documentary which the local Atlanta television station did comparing Charlotte, North Carolina and Little Rock, Arkansas. The comparison indicated rather clearly the advantages of some compliance rather than outright defiance.

Let me know if you would like me to try to get either of these films to you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

September 1, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

Barring a relapse or some other contingencies, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving around noon Tuesday, September 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

PROVENANCE UNCERTAIN

October 25, 1960

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I am sorry that I missed you on my last trip to New Orleans. I was anxious to check with you concerning the impact of the Civil Rights hearings. I thought that the Times-Picayune treatment and editorial were rather negative. Let me know your evaluation of public reaction when you can.

I was interested to note the recent action of the Urban League in moving toward the establishment of a biracial commission. This would seem to be a timely and useful move.

I have tried to keep in touch with developments in New Orleans, though I have been involved in activities here and elsewhere in recent weeks. I hope you will let me know if you see any major change imminent.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

October 28, 1960

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

Just a note to say that I am planning to be in New Orleans for several days next week -- Thursday and Friday the 3rd and 4th. I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

November 10, 1960

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I am sorry that we once again were unable to get together while I was in New Orleans recently. I came on back to Atlanta Sunday afternoon, seeing no way in which I could be of service at that time. I am of course sorely distressed by the reckless and extreme action that the legislature has taken, but I do feel that those groups working in support of public schoold did virtually all that could be done in the way of lobbying, statements, testimony, etc. I believe that Mary, Betty and Andy who worked almost around the clock deserve credit and appreciation from SOS and any others concerned with the future of public education in Louisiana.

Concerning your letter relating to the role of the Advisory Committee, we have been doing some thinking and analysis on this matter and John Hope of the Race Relations Department of Fisk University, who is a part-time SRC staff member, is planning to make himself available as a special consultant to concerned members of these state advisory groups. John is himself a member of the Tennessee Advisory Committee.

Speaking generally, we feel that these groups can have considerable value as a sounding board for special problems and as a fact-finding and reporting group.

In the case of interference with Negro voting in Fayette and Haywood Counties in Tennessee, there was a full airing of complaints at a meeting of the Advisory Committee. This focused attention on the problem and made possible considerable publicity. The Advisory Committee in North Carolina played the same role in relation to the problems in Yancey County where Negro children were completely out of school for some time.

The Advisory Committees are authorized to make studies of problems within the state. The quasi-official status of the Committee enables it sometimes to obtain cooperation from federal offices and even state agencies where such cooperation would be unavailable to a private group. Findings of the state advisory groups are incorporated in the official records of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and can be publicized locally. Again, such reports have a certain status because of the relation of the state committees to a federal agency. Both the Tennessee and North Carolina committees are

undertaking a study of discrimination in employment in their states.

The major difficulty has been that the state advisory groups have no budget and can employ no staff. This can sometimes be taken care of by permitting universities and private organizations to handle any of the compilation and research chores.

I have asked John Hope to write you in more detail on these matters. He will be talking with Dr. Dent here this week when both will be attending a meeting. John could come to Louisiana in the near future and meet with several members of the Committee if this seems helpful in your planning.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

August 20, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Gladys:

At present, I plan to visit New Orleans September 4 and 5, simply because these are convenient dates for me and I am anxious to be brought up to date on things that have transpired since I have been away on vacation.

I naturally hope to meet with you at this time and be caught up on the New Orleans Community Relations Council. If these dates are not convenient to you, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

rec'd 7/27

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern REgional Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Brooks Hays

Dear Paul:

Your letter of July 20th has just been received, and it arrived at the time we are planning a large mass meeting at either the Municipal Auditorium or at Jerusalem Temple. As one speaker, weh have invited Mr. Byd Ridgeway, but he is not certain he can get the permission of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce to speak in New Orleans. As an alternative, he suggested over the telephone that the Preident of the School Board, Mr. Everett Tucker, come to New Orleans. Bill Monroe, on a WDSU program a few nights ago, featured an interview with Mr. Tucker. First, I was not tremendously impressed with Mr. Tucker, and secondly, I belive we should present someone who has not already been seen by a New Orleans audience. I do hope we will hear soon that Mr. Ridgway can come for our meeting.

The Board decided to have a second speaker, someone from Virginia. Mr. Lightsey has just accepted. In addition to the two speakers, to make the community more aware of our past performance and also the goals of SOS we will have a panel of local people--a Minister, a lawyer, a parent and a high school student. The Public I formation Committee will meet on Monday to plan publicity using all possible media in order to attract a large crowd.

Financially we are in better position than we were when I last wrotet to you. A fund-raising committee has finally gone to work, and two rather denent checks have been turned in--one unsolicited--from Mrs. Edgard Stern (who incidentally, attended our last Board Meeting)

However, we are still far away from our goal of $11,300 which provides for an office secretary, etc. For this reason, I am enclosing a letter to you requesting the assistance of Southern REgional Conference as you mentioned in your last letter that there was a possiblity that you could get funds from some interested persons. I don't know exactly what you meant when you requested a "perspe;ctus". If this enclosed letter does not fill the bill, will you let me know immediately.

This is all for the moment--except very warmest regards--and as always, my deep appreciation for all of your help.

Cordially,

Gladys

Mrs. Moise. S. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Within the past six weeks or two months, SOS in New Orleans, has shaped up into a well organized and highly effective group. I trust you have been reading the publicity we have received in the recent past in the New Orleans papers, only one indication of our varied activities.

The organization now has a membership of over 1200 members. An active Membership Committee continues to recruit. Our Publications Committee has one booklet and two pamphlets now being printed, as well as a great deal of valuable material which has been multilithed. Presently we are planning a large mass meeting to be held in the Municipal Auditorium with speakers from Little Rock and Virginia. A newsletter is mailed to our membership bi-monthly, informing them of developments in the area of public education and pointing out how they can help arouse public opionion. Then, too, we are using the lists of the Registrar of Voters to circularize persons in neighborhoods where we havel little or no membership. At the same time, we are organizing a youth group, and have recently offered our assistance to a small group about to organize in Baton Rouge.

Actually, ours is a five point program of education and action; 1) mass meetings, 2) publications and distribution, 3) discussion groups, 4) youth group, 5) cooperating with other organizations. The program has grown so large it is necessary to have an office , an office secretary, and a staff of volunteer clerics at a central location.

All of this requires money. It is for this reason I am writing asking if the Southern Regional Council, which has been of such great assistance to us in the past, can now assist us in raising funds.

We, in SOS, have set up a fund-raising committee, and about $3000 has already been raised. However, our budget is not very realistic in the light of the great expense of publications and mailings, and of bringing the speakers we need for effective mass meetings in New Orleans. We ask your assistance in raising our modest budget of $11,300 so that we can plan with the knowldge that we can afford to keep extending our influence in the community and the State.

You will find attached (or under separate cover) a brief statement of our budget, our By-Laws and other materials that hopefully will help you in soliciting funds from interested persons who might live outside of New Orleans.

The Board Members of SOS will be forever grateful for whatever you can do to help us in our fund-raising. For in the final analysis, our effectiveness in this school crisis depends in great measure on the money we can speand on our program of education and action.

Cordially,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise. S. Cahn

Louisiana School Segregation Legislation

1. Act #555 (1954)--
sec 1. "All public elementary and secondary schools in the State of Louisiana shall be operated separately for white and colored children. This provision is made in the exercise of the state police power....."

sec 2. "The State Board of Education shall not approve any public schools which may violate the provisions of this act nor shall any of the state colleges or university school recognize any certificate or graduation from such public school which may violate the provisions of this act as entitling the hoder thereof to admission."

sec 3. "No free school books or other school supplies shall be furnished, nor shall any State funds for the operation of school lunch programs, or any other school funds be furnished or given to any public elementary or secondary school which may violate the provisions of this act as above."

2. Police Power Amendment, approved by the voters, 1954-- writes into the constitution provision for separate schools protected by the police power of the state.
(1956)

3. Act # 28. Suspends the compulsory school attendance law for children seven to 16 in any public or private school or system which is integrated, regardless of the authority ordering integration.

4. Act # 319 (1956)--Freezes school segregation in New Orleans. Provides that on the date the act becomes law, all public schools then white must remain white and all then Negro must remain Negro. Sets up a four-member "special school classification committee" of legislators, to designate newly-built schools as white or Negro, and to rule on requests for reclassification; provides that white and Negro students must be taught by teachers of their own race; sets up the state as only legal defendant in any suit contesting the act.

5. Act #256 (1958)--
sec 1. "The Governor of the State of Louisiana, as the Chief Magistrate, in order to secure justice to all, preserve the peace, and promote the interest, safety, and happiness of all the people, is authorized and empowered to close any racially mixed public school or any public school which is subject to a court order requiring it to admit students of both the negro and white races by a date certain and fix the effective date of such closing. The Governor is further authorized and empowered to close any other public school or schools in any parish or city school system where a school has been closed under the provisions of this section if in his opinion the operation of such school or schools might cause friction or disorder among the school children or citizens of said system or result in a breach of the peace, civil disorder, or strife."

Also authorizes the sale of school properties to groups which would operate private schools on former public school properties.

Authority for public sale rests with city or parish school boards.

6. Act #257 (1958)-- sets rules for "cooperatives" among parents which would operate private schools on former publich s chool properties.

7. Act 258 (1958)--provides grants from the state to pay for educating children at cooperative schools.

8. Act 259 (1958)-- Pupil Placement Law--gives full authority over pupil assignment and transfer to local school boards. Permits local school boards to ~~xxxixxx~~ segregate students by sex. -- Stipulates that "no child shall be compelled to attend any school in which the races are conmingled ..." *

   section 4 sets up assignment criteria--"Available room and teaching capacity in the various schools; the availability of transportation facilities: the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs; the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils: the dequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum: the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil: the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved: the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other s tudents in a particular school or faculty thereof:.etc..etc." etc. etc.

9. Constitutional amendment (1958)--inves ts in the Legislature the authority for providing e ducation for Louisiana's school-age children either in public or private schools. Authorizes the use of public school funds for private tuition grants.

* [illegible] "[illegible]"

RECEIVED
DEC 10
Southern Regional Council

December 4, 1953

Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Director of the
Washington Bureau
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to bring to your attention a matter that should be looked after now, i.e., the reorganization of the Agriculture Department and what will be the role and plight of Negroes in this new set up.

Yesterday I held a conference with several of my friends who are in top agricultural positions, and they informed me that the Benson Plan is now being formulated and will be put into effect about the 1st of the year. So, you see there is need for immediate action in recommending in strong terms, to the appropiate individuals, that Negro agriculture workers be retained in there positions and that there be an increase in jobs for Negroes in the U.S.D.A. It seems that the trend is in the other direction and unless we get into the framing of this new pattern of agriculture, it will be hard to dent it after it is set in motion. I am sure you are in agreement with this. You already know the agricultural situation, and how limited Negro participation is within its structure, but I would like to cite a few facts that may help as leads for your arguments. The extension service has performed a wonderful service to our people, but there jobs are locally controlled and purely educational. You will find from one to two in almost every county throughout the South. Their titles, however, are indicative of the extent of regimentation surrounding them. Here in Arkansas the title is, "Assistant County Agent For Work With Negroes". Throughout the Southern States we have about one (1) Negro Soil Conservationist in each state.

In the more far-reaching agencies, where money and land are involved in the activities, Negro workers are few in FHA. There is only one (1) Negro Field Worker.

In the Farmers Home Administration, it seems that there are several in the National office, <u>66 of now</u>, with one Negro representative in state offices. These states are Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas. I understand there may be one or two Negro Assistants in counties in three (3) states.

As crucial as the agriculture situation is, (in the South a large

segment of Negroes are still engaged in farming) we need Negroes in policy making positions, and at the 'grass - roots' as well. It would be calamaticus were we to loose our present representation, and not make some gains in this proposed new organizational plan.

Please let know as soon as possible your findings.

For additional statistical information you may contact Mr. Sherman Briscoe (Negro), information specialist with the U.S.D.A.

Best wishes.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) L. C. Bates, President
Arkansas State Conference of
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

COPY

Doc: This shows you where we are headed insofar as negro workers in USDA, I've been told [confidentially] (and one negro State Worker has been told off record) that the negro State Workers in FHA will bump the negro asst county supervisor in effect, this will leave one negro asst in each state. Doc I really hate to see negroes completely deleted from the State offices, you know what it means just to have one around. Can you suggest anything else for us to do to try to keep it from happening, and yet not get involved ourselves?

Ocie

December nine, 1953

Father L J Twomey, S J
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Father Twomey:

Each year so far we have been sending out to members of the Executive Committee of the Council a monthly report of office activities.

It occurred to me that this ought also to reach the heads of State Divisions. Accordingly, I am sending you the October and November reports and we will send them to you regularly in the future.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 2

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

UNIVERSITY 5471

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

File Louisiana Committee

MAY 24, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

MR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432 - 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR GEORGE,

IT WAS GOOD TO GET YOUR LETTER OF MAY 21. I AM HAPPY TO KNOW THAT YOU WERE ABLE TO ARRANGE THROUGH FATHER GREMILLION TO ACCOMMODATE MR. HARRIS. WITH MRS. ADLER AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE NEW ORLEANS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS WE ARE GOING TO MEET ON THIS COMING THURSDAY, MAY 27, TO LOOK OVER A VERY PROMISING PROSPECT TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE. MRS. ADLER AND I HAVE ALREADY INTERVIEWED THIS APPLICANT, AND FROM FIRST APPEARANCES HE LOOKS AS IF HE WERE MADE TO ORDER FOR OUR PURPOSES. WE WILL LET YOU KNOW WHAT ACTION WE TAKE IN THIS MATTER. IF THIS MAN IS WHAT WE THINK HE IS, HE WILL REALLY MAKE THINGS HUM DOWN NEW ORLEANS WAY. I AM VERY MUCH ENCOURAGED THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO DIG IN AND DO A JOB BEHIND A FULL-TIME EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IN LOUISIANA.

MRS. ADLER IS A WONDERFUL PERSON. HER ENTHUSIASM AND COMMONSENSE WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN BUILDING UP THE TYPE OF STATE ORGANIZATION WHICH YOU ANTICIPATE.

GOD BLESS YOU ALWAYS.

SINCERELY IN CHRIST,

L. J. Twomey, S.J.

L. J. TWOMEY, S.J.
DIRECTOR

LJT:EB

REV. ROBERT W. JACKSON
RECTOR

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

114 JEFFERSON ST.
TELEPHONE 2-3274

Louisiana 11 Sept 1954

Mr George S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My sincere thanks for the copy of 'Answers for Action - Schools in the South'.

Our Department is meeting 4 Oct and Segregation in the schools will be our principal topic. This book

will help, I know, for I shall read it carefully before hand.

Sincerely,

Robert Wayne Jackson

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 18

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

November 19, 1954

RECEIVED 11/22/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I met with a group of our students yesterday to acquaint them with the work of the Southern Regional Council. The majority of these men and women will be working in social agencies throughout the South and many would be helpful if affiliated with their local organizations. It occurs to me that if you got from the Atlanta office of the Department of Public Welfare the list of state public welfare agencies in the South it might be worthwhile to send some of the gray announcements of the Council or better yet suggest that the staff consultants and state secretaries see people in the public and private social agencies of their states.

Will you send a couple of your pamphlets - the issue of July 1950, Professional Associations Drop the Color Bar, The Supreme Court Decision and the Applachian South and Answers for Action to Miss Cora Kasius, Editor, Social Casework, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, New York. This magazine along with others is taken by many social workers in this region and the Editor might list these pamphlets.

It was, as always, the most interesting meeting of all the meetings I attend and I came home prepared to do all I can to help the work of our state committee. I'm planning on trying to get one of the professional journals in social work, The Social Service Review, to take some comment from me on the work of the Council in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Sytz
Professor of Social Casework

FS:gs

Copy to: Mrs. J. A. Burt
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mr. Guy Wells
Mrs. Paul Arrington
Mr. George S. Mitchell
Mrs. Hamilton

December 3, 1954

Dr. George T. Morgan
Woods Junior College
Matheson, Mississippi

My dear Dr. Morgan:

Dr. Guy Wells, the Executive Secretary of the Georgia Committee, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has talked with us about your interest in furthering constructive adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision requiring desegregation of the public schools. We understand that you hope to arrange an "all-campus conference" sometime early in 1955 to encourage thinking on your campus about the questions involved.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, a member of the Southern Regional Council's staff who works with churches and with church-related programs, has recently returned from Mississippi. She tells us that there are two people, familiar with the Council's program, who are readily available to you for consultation and help in planning such a meeting. They are Mrs. J. A. Burt, Clarksdale, Mississippi, and Mrs. Paul Arrington, 1735 Piedmont Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Both of these ladies have been related to the Council's efforts for many years. They are familiar with the situation in the state and are eager to further constructive adjustment in whatever ways are possible. We believe that they would be good people to advise with you on the plans for a conference on your campus.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of Answers for Action: Schools in the South and the last five issues of New South, the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. Answers for Action includes a map of the region and a bibliography of other materials for study. It is available in quantity orders for $15.00 per hundred, or for 20¢ a single copy. These materials will provide a helpful background for conference participants. Perhaps it will be possible for you to suggest their use in your college classes.

As your plans develop further, we will be happy to be kept in touch. If there are other ways in which the Council can be of service to you, please call upon us.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program

GTH/eab

December 13, 1954

Father J. B. Gremillion
216 Patton Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Father Gremillion:

That was as kind of you as could be to give us the pleasure of the luncheon week before last when I was in Shreveport. I enjoyed the food and still more the company.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 14, 1954

Mr. E. A. Bryant, Jr.
2852 Milam Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bryant:

You and your friends were mighty nice to have me in for the morning gathering.

I went on to Mineral Wells and I hope did usefully there.

A number of your friends were present. I inquired of the staff and was told that the meeting had been considered open, but my own observations were that the hotel where it was held would have been uncooperative. But that is a guess and I do not know it.

It was a real pleasure to be with you and the others.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

December 14, 1954

Mr. J. K. Haynes
Louisiana Education Association
Box 81
Ruston, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haynes:

I was in Shreveport week before last and talked with many of your friends there — particularly Mr. Bryant. Your name was often in our conversations.

How nice to come back and find your letter of December 1st, and nice, also, that Mrs. Hamilton had got it completely answered.

We will want to help you just in any way you will let us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to: Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Mr. C. H. Parrish
Mr. Fred B. Routh

December 3, 1954

Mr. J. K. Haynes
Louisiana Education Association
Box 81
Ruston, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haynes:

Thank you for your encouraging letter of December 1st to Dr. Mitchell. He is presently out of the city.

We look forward to receiving the report of the resolutions passed by the Louisiana Education Association at their Fifty-Third Annual Convention. We are happy to know about the committee whose responsibility is developing plans for a community level approach to the questions involved in implementing the Supreme Court's decision. We believe that this is one of the essential processes to achieve satisfactory adjustment.

You and the co-chairman of the committee will want to know that the Louisiana Division of the Southern Regional Council is now functioning with the services of an executive secretary -- Mr. Milton C. Vigo. The office of the Division is located at 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans. The chairman of the Louisiana Division is Mr. Albert D'Orlando, First Unitarian Church, New Orleans.

I am sure that Dr. Mitchell would be glad to serve with the committee as a consultant.

You may also wish to know that Dr. C. H. Parrish of the University of Louisville is serving the Southern Regional Council as a part-time consultant. His experience as a Negro faculty member during the process of integration of Louisville Municipal College with the University of Louisville is relevant to the situations which will be faced in many communities in the months ahead.

Answers for Action: Schools in the South is available for distribution at a quantity cost of $15.00 a hundred. Single copies are 20¢ each. We are happy to know that you are among the many groups that are finding it useful. If you can find ways to encourage its wider use, it will help in the good cause.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program

GTH/eab

J. K. HAYNES
PRESIDENT - FIELD SECRETARY

GEORGE LONGE
EDITING SECRETARY

R. U. CLARK
TREASURER

Louisiana Education Association

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PERCY BELL, 2ND
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WALTER H. MARTIN, 4TH
C. C. LEWIS, 5TH
C. B. TEMPLE, 6TH
LEON ROBINSON, 7TH
W. S. FINISTER, 8TH

Strong in the strength of the Lord we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won.—Selected

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
R. H. BROWN
MRS. ALICE G. BLALOCK (EMERITUS)
M. J. CLARK
MRS. I. N. GIVENS
J. S. JONES (EMERITUS)
EUGENE MARTIN
ELIJAH WILLIAMS
S. W. JONES
VICE-PRES. AT LARGE

BOX 81
Ruston, Louisiana

December 1, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
12-3-54
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The 53rd Annual Convention of the Louisiana Education Association convened in the City of New Orleans, November 21 - 24. Many regarded it as one of our most fruitful sessions in the long history of the organization. Our theme: Education for Effective Living in a Changing World was most challenging to the group.

At a later date I shall send you copies of our resolutions and the like. One of our panel discussions gave consideration to Education for Effective Living on the Community Level. A subsequent resolution was passed calling upon the LEA to fully explore the community level approach in implementing the historic May 17th decree. Dr. E. W. Rand, Southern University Branch P. O., Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Dr. Kara V. Jackson, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana are serving as co-chairman of the committee responsible for working out our plans in this direction.

Knowing your interest in this kind of program, I am asking that you will give us the benefit of your thinking in this connection. Any suggestions or help that you may pass on to us regarding this matter will be greatly appreciated. Likewise, we will appreciate having you serve as a consultant on this important committee.

Your latest publication, Answers For Action represents a great piece of work. Advise me if copies may be had for distribution.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. Haynes

J. K. Haynes, President
And Field Secretary

January 18, 1955

Miss Florence Sytz
1347 Moss Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Miss Sytz:

Thank you for the refreshing afternoon and evening. The chance to relax in your charming house and to have a little visit with Miss Wisner and you gave me a very pleasant ending to my day in New Orleans. Thank you for your generous hospitality.

We have talked here about the Louisiana Workshop and Fred Routh and I agree that if it is possible between now and the April meeting it would reinforce Vigo to have him have some help in the parts of the state other than New Orleans. Routh will probably be writing to him about this possibility. We hope that steps will be taken to reactivate a New Orleans Committee as a group distinct from the Louisiana Board. It seems to us that this will encourage the other areas of the state to assume responsibility for sharing in the planning and development of program in these other areas.

Please give my kind regards to Miss Wisner, Reverend D'Orlando, Mr. Vigo and other friends.

With cordial good wishes,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

Christ Church Cathedral

2919 St. Charles Avenue

New Orleans

Very Rev. William E. Craig, Ph.D.
Dean

JAckson 6602

May 3, 1955

The Very Reverend William E. Craig
Christ Church Cathedral
2919 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Craig:

Very nice to have the, too short, chat with you on Saturday at the meeting of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

I hope you will join it (here's their leaflet). Meanwhile, I send you a couple of recent issues of New South, and a grey leaflet about SRC.

It will take all the religion and brains the South has to perform constructively in the next few years. It is heartening to see so much evidence that both will be put to best purpose.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
New South, February & March, '55
Answers for Action
Grey leaflet
SRC Publications List

Encl: Promotion leaflet LCHR

cc: Mr. M. C. Vigo

HELLER & HELLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG.
NEW ORLEANS 12

ISAAC S. HELLER
EDWARD M. HELLER

May 6th, 1955.

MAY 9 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your note of May 3rd. I hope the Council will be able to accomplish something. Certainly, it is sorely needed.

With warm greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Isaac S. Heller

ISAAC S. HELLER.

ISH/mf.

May 3, 1955

Mr. Isaac Heller
333 Audubon Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Heller:

That was a noble, deeply-felt, and eloquent statement you made on Saturday to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Milton C. Vigo

May 4, 1955

The Rt. Reverend Monsignor Charles J. Plauche, J.C.L.
Chancellor, the Archdiocese of New Orleans
7845 Walmsley Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Monsignor Plauche:

Nothing could have been finer than your clear and heartening statement on Saturday to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. I add my own appreciation for it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Milton C. Vigo

July 22, 1955

Father J.B. Gremillion
St. Joseph's Church
216 Patton Ave.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Father Gremillion:

Many thanks for your letter of July 20 and for Father Marvin's excellent and brave editorial.

Sorry to hear in Baton Rouge last night that there are rough spots.

I am to be at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the one day of Tuesday, August 9, but I am here August 8 and 10 and greatly hope that you and Father Marvin will stop one of those days. If it has to be the 9, Harold Fleming of this office would love to see you both.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/vc

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

216 PATTON AVE.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

RECTORY 7-8507
PARISH HALL 7-1575
SCHOOL 7-1575

FATHER J. B. GREMILLION
PASTOR
FATHER J. P. SCHERER
ASSISTANT PASTOR

July 18, 1955

JUL 20 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The enclosed editorial written by Father Marvin will interest you.

We hope to visit you about August 9th when we drive through Atlanta en route to Rock Hill but will write in greater detail later.

Sincerely in Christ,

Father J. B. Gremillion BG

Father J. B. Gremillion

JBG:bg
encl:

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY
MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., TREASURER
MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Rouch

September ~~17~~, 1955

SEP 16 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Vigo was hospitalized on September 6 with a bleeding ulcer and will be required to remain in the hospital for at least another week after which time there will be a short period of convalescence at home.

Dr. D'Orlando has held two committee meetings at the office--a membership meeting planned at one; finances discussed at the other. Action has been taken on both.

Applicants for the position of associate director are being interviewed this week.

Two district meetings have been held and have been attended by members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Vigo requested that I send this short report to you.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Betty Cates

Mrs. Betty Cates
Administrative Secretary

bac

FILE COPY

October 19, 1955

Reverend John G. Masterson, O. D.
Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 Canal Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Father Masterson:

Greetings! and welcome back!

I recall with much pleasure that occasion at the College and our enjoyable, if too few, minutes together.

Separately come various things; the best of them called Changing Patterns in the New South.

Milton Vigo is the Director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations at 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans. He is married to a pretty young lady who went to just such a college as the Dominican (perhaps to it?), and they live at 1119 Peniston Street - UPtown 4445. Do make their acquaintance. We help the Louisiana Council, and Vigo plans their work.

If we can send you anything further, we would like to. If the Priory can find a dollar to send for this small shipment of booklets, we would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DOMINICAN FATHERS
Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 Canal Street
New Orleans 19, La.

October 17, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OCT 19 1955

Dear Sir:

I have just been reassigned to teach here in the South after spending four years in the North. Consequently, I am very anxious to try and catch up on some of the many changes that have taken place since I left the South.

I would appreciate it if you would send me a list of your publications, or perhaps even better a copy of some of your more recent publications. Also I would be very grateful if you could send me or let me know where I might obtain a bibliography on Southern resources.

I am wondering if George S. Mitchell is still with the Southern Regional Council. If he is give him my best regards. I had him speak at Dominican College here in New Orleans a few years ago when I was teaching there.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Sincerely,

Rev. John G Masterson, O.P.

November 30, 1954

(Dictated November 24)

Miss Florence Sytz
Tulane University
School of Social Work
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Miss Sytz:

Mighty kind of you, and we will follow up on the DPW lead.

I have sent Miss Kasius the enclosed.

If this helps you in any way with a note for The Social Service Review, let me know.

The Executive Committee, on a call of its chairman, came back into session November 23rd and altered the business about attesting loyal into something simple and positive. Much reli was expressed by various persons in this and s staffs. I thought you would be glad to know o this.

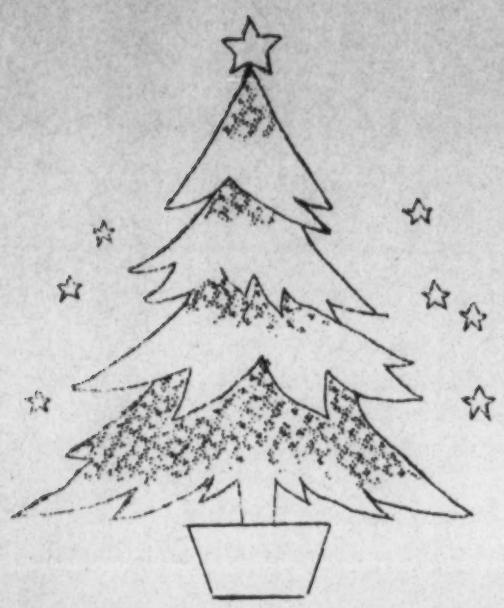
You were a much valued part of our meetin

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - July, 1950 New South
October, 1954 New South

Answers for Action also sent to Miss Kasius



731 Ursulines Street, Apt. 7
Vieux Carre
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 16, 1955

Dear Friends:

Nineteen-fifty-five has been the Big Year in our lives, for it brought us the joy of happy marriage, and this Christmas is our first together. Our beautiful wedding was on September 4 at Searcy, Arkansas, where Marjorie's father performed the ceremony in his own church not long before he was called to the pastorate of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Detroit. Many friends and relatives came to Arkansas for the occasion, including Jack's Mother, who will be 77 years old the day after Christmas.

We hurried right back to the job in Louisiana, and got settled in a rambling French Quarter apartment with a wide fireplace in a big living room, where so far we have entertained a total of 88 friends for evenings of good discussion, recordings, and Kodachrome slides. We think New Orleans is a wonderful place to live -- except for summer heat! Last night winter cold set a four-year record -- according to screaming headlines it dropped to 29 degrees above zero!

In mid-September we were sent up to Sumner, Mississippi, for a week to report the trial of the kidnappers and killers of young Emmett Till. Not exactly a "honeymoon spot"! Terror grips whites as well as Negroes as the feudal lords of the Delta plantations make their last stand against emancipation, now nearly 100 years overdue. We carried an interracial delegation of our union women with us to observe the trial, and so were made to feel just a little of the sufferings Negroes face every day.

On the courthouse lawn one young self-confessed aristocrat told us "Five hundred people live on our land, but the eight members of my family rule them all. It has always been that way. But in late years the 'red necks' (poor whites) have given us a little trouble; they are trying to vote. The Negroes know better than to try to vote in the Delta counties." When we asked if he thought this was democratic, he laughed and said, "Oh, we don't go for democracy."

Several courageous Negroes have been shot to death in Mississippi this fall while trying to register. In a dozen parishes of Louisiana there are from none to only a dozen Negroes allowed to register and vote. One is saddened even at Christmas time by reflections on how many homes of patient people all across the Southland are darkened by the economic exploitation and political oppression of those who feel "born to ride and rule" over others and who freely resort to violence to silence those who would challenge their system of cheap labor.

We learned something about that this year during the course of the long strike of 850 small-town workers against Godchaux Sugars, Inc., at Reserve, La., about 30 miles up the levee. Jack was transferred here from Atlanta last May to develop a public relations program for these workers, represented by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO. Like most Southern people, they get far less pay than Northern workers for equal work, the 41¢ difference being pocketed by the company. And Godchaux' offer fell 34¢ an hour below his Southern competitors!

When both organized labor and the general public were helped to understand the strike issues, they came to give almost 100% support and cooperation to the strikers. Most shoppers and store managers in Louisiana and many other states refused to buy the sugar while it was made by scabs and strike-breakers who had been brought in to take away the jobs of local people.

After marriage Marjorie gave up her job as cartographic draftsman with the U.S. Army Engineers in Memphis, and we have shared the people's struggles down here in every way we could, working up several TV and radio programs each week, speaking and leading union classes together.

We have had the companionship of a wonderful lot of Louisiana people, have worked with excellent staff people, and have been close to a demonstration of courage and union loyalty perhaps greater than the South has ever seen before. Because they were struggling for the very future of their families, over 90% of the 850 workers who went out on strike April 14 were still solidly together when at last a settlement was reached on December 13 -- after eight long months! Like a war, it's still hard to realize it is over. During all that time the UPWA-CIO has seen to it no one went hungry.

The great sugar strike of 1955 will never be forgotten -- it marked the turning point of the "little people" down here toward effective participation in deciding their own future. The reason for Local 1124's unparalleled unity is the complete racial integration it has achieved, which gives it the unbreakable strength of true brotherhood in face of company pressure.

Among the highlights of our strenuous but happy fall have been the 35 minute speech Marjorie gave to 800 cheering students of Dillard University; her church organ playing; her being elected Sec'y-Treasurer of the New Orleans branch of the American Humanist Ass'n; Jack's Freedom Day address to Talladega College; preaching several times; our joint appearance before an AFL state labor conference at Southern University in Baton Rouge; and the tense day we got into a White Citizens Council meeting in Mississippi with a tape recorder!

We've averaged 5000 miles a month on the road -- as union Program Coordinator one can't stay home very much. But for one thing we saw and photographed the Evangeline country. And we don't forget we have a genuine honeymoon still ahead of us!

Recently we've been sharing with over a hundred leading citizens of New Orleans an attempt to organize and establish a public forum as a "free market place of ideas" pro and con on the hottest question in the South -- desegregation of the schools. Powerful forces oppose the forum, but with broad support from churchmen, educators, social workers, and labor we finally won a favorable vote from the New Orleans School Board and conducted a very successful forum last night before an eager first night audience of over 200 persons. We plan to hold two forums a month beginning in January. It hasn't been done here before, and rarely in the South, we are told.

We are leaving soon to do a TV program in Oklahoma City, then on to Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Detroit, conferences at our union offices in Chicago and back home by New Years, bringing Jack's Mother down with us from the land of snow and ice. We may return by way of Georgia and Alabama where Marjorie graduated from Birmingham-Southern College in 1949.

Our happy thanks again to the many friends who have wished us well in our marriage. All over our home we see fine wedding gifts from those we love. If you get down this way, come see us.

May you have the gladness of Christmas
which is HOPE

The spirit of Christmas
which is PEACE

The heart of Christmas
which is LOVE

Jack and
Marjorie
Telfer

* *

P R O G R A M

A PUBLIC FORUM IN HONOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS

What are the problems? What can be learned
from the experience of other cities?

RABOUIN SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

727 Carondelet St.

Thursday, December 15, 1955

8:00 P.M.

* *

SPONSORS- COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman ..... The Rev. John H. Telfer
Secretary ..... Dr. Samuel L. Gandy
Treasurer ..... Mr. Arthur Wright

Mr. Russell Donnelly
The Rev. Albert D'Orlando
Mr. Charles Foster
Mrs. Joseph E. Friend
Miss Verneta Hill
Mrs. S. S. Labouisse

Rev. L. F. Modschiedler
Mr. Calhoun Phifer
Mr. Edward Shanklin
Mr. Mack J. Spears
The Rev. John M. Winn, Jr.

* * *

Donations are needed to defray the expenses of speakers for this forum and the continuing series of forums planned for 1956. Send all gifts to:

CITIZENS' FORUM on Integration
P. O. Box 1011
New Orleans 4, Louisiana

CHAIRMAN ..... MRS. GUSTAV R. WESTFELDT,JR

INVOCATION

DR. SAMUEL L. GANDY — Dean of the Chapel, Dillard University.

ADDRESS

"The Significance of the "Declaration of Human Rights" and "The Bill of Rights"
DR. MARVIN L. FAIR
President of New Orleans UNESCO Council

ADDRESS

, "Saint Louis Desegregates Its Schools"
THE REVEREND ALLEN HACKETT
Pastor, Pilgrim Congregational Church, Saint Louis, Mo.

FORUM MODERATOR ..... THE REV. JOHN H. TELFER

PANEL DISCUSSANTS

MR. CLARENCE A. LAWS - Field Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.
THE REV. CLARENCE H. SNELLING, JR. - Director of the Wesley Foundation.
MISS FLORENCE SYTZ - Professor of Social Case Work, Tulane University
MRS. FRED ZENGEL - Board Member, Public Education Association.

* * *

"... The free communications of thoughts and opinions is one of the insoluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

(Article VI of the Bill of Rights in the first Constitution of Louisiana (1812).

* * *

"No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty or speech or of the press, any person may speak write and publish his sentiments on any subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

(Article I, Section III of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Louisiana (1812).

* * *

"Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

(Preamble, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, 1948).

* * *

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

(Article I, Bill of Rights, The Constitution of the United States).

* * *

File - Louisiana

315 Millaudon Street
New Orleans, La.
December 10, 1955

RECEIVED DEC 23 1955

Dear Friend:

As instructed by vote of the thirty-nine public forum sponsors meeting last Thursday, December 8, the coordinating committee approached the Orleans Parish School Board, Friday for permission to conduct a forum on school desegregation problems in Rabouin School Auditorium Monday evening, December 12.

Today, Board President C. P. Besse informed us that the school board cannot agree to grant this permission now, but has called a special meeting of the board for ~~10:30 A.M.~~ Monday, December 12, at which time they will listen to a presentation of our appeal. The address of the School Board is 703 Carondelet Street.

The coordinating committee believes a decision reached about midday, even if favorable, would come too late to allow a successful public meeting in the evening. We find it would be impossible to secure a speaker from St. Louis on eight hours notice, and we are therefore left with no alternative but to announce that the Monday evening public forum on "The Experience of St. Louis in Desegregating It's Public Schools" has had to be cancelled.

Board President Besse has been informed of the cancellation. At the same time the coordinating committee told Mr. Beese that the committee would present a formal request to the board on Monday for new date or dates for public forums at the same school.

Certain issues vital to a democratic society have been raised by those opposing this public discussion of the successful experience of the St. Louis school system. Among these is whether the use of a public school auditorium should be available to groups of citizens for the fair and dispassionate discussion of how to comply with the United States Supreme Court's school decision despite the diversionary attacks of groups which are on record as fighting against compliance.

The cancelled public forum was to have celebrated the anniversary of the U.S. Bill of Rights and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, which reasserts the ancient doctrine that all men "are born free and equal in dignity and rights", and concludes that without exception they have the right to freedom of thought, opinion and expression. This committee believes that the public forum sponsors are in agreement with this faith. The list of sponsors is growing rapidly.

Today, as in all periods of social advance, progress arouses those who would resort to smear tactics in attempts to frighten, to divide, and to silence those who propose public examination of great and pressing

P.S.- PRESS TIME FLASH: The School Board meeting has been changed to 5:00 P.M. Monday December 12th.

civic issues. In our country such tactics have been called "maccarthyism" and have had only limited success. But the tragic recent history of Europe warns us that submission to such attacks can lead to irretrievable disaster for democracy. It is our duty to resist -- to resist while there is yet time.

The protection for our civil liberties is not less public discussion of "controversial issues", but more and better discussion. Now as in all past times "ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

SPONSORS TO MEET MONDAY EVENING AT YWCA

Many sponsors have expressed the thought that this citizens group, now numbering well over one hundred, should remain together and work unitedly for a series of public forums to examine the desegregation issue. A number of cities besides St. Louis have had recent successful experience with school desegregation which could be studied with profit.

All forum sponsors are invited to meet in Room 28 at the YWCA at 929 Gravier , at 8:00 P.M. Monday evening, December 12, to consider the present situation and lay plans for the future.

A St. Louis speaker has consented to fly to New Orleans to speak as a public forum on Thursday evening, December 15, if the auditorium can be secured.

Sincerely yours,

The Coordinating Committee

Mrs. James E. Friend
Rev. Samuel L. Gandy
Mrs. S. S. Labouisse
Rev. John H. Telfer, Chairman
Mr. Arthur Wright, Sec'y-Treas.

555

RECEIVED DEC 19 1955

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
HISTORY BLDG.
NEW ORLEANS 18

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

December 16, 1955

Dear George:

I am in serious need of your help. I have been selected to arrange the program for the section on Race Relations at the spring meeting of the Southern Socio. Society, to be held in Atlanta, the latter part of March.

The abstrcts of papers have not arrived as yet, but in thinking over plans for the section, it seems to me that we could afford to be a little more statesmanlike than just listening to research reports. The abstracts might reveal something which would be inspiring, but for the moment I am not waiting to see.

What would be your suggestions as to the most useful way for sociologists to use two hours of time? And who are the men who can do what you think ought to be done?

Until the abstracts arrive, it seems to me worthwhile to consider having some person such as Everett Hughes or Charles Johnson to give either an opening or closing paper, to have some one deal with community action, and to choose a third paper which might be a research report. Are there others besides Hughes or Johnson? What would be the contribution of a community action person and who might it be?

If you have any suggetions, I shall be most grateful if you will send them abong.

We have had a little excitement over here, but it seems to be under control now. And I might add, that the daughter of my Scotch cousin, in Vancouver BC, was here with a Scotch-Canadian husband, so for a few days we gave up the French side of my family in favor of the Scots! Are you still retiring in Scotland?

Cordially,

LaV.

Forrest LaViolette

Wa 2385 R

December 21, 1955

Mr. Forrest LaViolette
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Tulane University
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Forrest:

Your letter about a program for the forthcoming Southern Sociological meeting.

I would try to make it informal, pitched toward action. Some such thing as next steps in school integration.

John Hope, at Fisk, works full-time for the American Missionary Association and the Race Relations Institute. He also serves as a chief consultant to SRC in coralling and sending out to organizations a group of social science specialists. Many of them will be Negro. We are hoping that such a body of social science people brought into contact with citizens and official groups will be importantly educational. I think reading papers is a flop and I think that what passes for a panel these days is a flop.

Suggestion: Make John Hope organize the program for you. I would fetch in two white and two Negro sociologists. I could suggest them from such names as Paul Sanders, Bill Jones, Louis Killian, Hyland Lewis, C.H. Parrish, Herman Long, Preston Valien, and Mozell Hill.

Bring the four experts together for a brief preliminary meeting with the whole crowd, splitting them into four circles or tables. Squirt each expert onto each circle. Bring them back together for review and for action suggestadns. That seems to me audience participation and a first-rate learning experience. I have mentioned this to John Hope and he would be willing to do the work.

Of course, it may not suit and you may need papers

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

HCF

RECEIVED JAN 16 1956

I telephoned to Young who knows the ropes

202-B Minor Street
Richmond, Virginia
January 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have accepted a position in the social sciences department at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Since I am a trained social worker, the institution expects me to place emphases on its pre-social work curriculum in the beginning and to make tentative plans for expanding this program at a later date.

Therefore, I am requesting materials, such as annual reports, special papers, school catologues or other material that will enable me to plan a well-defined social work curriculum. In addition, I plan to use some of the material for exhibits as a means of interpreting the social work programs of the various graduate schools and the social agencies. Such an exhibit, I feel, will be an incentive to encourage more students to enter the field to meet this critical shortage of trained workers.

Since I plan to leave the city within the next few days, I will deeply appreciate if the material be sent directly to the school rather than my home address.

I wish to thank you in advance for your cooperation in this project and hope I shall be in the position to render you a favor in return.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Hedgespeth

School Address:

Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Sent 1/30/56 M.T.

Send a packet - Publication List, SR C Descriptive Leaflet, New South, Changing Patterns

Some of these should be sent to U's school.

February 15, 1956

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait
6101 Louisville
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

I am so glad to tell you that we again have $200.00 to be used in a similar meeting to the one you had last year. Please be thinking about this and advise me as soon as you can what dates you think it would be possible for you to have the meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

NEWS RELEASE SRC - Fe

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE 12:00 P.M. Thursday, February 16, 1956

The recent decision by three of the most respected and learned Jurists of our state of Louisiana concerning the illegality of segregation is now history.

Many people seriously and honestly believed in segregation. Many disapproved of it just as strongly. Many were not sure actually where they stood. The law of the land now stands as the law. This is no time for fanaticism or recrimination. This is no time for short tempers or small vision. This is a time for sober thought and serious reflection.

All of us must live together peacefully, harmoniously and sensibly. We must and will live together as Americans. There will be problems confronting all. They will be solved intelligently by facing them in their reality, not by pretending they do not exist or can be postponed indefinitely.

The legal decision calling upon the Orleans Parish School Board to cease segregating students according to race and to establish integration for all will need throught and planning of the soberest and most comprehensive kind.

This is not the time for carping and criticizing; it is the moment for service. It is the hour to offer our knowledge, our intelligence, our ability, to those in need of it. To the School Board we humbly offer our services and our assistance.

This is a time fraught with greatness, as well as difficulty. Patience, understanding, generosity from all of us, of all races is the order of the day. The deep emotional factors involved in desegregation and integration are real. Intelligence and a humble prayer for reason and guidance from the Father of All Men is in order.

LEO A. BERGMAN, President
New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations

February 16, 1956

Prof. R. C. Raymond
1413 Hill Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Prof. Raymond:

An area meeting of the SRC Finance Committee has been set for 2:00 P.M. Friday, March 9, 1956, at Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana. The meeting will be held in the conference room of the president's office in the administration building.

We are urging that you make every possible effort to attend this meeting or send a representative. It is very important that this committee proceed with its organization and plans for raising funds for the Council and its affiliates.

Your travel expenses to this meeting will be paid by the Southern Regional Council.

Please let us know as early as possible whether or not you can attend this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Mr. M.A. Wright
State Chairman
State Executive Director

February 21, 1956

Mr. J.K. Haynes, Executive Secretary
Louisiana Education Association
1335 North Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haynes:

Nice to hear from you and nice to have a subscriber to New South.

The Council itself no longer has anybody as members except its Board of Directors. By a convulsive act of self-sacrifice we handed our members over to our State organizations. In Louisiana you have the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. A young man named Milton Vigo is the Executive Director of it and has an office at 303 Board of Trade Annex Building, New Orleans, La. A good bunch and I hope you will lend them your strength.

I am to be at Dillard March 27, 28 and 29 for the High-school Principals' workshop. And I hope I will see you there.

I think the Louisiana Council charges people five dollars a year of which two dollars comes into us to pay for New South. So if you would join them you would get by with three dollars.

Warm regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

MISS CLARENCE MARIE COLLIER
PRESIDENT

J. K. HAYNES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

GEORGE LONGE
EDITING SECRETARY

R. U. CLARK
TREASURER

Louisiana Education Association

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C. C. LEWIS, 5TH
C. B. TEMPLE, 6TH
ANDREW ARMSTRONG, 7TH
MRS. WILLIE E. HOBBY, 8TH

Strong in the strength of the Lord we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won.—Selected.

1335 NORTH BOULEVARD
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

February 16, 1956

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MRS. A. G. BLALOCK (EMERITUS)
MRS. AUDREY S. BOYKIN
R. H. BROWN
M. J. CLARK
MRS. I. N. GIVENS
J. S. JONES (EMERITUS)
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ELIJAH WILLIAMS
E. W. SORRELL, 1ST VICE-PRES.
W. S. FINISTER, 2ND VICE-PRES.

RECEIVED FEB 20 1956

Doctor George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

CR
rha

Please enter our name on your mailing list for a one year subscription to the New South, for which a check valued for $2.00 is enclosed. We are interested in membership in the Council and would like to know if subscription to the New South comprises membership. Let us hear from you regarding this at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. Haynes

J. K. Haynes
Executive Secretary

JKH:d
Enclosure

N. B. Let us know when you are going to be in La.

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, President
Louisiana Association of Chamber of Commerce,
Baton Rouge,
LOUISIANA.

February 29th, 1956.

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of Louisiana, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate

all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor. Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development, and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our State bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us

Mr. Opie L. Shelton, President
Louisiana Association of Chamber of Commerce. February 29th, 1956.

calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

Sincerely yours,

GSM:rl.

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.

March 6, 1956

Professor R. C. Raynaud
1413 Mill Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Professor Reynaud:

Mr. Vigo, the Executive Director of the Louisiana Council has written to us in regards to your plans to attend the area meeting of the SRC Finance Committee.

This meeting will be held at 2:00 P.M. Friday, March 9, 1956 at Dillard University in New Orleans. We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. It is hoped that the meeting will last no longer than 5:30 P.M.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Mr. Milton C. Vigo

April 17, 1956

AIR MAIL

Rabbi Leo Bergman
Touro Synagogue
St. Charles Avenue at General Pershing
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Rabbi Bergman:

I got your letter of April 10th, but I had been out of town and only found it today, April 16th. Meanwhile, my New Orleans run was at the end of March.

The best I can do is undertake to get in touch with you personally next time I am in New Orleans. But I don't know when that will be.

Meanwhile, delighted to talk by phone. Call us collect at WAlnut 1821. I am in town all this week.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Letter for N.O. file

Touro Synagogue

ST. CHARLES AVENUE AT GENERAL PERSHING
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.

OFFICE OF THE RABBI

April 10, 1956

RECEIVED APR 12 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please call me as soon as you get to New Orleans to see if we can make a date together.

This is very important and very private and very personal. Please do not mention it to Milton Vigo because it concerns him.

With all good wishes to you, I am,

Cordially,

Leo A. Bergman
RABBI LEO BERGMAN

P. S. My home telephone is UNiversity 6-7814.

My office telephone is TWinbrook 1-9011.

May 1, 1956

Dear Rabbi Leipziger:

"We have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us," of the noble job you have done in fetching together funds for the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations and the Louisiana Council. We are deeply grateful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

NOTE TO FBR: GSM WOULD LIKE YOUR ADVICE ON THE ATTACHED LTR.

Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger
1201 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

RECEIVED AUG 6 1956

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
MRS. ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, LAKE CHARLES

VICE-PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, NEW ORLEANS

TREASURER
DR. CLARENCE J. FORCIA, ALEXANDRIA

SECRETARY
DR. S. V. TOTTY, BATON ROUGE

MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

August 3, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

If the following are available, and if it is possible, would you please supply us with same:

1. Three Views of the Segregation Decisions.--As many as possible. 50
2. Fact Sheets, issues one, two and three.--200 of each. 50 ea
3. The Negro and the Schools, Schools in Transition, The Strange Career of Jim Crow, Desegregation Issue of The Annals.--2 of each. 2 ea
4. Changing Patterns in the New South.--10 copies at 25¢ per copy. Please bill us for these. 10

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Sincerely,

June Rose Bielosh

(Miss) June Rose Bielosh
Administrative Secty.

jrb

sent 8/6 mbc

COPY of handwritten ltr.

(Original plus note as below mailed to Milton Vigo September 20, 1956)

1403 Delery Street
New Orleans 17, La.
September 17, 1956

To the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

This comes to say that because of the recently enacted State of Louisiana Legislation by the State regarding segregation, I am submitting my resignation as of July 18, 1956.

/s/ Luella G. Cavalier

NOTE: FROM RHA

"She is not on Louisiana Board, nor SRC. She was a member of La. Council. We have pulled stencil and card today and will notify Vigo."

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

April 8, 1957

Miss Florence Irving
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Irving:

We are making a chronology--dating May 17, 1954 to May 17, 1957--of all the clippings from the newspapers so that they may be properly organized.

In organizing this material, however; I've found that we do not have clippings dating from February 1 - 17, 1957. I would appreciate it very much if you would look through your files to locate and send them to us within the next week or as soon as possible, in order that we may continue our chronology.

Also would you please send our clippings from March 15 - 31 to us.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Betty Trumbaturi

Betty Trumbaturi
Administrative Secretary

April 10, 1957

Miss Betty Trumbaturi,
Administrative Secretary,
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Miss Trumbaturi:

Your letter of April 8th, concerning clippings has been referred to me.

We have returned all clippings that we have received from you. The latest packet was mailed on April 8th. I sincerely hope that none of these have been lost, but since there was a return address, they should be returned to us if they do not reach you.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:mj

March 12, 1958

Dr. A. W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Al:

We at the Council are anxious to assist the New Orleans Council on Race Relations to get off the ground. We are not certain at this time what is the status of Mary Raymond's availability. However, we feel that even if she is not yet available the time is appropriate to call together a relatively small strategy committee to begin planning for continued efforts in the New Orleans area. This group could serve as a nucleus for a larger group which would become the Board of the New Orleans committee. It is my hope that I can come out to New Orleans in the near future and discuss possibilities with such a group. I would suggest Friday or Saturday, 11th or 12th April for my visit. Please let me have your thinking on this matter.

We are convinced that New Orleans, along with Dallas, Memphis, and Atlanta, are the keys to future progress in the deep South. We feel that in each of these areas, except New Orleans, we are making progress on the local level. We further feel that the New Orleans group with whom we have worked in the past has just about the greatest potential of any local group. It is therefore incumbent upon us to mobilize and motivate that group in terms of specific action. The determination of specific action, of course, is the prerogative of the local group.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

March 12, 1958

Rev. Samuel Gandy
Dean of the Chapel
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Sam:

Miss Doris Wilson of the YWCA has asked me to write you the names of the people in New Orleans whom we suggested to Miss Barbara Hartshorne of the University of Denver Student YMCA-YWCA. We suggested Dr. Dent, Father Twomey at Loyola, and Dr. William Kolb at Tulane. We also suggested, though not by name, that she contact the YWCA and YMCA secretaries at Dillard and Tulane.

I hope to get out to New Orleans in the not too distant future and look forward to seeing you at that time.

With every good regard.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

May 16, 1958

Miss Mary Raymond
c/o, Council of Social Agencies
Room 602 - 211 Camp Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

Dr. Dent tells me that you are about to "graduate" from your present position and that there is the possibility that we might talk you into leading the re-organization of the New Orleans Council on Human Relations before you leave the Crescent City.

Nothing would please me more.

If it is convenient for you, I would liketo come out to New Orleans June 3 - 6, and talk with you about this. If we could get a small group together for one session it would be helpful. You know, far better than I, who would be helpful. But, I think of such good folks as Florence Sytz, Dr. Dent, FatherTwomey, Rabbi Leipziger, and C. C. Dejors. A group of say 10 - 12, to be the nucleus of a starting committee.

Please let me know if the suggested dates are convenient.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/hs

June 5/58

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Call Al. 10 am at office

next week

Jn 5 - 602 A
mary Raymond
8th St.
1130

1st Meeting New Orleans

Keyes - N - Housing -

Miss Wilkins - N Soc. Wel

Turro - N Law

Dent -

Ben Johnson - N Bus

Rev. Davis - N Church
(has car of mayor)
or
Rev. Holmes - N

- Mrs. Mitchell - N
(TWCA - Nat'l Bd)

Miss Wilkins N -

Mr. Crocker N Det'l Schools

I. Heller - law

Rabbi Leipziger - Church -

Chuck Keller - Contractor/Bus

Canon Turner -
Bishop Jones - } Episc -

Langtry - Pby -
- meth.

Msgr. Plousché -

Fr. Twomey -

Henican, atty (cath.)

~~Epstein & Benson~~

Bruce Brown - oil Exec.

Florence Sytz -

Mary Raymond

Moise Cohen -

Mrs. Roger Sharp

Mr. Cortiss - C. of Ag.

~~Setting~~ to Talk it over.

Dent, Raymond, Holmes, ~~Turner~~ I. Heller, Flora Sytz
Turner & Leipziger -

August 4, 1959

Miss Mary Raymond
1130 8th Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Miss Raymond:

As you know I was in New Orleans recently. I tried to call you several times during my brief stay there and am sorry that we were not able to get together. Fred Routh and others here had particularly urged me to meet with you while I was in New Orleans and I hope to do this on a future occasion.

I stopped off in New Orleans briefly on my way to Texas last week at the request of Mrs. Cahn and the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union to discuss with hem the sort of activity that might be helpful in New Orleans pertaining to the school situation. They were particularly interested in the activities which have been organized to preserve the public schools in Virginia, Little Rock, Atlanta, etc. I think they plan to carry forward with the ground work for such an effort and I am sure that Mrs. Cahn will be in touch with you.

Fred Routh tells me that there was some talk last spring of organizing a Council on Human Relations on a local basis in New Orleans. He indicated that you would be a key person if such an effort were to be attempted. He had hoped that you and Dr. Dent would have further conversation on the matter. I learned that Dr. Dent is in Europe for some seven weeks. It may well be that this is not the proper time to move in this direction. If you feel that there is anything that we should do concerning further consideration of the matter I hope you will let me know.

In case that you haven't heard the news Fred Routh is now in Michigan serving as the Director of the Michigan State FEPC and I have taken over some of his duties as Director of Field Activities.

I hope to be coming to New Orleans from time to time and perhaps we can get together at a future date.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

November 4, 1959

Mr. John Yungblut
American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Yungblut:

We were very happy to learn that you are to be in Baton Rouge. There is certainly great need for this kind of work.

I am enclosing a list of contacts in Mississippi and Louisiana which I trust will be of help to you.

Please let us know if there is any way we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

SRC Board Members

Most Rev. Joseph B. Brunini
Bishop - The Catholic Church
123 North West Street
Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Hodding Carter, Editor
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss.

Miss Florence Syta
School of Social Work
Tulane University
New Orleans, La.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mr. J. L. Reddix, President
Jackson College
Jackson, Miss.

Father Alexander Sigur
P. O. Box 532
S.L.I. Station
Lafayette, La.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

From Mrs. M.E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work here.

Mrs. Paul Arrington
1735 Piedmont Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Finger, President
Millsaps College
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. ? Kirby
(with the Christian Advocate)
Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. ? Weathersby
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Others

Mrs. Moise Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Rabbi E. W. Leipsiger
4238 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Father Fichter
Loyola University
New Orleans, La.

Dr. Forrest LaViolette
Tulane University
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Miss. (former chairman, Miss. Council on Human Relations)

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P.O. Box 307
Greenwood, Miss.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Avenue
Jackson, Miss.
(formerly Exec. Director, Miss. Council on Human Relations.)

* with apologies. Some of these addresses are quite old.

November 23, 1959

Mr. William Monroe
WDSU Broadcasting Corp.
520 Royal Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Monroe:

At the request of Mrs. Moise Cahn, we are enclosing some of our material. We trust it will be helpful to you in your editorial programs.

We have put your name on our mailing list to receive future publications of the Council, and hope you will let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

P.S. We understand that Col. Ben Muse has talked with you recently and may well have passed on some of this material. We thought it best to send it on just in case, rather than waiting to check with him.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Southwest Regional Office • 1705 North Congress Avenue • Austin 1, Texas • GR 2-5522

1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 25, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you so very much for your kindness in providing me with the names for contact here. Gradually, I shall get around to seeing as many of these people as possible.

I hope that shortly after the new year, Jean Fairfax and I can get together with you in order to assess the situation, and plot next steps.

It was very good to meet with you at the counsel of various agencies concerned with this problem, and also later in your office.

All best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

John R Yungblut

John R. Yungblut

JRY/ygc

December 23, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
1701 Arabella Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Twinbrook 54014

Dear Mrs. Keller:

The Negro community has not been involved in save-the-schools movements in other cities where these movements were underway. The general thinking on the part of Negro leadership is that they could not with integrity participate in a movement with the limited goal of keeping schools open. It has also been felt by white as well as Negro leaders that a movement aimed at bringing pressure on political figures and public opinion would be more effective strategically if it represented primarily white constituency. It is assumed that the attitude of Negro leadership is on record, that white persons will have more success with white legislators, and that it needs to be demonstrated that Southern white people are interested in keeping the schools open regardless of the segregation-desegregation issue.

All of which need not be decisive in the New Orleans situation. Factors and conditions differ in various cities. The HOPE organization in Georgia does accept Negro contributions and support, but has a policy limiting positions of leadership to white persons.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

1701 Arabella Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

December 22, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I have read with great interest your letter to Mrs. Cahn. We are sincerely grateful for the advice, which we shall be careful to take. Most assuredly, we should like not to repeat the mistakes of others.

One question has been asked, which is not mentioned in your letter, and on which I should like your thinking. Is it wise for the Negro community to start the kind of group which we are forming as a parallel effort? Has this been done in other communities and if so, with what result? I answered that I thought it would be a good idea, but please be good enough to guide us here, too.

Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles Keller Jr.

March 16, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. Sam Gandy
Dean of the Chapel
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sam:

I will be coming through New Orleans next week and could stop over Thursday if you still think it would be useful for me to spend some time on your campus.

If I can be of any help in this way, please call me collect so that I may make my plans accordingly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 11, 1960

Father Alexander O. Sigur
P. O. Box 532
S. L. I. Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Father Sigur:

We have been asked by the Civil Rights Commission to suggest some additional persons in Louisiana for membership in the Louisiana Advisory Committee. Dr. Harris has left the state and I believe they wish to fill his position and probably one or two others. They are primarily interested in new white members.

We believe that these committees have an opportunity to make a real contribution and that their membership is quite important. We would appreciate any thoughts you have on this matter.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 27, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Yungblut
American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear John:

We have been asked by the Civil Rights Commission to suggest some additional persons in Louisiana for membership in the Louisiana Advisory Committee. Dr. Rufus Harris of Tulane University has left the state and I believe they wish to fill his position and probably one or two others. They are primarily interested in new white members.

We would appreciate any thoughts you have on this matter.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

May 16, 1960

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

I recently was in New Orleans briefly and met with the board of the S.O.S. group. You will forgive me for not contacting you at that time. I was in only during the evening for that meeting. I was somewhat encouraged by the general temper of the group and the good leadership they seem to be getting at least in several directions. The group is at least as strong and promising as were similar groups in Virginia and Atlanta at similar stages of their development.

Several members of the group spoke to me privately following the meeting and suggested that perhaps Mrs. Stern would be willing to contribute financially to the organization. It was then suggested that you would be the best person to talk with Mrs. Stern about this matter. They then asked if I would be willing to take up the matter with you. I questioned the propriety of asking you to approach Mrs. Stern concerning contributions to an all white committee but they felt that your contacts with her and her relationship to Dillard were such that you would have the best chance of eliciting some favorable response.

I simply pass it on to you for what it may be worth. Needless to say, only you can judge whether this would be a proper move on your part.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

May 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Rieley,

My understanding is that I just throw myself on your good will and say: Please may I have?

100 - The Economic Effect of School Closing

Sent 5/24

100 - If our Schools close

100 - Crisis in Norfolk

100 - Reprints of Governor Almond's Speech on the Importance of Public Schools.

Can you send them with postage collect?

It was a real pleasure to hear you speak & light a spark in our somewhat apathetic city – apathetic on the school closing situation. We should be delighted for another opportunity in the future. Thank you!

Yours truly,
Peggy Murison

Ellwood
Wm

MRS. P. MURISON
772 S HAMPSON
NEW ORLEANS, 18, LA.

May 26, 1960

Mrs. Peggy Murison
7722 Hampson
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Murison:

The information you requested was mailed yesterday. The Jim Montgomery pamphlet on "The Economic Effect of School Closing" is being mailed from Emory University because our supply was depleted.

Paul Rilling is on a European vacation and will not return until the end of June. In the meanwhile, if there is anything we can do to help you in your work there, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller, secretary
to Paul Rilling

July 6, 1960

Mrs. Margaret Murison
7722 Hampson
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Murison:

I surely have goofed and I'm terribly sorry. I just glanced at your letter when it came in, thought it was a personal one, and simply put it on Paul Rilling's desk unopened. He showed it to me when he came in this morning!

We are sending by Express the materials you requested and trust it won't be too late for them to help. If you need additional material, let us know and maybe it won't take quite so much time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

P. S. We do not have any more copies of "Organizing to Save Public Schools." This pamphlet was put out by the Virginia Committee for Public Schools, and if there are copies available, they could be secured from:

The Rev. Dan Bowers
Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

You might also be interested in "Can We Afford to Close Our Public Schools" which can be secured from the New Orleans ADL office.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 8, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I have been intending to tell you that after receiving your letter of May 16 suggesting that I speak with Mrs. Stern concerning the financial needs of the SOS group, I talked with Mrs. Keller who agreed that it would be well for me to speak with Mrs. Stern. Mrs. Keller said she would give to me information concerning the financial needs of SOS and that she and I would talk about what amount of money Mrs. Stern should be asked to give. Both Mrs. Keller and Mrs. Stern have been out of town a good bit. I do not yet have the information from Mrs. Keller but if she gives it to me I will do my best with Mrs. Stern.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

July 12, 1960

Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Save Our Schools
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Dlugos:

We are sending today the package of material you requested, with several exceptions. L-9 has been withdrawn, and we have no remaining copies. Les Dunbar, director of our research department, says we hope to have a new piece out on private schools in Virginia before the summer is over. We will keep you in mind for this. We have to rerun L-5 and will send these copies as soon as they are completed. The article from the Harvard Business Review is being reprinted, but we have not ordered enough copies to fill your request. Paul Rilling suggests that you order them directly from:

Mr. John F. Chatman
Associate Editor
Harvard Business Review
Soldier's Field
Boston, Massachusetts

The first 100 copies will be $39.70. Additional 100 copies, $20.

If we can be of help at any time, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller,
secretary to Paul Rilling

P.S. We would be very much interested in seeing Mr. Breed's pamphlet, as well as any other material your group is putting out.

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS
1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans 15, La.

July 6

Withdrawn on ...

5 pts schools + closing, 5 Vs.
9 private schools as to avoid crisis.

Dear Mr. Rilling,

Does S.R.C. plan to issue reprints of the article in the July-Aug 1960 Harvard Business Review? Warren Breed, the sociologist who has written a pamphlet for SOS on ~~econo~~ economic consequences of school closure to New Orleans, thinks if it were judiciously cut, more business men would be likely to read it. If you do reprint it wile you send us 200 copies?

May we have 10 copies of the following reports
L 4 - 5 - 8 - 6 - 11 - 16

And 20 copies of L 9.

All you can send of the reprint on the Little Rock economy with graphs reprinted from the Nashville Tennessean.

5 copies each of the Washington & Louisville School stories and also:

Atty Gen'l Seawell of N.C. "North Carolina at Crossroads," New South, Jan. 1959.

"A chronology of principal cases on segregation" New South, Oct. 1959.

Many thanks. Things are looking up here. The Governor has conceded private schools

probably won't be as good as public. The School board members are finally saying only compliance will keep schools open and one city councilman has said he would lead a delegation to the capital, urging the Gov. to act now to assure open schools in fall.

My personal thanks to the Com. Reg. Co. for all its help to us here in N. O.

Sincerely,

Anne Moore Dugas
(Mrs. Rolf) Secy

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 20, 1960

To: PR From: MA

Subject: correspondence with people in New Orleans, La.

Sometime in June (I will look up letter and date if you wish) we received a long distance call from

Leonard Glade
2218 Canal Street
New Orleans, La.

requesting materials on economics, particularly the economic effects of school closings in Little Rock and Norfolk. LWD replied, and sent some materials. The request was taken by me, after five p. m. when no one but me was here. He said he wanted the material for speaking purposes.

July 29, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Save Our Schools
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Dlugos:

Paul Rilling is out of the office until Monday, and I wanted to let you know that we have depleted our supply of both the pamphlets you requested. We are not planning to reorder the Tennessean reprint, for most of the information is the same as that given in our L-11, a copy of which I am enclosing.

We have investigated the cost of multilithing the Jim Montgomery speech, and find that it would be $40.00 per thousand. John Constable, our director of information, says it would be all right for you to mimeograph this if you would prefer. Let us know if you would like us to proceed with the multilithing.

If we can be of additional help, do let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enclosure

August 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

I am sorry that we missed connections last week while I was in New Orleans. I will be coming back through again this Thursday and Friday and am quite anxious to meet with you if you will be in town. I will call you Thursday morning and try to arrange an appointment.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT
ATLANTA, GA.

August 9, 1960

Mr. Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Mackie:

In response to Jean Fairfax's letter of July 28, I am sending on to you a supply of materials which might conceivably be helpful in Baton Rouge. I understand from our contacts in New Orleans that some sort of group is in the organizing stages there, probably under your aegis, and that the group has secured materials and speakers from the public school committees in New Orleans.

It is rather difficult for me to supply as requested, information about "committees which were able to develop effective action groups which were prepared to go all the way in their support of the Supreme Court decision and the moral basis for desegregation." The difficulty is two-fold. In the first place, I believe that the moderate approach and appeal to law and order and compliance with court decision and the appeal for compliance to avoid unpalatable alternatives is a legitimate approach to the problem and one that has been found most effective in opening the schools on a desegregated basis in Little Rock and in Virginia. The second difficulty is that there are so few examples of effective action groups in the South which operated on the more basic level.

Councils on Human Relations have generally taken a public stand on the moral basis for desegregation and often have stopped with such statements. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations did propose practical steps on the basis of this concern. Of course, the efforts of AFSC in North Carolina have been quite effective, but I suppose you have the benefit of their experience. In Virginia there were local groups

which did such practical things as bringing together the parents and children in newly desegregating situations so that the Negro children would have some contacts and friendly relations prior to actual desegregation. This was done in Charlottesville, in Norfolk, and in Arlington. In these cases, however, these moves were done on a rather sub rosa basis.

I fear that all of this may be of only slight help in your situation. Let us know if we can find further materials for you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enc.

cc: Jean Fairfax

August 16, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. Nicholas Canady, Jr.
Department of English
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Canady:

At the request of Mr. J. J. Brewbaker, we are sending on to you a set of materials concerning the school situation. We hope that these materials dealing with the experiences of other communities may be helpful to you in Louisiana. I imagine that you have already seen a great many of these materials.

Mr. Brewbaker really enjoyed his visit in Baton Rouge and spoke highly of the audience that your group provided. If there is any way that we can be of further service, please let us know. I will be in New Orleans until Friday of this week, staying at the Prince Conti Motor Hotel should you want to get in touch with me.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

DRAFT BY PMR

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

August 22, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is to express our grateful appreciation for the visit of Mr. J. J. Brewbaker to Baton Rouge and for the materials kit on the school crisis that you have sent me. The materials I shall pass on to the appropriate officers of our new group for their use.

Mr. Brewbaker's talk at our first public meeting gave an impetus to our cause which was much needed. We are now in the process of forming an organization in Baton Rouge that is to be similar to HOPE of Atlanta or SOS of New Orleans, although unaffiliated with any other group.

May I thank you again for your interest and support thus far, and for your offer of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Canaday, Jr.

Nicholas Canaday, Jr.
Assistant Professor
of English

October 7, 1960

Mr. J. M. Wood
Route 2, Box 364-A
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Wood:

At Paul Rilling's request, I am enclosing such scattered material on the subject of Virginia's private schools as I have been able to pull together in a hurry. We have a consultant in Virginia now, preparing a report on just this subject, but unfortunately, it will probably not be ready in time for your needs, I will see that you have a copy when it is ready.

If there is anything else we dan help you with, please let us know. I am sorry there is not more definite information on this subject at the moment.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enclosures

October 7, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. Edward Rogge
Department of Speech and Drama
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Rogge:

I am enclosing a very sparse collection of items which I trust will be of some help to you in preparing your talk. I have not really had time today to do a thorough job of searching our files, and if I run across anything further on Monday, I will send it on.

We have a consultant in Virginia at the moment, doing exactly the kind of report you need on the private schools there, but unfortunately, she will still have to write it up after she leaves next week. Until then, we simply do not have a lot of factual information on the private school movement.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enclosures

P.S. I suppose you have a copy of the SOS publication "A Study of Education and Economics." They have a very good section (p. 9) on private schools.

original
pr gen!
contact memo - general

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 10, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

The staff of the Commission on Civil Rights did a rather thorough job of investigating the voting situation in Louisiana preparatory to the hearings held by the Commission here on September 27 and 28. I doubt that they can get any better information than they already have.

I am sorry to have missed you last week but when you come to New Orleans again, I hope that we may have an opportunity to talk.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

October 12, 1960

Dr. Paul Hostetler
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Paul:

Several persons have asked us to identify, if possible, a man who spent some time here this summer and who identified himself as a Tulane student and the recipient of a research grant from Tulane. He claims to be president of the Circle K group at Tulane. He made contacts with many of the liberal student protest groups here and created some concern as to his affiliations and motives, etc. He claimed to be in sympathy with the student protest movement here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P. S. Forgot to mention that his name is Ken Klaiman!

October 12, 1960

Mr. Irving Schulman, Director
Anti-Defamation League
606 Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Irv:

I met with the board of SOS and with several officers of CPE while I was in New Orleans recently. I think I learned little that is worth passing on to you.

Both groups are following the tactics of playing a fairly defensive game for the time being: responding to sallies by the other side, arranging contacts throughout the state for possible use in case of a special session, and quietly meeting with such persons as the Mayor, Police Chief, etc., concerning planning for the handling of any special trouble.

SOS seems to be working closely with a new organization called OPEN in Baton Rouge. I assume this is the group with which you are already working.

There is as always much interminable discussion at these meetings about what the Governor will do. I am sure you have heard all these rumors. Reported was the fact that Governor Davis continues to state that he will not call a special session, that friendly legislators know of no plan to convene a special session by a petition of two-thirds of the members, that Gremillion has privately told several friends that there are no plans to call a special session, that Wagner is mysteriously out of town.

Both groups are restive and nervous and feel that perhaps they should be doing "something." This is particularly true of SOS. I think, however, that there is general agreement on the above strategy.

It is good to have you back on the job in New Orleans. I hope you will let me know if anything breaks behind the scene that I won't read in the Times-Picayune.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/am

EMPAGO FILE COPY

JCV

TULANE UNIVERSITY THEATRE

NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

October 17, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Dirrector of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

The best information I have been able to gather see ms to indicate that Ken Klaiman is someone to be more than a little cautious with. The Dean of Students office here confirms that he is a student in good standing and is, in fact, president of the Circle K group this year. The Provost's Office has no record of his having any kind of summer grant, although he may be a scholarship student.

The most significant information comes from Ed Rogge, my colleague in this department, who is advisor to Young Democrats on the campus and was formerly advisor to Glendy Burke Debating Society. He reports Klaiman to be a racist traveling under the States Rights banner. When he was thus identified I recalled my own experiences with him in our first gubernatorial primary last year when he was an active worker for Senator Rainach. Oddly enough--or perhaps not so oddly--he comes from Cleveland.

To be perfectly fair I must confess that I am conjecturing that the guy Rogge and I discussed might be the same one, since we have not identified him except by description, although we feel pretty confident that we are talking about the same person. In any event I reiterate my suggestion that he be regarded suspiciously, particularly if he is maintaining to be in sympathy with liberal movements.

Sincerely,

Paul S. Hostetler

October 28, 1960

Mr. Bill Caldwell
2915 Castiglione
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Paul Rilling is out of the city, but asked me to let you know that he is planning to be in New Orleans next Thursday, Friday, and part of Saturday. He hopes you can get together, and will call you after he arrives.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

October 28, 1960

Mr. Olaf C. Lambert
Royal Orleans
Royal and St. Louis Streets
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Olaf:

I have been looking forward to staying at the Royal Orleans ever since the opening, and finally I can work up an excuse to return. I plan to be in New Orleans the nights of November 3 and 4, and would like to have a moderate priced room, if you have a vacancy. I will of course understand if you don't have room for me this trip.

I enjoyed having dinner with you and the Kabacoffs several weeks ago, and look forward to seeing you again. Please give my regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 25, 1961

Mrs. R. C. Lancaster
Committee on Public Education
P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sarah:

As you can understand, I have been staying rather close to Georgia during January because of the series of developments involving the University and the legislature here. You must enjoy the sensation of sitting in New Orleans and reading about our riots and legislative squabbles.

I hope you will call or write fairly soon and let me know your evaluation of things in New Orleans and any activities that you are carrying through at the present time. I hope to get back to New Orleans in late February or early March to gain first hand impressions from you and others.

Did you notice that a new action was filed recently, this month, in the Prince Edward County situation which attacks the constitutionality of the Virginia tuition grant system.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 25, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

The University of North Carolina is currently engaged in some ambitious studies of the South with particular emphasis on human relations concerns. They plan to do several studies in considerable depth of different kinds of counties. East Carroll Parish is among those being considered. We have been asked to comment on the personal safety factor concerning any interviewers who might be spending some time in the county, assuming persons of a skillful and professional nature. What do you know and can you find out.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P. S. Can you find out whether Roy Harris has been in New Orleans since last May?

January 25, 1961

Mr. C. A. Rogers
Fitzgerald Advertising Agency
Lee Circle Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

We have wondered here whether it would be useful for us to send some materials to the signatories of the business and professional ad that you organized. Such materials could either go out from here or be sent to New Orleans for distribution by someone there. I realize you may also have mailed much of the available literature to some or all of these people. Let me know whether we should do anything on this.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

LWD ✓
SM

FITZGERALD ADVERTISING AGENCY INC.
NEW ORLEANS · DALLAS
The Lee Circle Building, New Orleans 13

January 31, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In reply to your letter of January 25, I see no reason why the material you suggested for the signatories of the business and professional ad should not be sent to these people direct from SRC. The addresses of these people must be looked up, however, and we are rather stacked up at the present. If you can wait a few more days, I think we can furnish them to you by the end of the week.

Sincerely,

C. A. Rogers
Vice President
Public Relations Division

CARwf

February 2, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
111 Bellaire Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

Needless to say, we were extremely interested here in the public opinion poll by the Belden Associates. We thought it somewhat disappointing, but not particularly surprising, considering. I agree with you that the divergence between Catholic and Protestant sentiment is rather alarming but would have thought it primarily an aspect of socio-economic factors until I talked with you Tuesday night.

There are actually some fairly encouraging aspects, such as the relatively more favorable attitude of public school parents and of the upper socio-economic elements. Actually, however, I would have expected the socio-economic difference in viewpoint to be more marked than it was.

It is at least something to see that slightly more voters would urge pupil placement than would close schools.

It was somewhat disappointing to notice how slightly any of the major arguments on the issue have penetrated into the consciousness of the average citizen. The economic and prestige argument, however, seems to have had a definite effect.

Obviously, the study should not be published nor do I see any possibility of extracting anything that could be publicly used. I would agree with you that the findings might well be shared with selected Catholic leadership in New Orleans and perhaps at the national level as well. I would hope that the poll could be shown to a few people connected with SOS, CPE, etc. Bill Munroe should see it, Skelly Wright, Lloyd Rittiner, and a few others whom you know. The group should be kept quite small, of course. I will be interested to see what use Fitzgerald

may recommend. If you have no objection, I would like to share the poll with a social scientist who has had extensive experience in the analysis of this kind of data. I think this would be no breach of security and might possibly turn up some insights that we have missed.

It was good to talk to you and Gloria Tuesday night. I hope to be coming to New Orleans the week of March 1 unless you advise me to come earlier.

I assume that copy number 10 is our copy. How many copies are there in all?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

February 8, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

Thank you for your very useful letter of January 30. We do want copies of the IWO statements. I am afraid we do not have sufficiently good contacts in the national offices of Walgreen's to ferret out the information concerning the Thompson case.

I believe I will be coming to New Orleans some time around the first week of March.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

February 8, 1961

Mrs. R. C. Lancaster
1464 Madrid Street
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Sara:

Thank you for your very helpful letter of January 31 which gave me a much better understanding of recent developments in New Orleans. I apologize for my oversight in not having placed you on our mailing list. This will be remedied.

I am happy to learn that CFE is considering some work throughout the state. I know that this is extremely difficult and costly, but the HOPE group here feels that this was an important part of their relative success in Georgia.

Congratulations on the testimonial dinner to the school board. It got respectable coverage in the national media that we see. It was certainly a timely and significant event. Your anecdote about Mr. Wagner was a touching footnote.

I will probably be coming through New Orleans about the first week of March, and hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

To Mary Smith, N.O.
2/15/61

The term "local option" is generally used to mean the right of localities to decide whether to close schools or desegregate, as opposed to school closings ordered by the state. Whether, in fact, localities have such a right is dubious, and will probably be decided in the Prince Edward (Va.) case, now before a federal district court. Legislative packages to insure "local option" usually provide for referendums to decide the issue, if desired. Also included is some type of "freedom of choice" or "freedom of association" device, to enable the individual to attend a segregated school if preferred.

The "local option" proviso of North Carolina's Pearsall Plan was the first of its type to be officially adopted; approved by more than four to one in a Constitutional referendum in 1956, it was suggested by a legislative study group headed by Thomas H. Pearsall (see UPI "Local Option School Plan Spreads Through South," attached, and text of Pearsall Plan, also attached). While North Carolina's local option statutes provide for local referendums to close schools in certain circumstances (see attached August 1956 Southern School News) no referendum has been called to date, although 10 districts are to some extent desegregated.

The Virginia legislature adopted a local option law early in 1959. This law provides that local school systems may be closed down on the decision of local governing bodies, school boards and county commissions. The only local community which has implemented this law is Prince Edward County which closed down its schools in the face of a final desegregation order in the fall of 1959. "Private" schools were provided in Prince Edward for white children through

the use of private funds during the school year 1959-60. During the current school year, however, white parents in Prince Edward County are claiming state aid funds under the tuition grant law.

Georgia's recently enacted legislative package providing for "local option" which is similar to North Carolina's in that by referendum voters residing in a school district may choose to close rather than desegregate schools, is summarized in the attached statement from the Georgia League of Women Voters. Virginia's Gray Report is also attached; it and the 1959 Perrow Commission Report provide the basis for present laws leaving decisions as to pupil placement, compulsory education, school appropriations cut-offs, etc., to local bodies.

Texas law has provided that no school system can be desegregated without a favorable referendum by the voters approving such action. Any city or county desegregating without such a favorable referendum was supposed to lose the state aid funds. Last September, however, the federal courts ruled that the city of Houston did not have to comply with state law and hold such a referendum prior to the desegregation of Houston schools as ordered at that time. The city of Dallas held such a referendum and the majority of voters disapproved of school desegregation. However, the federal judge ruled that the referendum was "irrelevant" to the court order requiring desegregation of Dallas schools in September, 1961.

See SSN, August, 1956, for some debate on merits of N.C. laws; page 4 of Georgia League of Women Voters statement for questions concerning Georgia laws. Additional attachments include:

1. Georgia's Sibley Committee Report

2. Count Down for Schools (see pages marked)
3. Brief summary of Virginia's laws, Southern School News

A copy of Virginia's Perrow Commission Report will be forwarded within a few days.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 16, 1961

Mr. Irving Schulman
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street
Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Irv:

It was good to see you last week in New Orleans. Your constructive work with SOS has been appreciated by Mary and the group and will continue to be much needed in the weeks ahead.

The day after leaving you, I had a conference with Henry Cabirac who is apparently going to be the staff secretary of a new "Catholic Human Relations Council" in New Orleans. You are probably already aware of this effort. He indicated that, although Catholic, the organization would be open to all persons sharing its general objectives and he hopes for some non-Catholic involvement. He will probably be calling on you for some advice and guidance.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Affiliated with the National Urban League

504 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PHONES: 524-8374
524-8375

Interracial Planning for:

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J. HARVEY KERNS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 28, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Conference, A.D.L.
#5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

This morning I talked with Mr. Schulman of the A.D.L. with reference to the proposed conference to be held in New Orleans May 2 and 3 under auspices of the Southern Regional Conference.

I talked with Mr. Marsalis about accommodating the group and he assured me that he would be very happy to have the delegates convene at the Marsalis Mansion Motel which is located at 110 Shrewsbury Road. I have been to the Marsalis Motel and have intimate knowledge of the accommodations which are available. I feel sure that the accommodations will be highly satisfactory to the delegates.

The rooms are single and double with some suites, wall to wall carpeting, private baths and radio and television in most rooms. Adjoining the Motel are well-appointed dining facilities. On the second floor is a large double suite which can be opened to a one-room apartment which will accommodate between 40 to 50 persons. Mr. Marsalis stated that this room can be made available for meeting purposes.

Room accommodations are $4.00 per person in a double room. Single rooms and suites are slightly higher. The cost for the assembly room will be $25.00 per day.

Shrewsbury Road is about 15 minutes from downtown New Orleans and may be reached by trolley. If you desire to contact Mr. Marsalis regarding further information or for definite arrangements you may address him:

Mr. Ellis Marsalis, Sr.
110 Shrewsbury Road
New Orleans, Louisiana
Telephone - VE. 5-3161

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If I may be of further service to you, please feel free to get in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director

CC: Mr. Irvin Schulman
A. D. L.
B'Nai B'Rith
606 Common Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

To Betty Wisdom

File - Research Data

EXERPTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL REPORT PREPARED BY ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE NEW YORK OFFICE RELATIVE TO "COMMUNISM ON THE MAP"

DATED: March 28, 1961

* * *

The film was produced late last year by the National Education Program of Searcy, Arkansas, which is headed by Dr. George S. Benson, also the president of Harding College....

Dr. Benson claims that the National Education Program is supported by foundation grants in order to document Communist and left-wing activities here and abroad that might lead this country toward communism, and to make studies of the American way of life in contrast to socialist life. Under the aegis of this group, Benson circulates a National Program Letter, which he describes as a monthly letter of thought and opinion about America's problems. He maintains that the NEP is a separate corporation, not connected with Harding College. Benson recently claimed that the NEP is highly respected in its home state, and the Navy, Army, and Air Force are using material produced by the program.

Dr. Benson has taken to the stump in recent months and in the first week of this month, he spoke in such widely-separated places as New Orleans, Louisiana and Seattle, Washington. According to Benson, the NEP has been reaching an estimated 25 million people a week with some phase of its varied activities for more than ten years.

On November 11, 1960, Benson asked the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Arkansas to set up an anti-Communist education program. He stated that the speakers platform, the schools, and the newspapers should be put to work arming Americans against the Communist ideology. Dr. Benson said that Harding College had a supply of suitable anti-Communist literature, which was probably second to none in the country, and it is available at moderate prices.

The film, "Communism On The Map," has stirred about as much controversy recently as the film, "Operation Abolition," and... they are often shown together. This film purports to trace "the conquest of the world by international communism with full shocking documentation on how the Reds have won each victory." The narration is by television announcer Dick Hawley of Memphis, and according to Glenn Green, NEP executive vice-president, the film has been shown to several million people and NEP has not been able to keep up with the orders. Six hundred prints of "Communism On The Map" have been distributed throughout the United States at a cost of $42.50 per print.

Following disclosures that the film had been shown at several Navy bases throughout the nation, including in your area (SE), the air station in Glynco, Brunswick, Georgia, a Navy spokesman for the Defense Department said the film had been reviewed by the Navy and "not accepted" for official distribution through the information and education program. He added: "Although its use by local commanders for showing within their commands is acceptable, it is not considered appropriate for Navy sponsorship before civilian audiences."

* * *

April 7, 1961

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kerns:

We have made definite arrangements with Mr. Marsalis to have the conference at the Marsalis Motel. We very much appreciate your assistance in making these arrangements possible.

I am enclosing a copy of the announcement of the conference which we are sending to participating agencies. Normally, our invitations go to regional offices of human relations agencies in the South, but local human relations personnel are usually invited to sit in on the sessions. I hope we can look forward to having you with us.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

cc: Irv. Schulman

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS

P. O. BOX 4366 NEW ORLEANS 18, LA. PHONE 866-4455

April 10, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your news letters and news clippings and the offer to help us when we get to the planning stage. You will probably be happy to hear that we had our first Board of Directors' meeting Thursday evening, April 6, and we will have our first Executive Committee meeting this Thursday at which time I hope that we will appoint a planning committee and I will also make the offer to them of your assistance.

4-12-61

In the meantime I would appreciate a few more of those fine pamphlets containing the Doctor's address to the Presbyterian Congregation. In my opinion it was an eleoquent statement and certainly is applicable to all Southerners and Christians.

I will be looking forward to seeing you when you visit our city in May. I hope by that time we will really have things rolling although this may be a little too soon to really expect any results.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Cabirac Jr

Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Executive Director

HCjr/lb

April 13, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

Vernon Eagle, Executive Director of the New World Foundation, whom you probably know, is coming South next week to New Orleans, Jackson, Mississippi and Atlanta to try to gain some first-hand impression of human relations problems in these areas. Vernon asked us to suggest contacts for him in these communities and to do what we could to coordinate his visits.

I thought it would be unfair to ask you to take over the burden of handling Vernon's visit to New Orleans. I have asked Andy Rogers and Betty Wisdom to do some of the contact leg work. I would appreciate it if you could give Vernon an interview and cooperate as best you can. He is an able and knowledgeable man, interested in getting an accurate and balanced picture. He will be in New Orleans only from noon Monday, April 17 until 6:30 p.m. April 18. I am suggesting that he try and see you, Sam Rosenberg, Jim Redmond, Mary Sand, Andy, Bob Lancaster, Al Dent, Clarence Laws, Harvey Kerns, Gladys Cahn, and Tureaud. It will probably be impossible for him to see all of them in such a short period. I took the liberty of suggesting to Andy that you might be willing to help in arranging contacts with Rosenberg and Redmond.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

STARWOOD CORPORATION
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
521 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA
JACKSON 5-2357

LESTER E. KABACOFF
ASS'T. TO THE PRES.

April 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of March 16. I don't see any necessary reason to terminate our cooperative arrangement as of this time. Certainly in view of the fact that nothing is happening there is no need, as far as I am concerned to spend any money, but it may very well be that next fall all h--- will break loose and at that time we can review our picture again, if you are willing. Accordingly, we are very willing just to hold the matter in abeyance.

I also have your letter of April 13 telling me that Vernon Eagle is coming to New Orleans on the 17th and 18th. Although I have several engagements for those days, I do hope we make contact. I shall be happy to talk with him.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Lester

LEK:EMM

April 20, 1961

Reservation Manager
Prince Conti Motor Hotel
Conti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Would you please reserve a single room in the neighborhood of $12 for Monday night, May 1 in the name of Paul Rilling. Please let me know if you cannot confirm this arrangement.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller, secretary
to Paul Rilling

April 20, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

Thank you for your letter of April 14. I will be happy to continue the cooperative arrangement . I just felt that I might be making a number of trips to New Orleans this spring and summer to keep in touch with things and that it might not be reasonable to expect the special funds to pay my travel expenses indefinitely. I will simply use my best judgment concerning any expenses connected with future trips. Actually, there is only a small amount of money remaining unexpended at any rate.

Vernon Eagle is in Atlanta today and tomorrow and indicates that he enjoyed his time in New Orleans and that he had a helpful conference with Jim Redmond. He is sorry that he missed seeing you. I will try to give you longer notice the next time.

I will be coming to New Orleans May 2 for reasons unconnected with our usual concerns. I will, however, try to come in a day or two earlier and perhaps we can get together briefly on Monday May 1, if your schedule permits.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

May 30, 1961

Mr. Irving Schulman
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street, Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Irv:

I have been thinking that the time is coming, perhaps by next fall, when we might take some initiative in planning together some sort of interracial group or consultation which would involve Negro leadership, some of the old white liberals and some of the new blood that has come up through the public school movement. I remember at the recent Interagency meeting you remarked that you were planning to call together representatives from a number of concerned groups. I do not want to cut across your plans and wonder what your thinking is. I inevitably tend to think in terms of organizing a community wide Council on Human Relations, but this is a matter of habit and there might be better ways of achieving the same objective. I would not want to compete with Cabiran's effort, though I think that a secular or interfaith organization might serve some purpose sooner or later. Let me know your reactions.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

June 2, 1961

Air Mail Special Delivery

Mr. Andy Rogers
Fitzgerald Advertising Agency
9 Lee Circle Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am afraid we are not of too much help to you in this instance, but mostly because other Chambers of Commerce seem afflicted with the same disease bothering yours. According to our files, the Norfolk and Nashville Chambers never made a public statement. There is no mention of one in our files from Louisville either, and since we don't subscribe to any papers in Texas, we do not know whether Houston ever published such a statement by its Chamber. I am including statements from Atlanta and Little Rock.

I do wish you luck in your efforts there. If there is anything we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enclosures

June 8, 1961

Mr. Bill Monroe
News Director
WDSU
520 Royal Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Dear Bill:

The questions you raise in your letter of June 2 are not easy ones. Many questions involving the access of the public to private business facilities have not yet been litigated and are uncertain. All we can say is how things stand as of now.

About the best answer to the major question you raise is that the authority of the federal government is extremely limited in so far as it applies to areas of private action. There has been much litigation concerning public accommodations in the South, but almost all of it has been directed against state action on the basis of the 14th amendment. Privately owned accommodations, however, have been held insulated from the 14th amendment, which inhibits only state action.

The federal courts have clearly held that any facility maintained at public expense or owned by any governmental subdivision, federal, state, or local, must be open to all citizens on a non-segregated basis. It has been further held that any facility, such as air terminal restaurant, etc., owned by a governmental unit cannot avoid the requirements of the 14th amendment by being operated by private individuals under a lease from the governmental unit.

State and local laws requiring private businesses and individuals to segregate the races have also been held to be in conflict with the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th amendment. The federal constitution, in other words, has been interpreted to mean that no public authority can be used to enforce segregation in the area of private activity, but that the constitution gives no authority to the federal government to enforce non-segregation in the private area. State and local governmental units may constitutionally adopt laws

requiring non-segregation within their jurisdictions, and 26 Northern states have done so. In the absence of such laws, the individual citizen or business man may follow whatever policy he pleases. In all probability, however, the private individual or business man cannot invoke the use of the public police power to maintain his private policy of segregation. The state cannot punish Negroes for entering an establishment where the state cannot prohibit their presence, as restaurants, etc. However, in 1958, the North Carolina Supreme Court in State vs. Clyburn, sustained a trespass conviction against Negroes who refused to leave a Durham ice cream parlor when so directed. The legality of trespass laws aimed primarily at sit-in activities seems to be an open point at this time.

Ancient English common law did impose upon innkeepers, common carriers, and others operating businesses "having the nature of a public utility" the obligation to serve all "well behaved customers" without discrimination. The various states are free to accept or reject this common law doctrine. Delaware, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida courts have specifically rejected it. Historically, apart from innkeepers, etc., the proprietor of a business can deal with his patrons as he likes -- denying service to some and not to others. This right to deny service was recognized by English common law and by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Marrone vs. the Washington Jockey Club in 1913. Recent illustrations are found in Williams vs. Howard Johnson Restaurant where the Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit refused a Negro's request to order a restaurant to serve him (1959), and Eaton vs. the Board of Managers of the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where the same court refused a Negro doctor's request to order a hospital to allow him admission so that he could treat his patients. (1958)

In 1883, in the decision on the Civil Rights Cases, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled specifically that the federal government had no authority under the constitution to prohibit "private" discriminatory practices. In this case, theater owners, innkeepers, and the management of a railroad were indicted under the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which made it a federal crime to deny anyone full and equal enjoyment of such accommodations. The defendants had denied access to Negroes on the basis of race. The Supreme Court dismissed the indictments on the ground that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was beyond the constitutional authority granted Congress by the 13th and 14th amendments. The court held that these amendments were not intended to end discrimination by private persons, but to "provide modes of redress against the operation of state laws and the actions of state officials, executive or judicial." "It follows that a private store owner acting alone can discriminate against Negro customers without violating the 14th amendment. Our problem arises only when the store owner calls a policeman or otherwise invokes the aid of the state judicial process in enforcing his privately originated discriminatory scheme." (from an article "Dime Store Demonstrations, Events, and Legal Problems by Daniel H. Pollitt, professor of law, University of

North Carolina, in the Duke Law Journal, summer of 1960)

I hope all of this is the sort of thing you had in mind. I will probably be seeing you before this arrives. Let us know if you need more detailed information.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Lester Kabaceff

WDSU BROADCASTING CORPORATION
520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, La.-TUlane 4371

2 June 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Edgar Stern and I and Lester Kabacoff were talking about some additional editorial possibilities in connection with discussion of the integration problem and it seemed to us it might be useful, among other things, to indicate to the people who are so desparately worried about integration that there are limits to how far the federal government's legal compulsion can push the situation. In other words, while urging even more strongly than in the past that the South must grant equal rights in connection with public facilities, we might offer some reassurance that there are fields in which the segregationist cannot be legally compelled to abandon his preference for segregation.

We wonder if you can offer us any help as to what boundary line seems to exist here in accordance with federal court decisions. Have there been some test cases in which the federal courts, particularly the Supreme Court, indicated that there were some areas into which they are not prepared to go--possibly such areas as private restaurants? Of course, we realize that in many such areas the pressures of national policy, public opinion and morality will still exert a force toward integration. But it might be helpful in any case if some fairly clear line can be demonstrated to point out that, at least, the legal force of the federal government will be abated in these areas and that integration action, if any, will be left in these fields up to the voluntary action of individuals and groups.

If you have any material that would help us in this regard, we would appreciate having it. I hope the situation is not so confused that nobody can say anything about this without any certainty.

Sincerely,

Bill

Bill Monroe
News Director

BM:nh
cc: Mr. Stern, Mr. Kabacoff

cc: Kabaçoff and Stern

Bill Monroe
News Director
Wdsu
520 Royal St.
New Orleans, 16

The questions you raise in your letter of June 2 are not easy ones. Many questions involving the access of the public to private business facilities have not yet been litigated and are uncertain. ~~The federal courts have changed their position on several matters concerning the race problem in recent years.~~ All we can say is how things stand as of now.

Aobut the best answer to the major question you raise is that the authority of the federal government is extremely limited in so far as it applies to areas of private action. There has been much litigation concerning public accommodations in the South, but almost all of it has been directed against state action on the baiss of the fourteenth amendment. Privately ownedk accommodations, however, have been held insulated from the 14th amendment, which inhibits only state action.

The federal courts have clearly held that any facility maintained at public expense or owned by any governmental subdivision, federal, state, or local, must be open to all citizens on a non-segregated basis. It has been further held that any facility, such as air terminal, restaurant, etc., owned by a governmental unit cannot avoid the requirements of the 14th amendment by being operated by private individuals under a lease from the governmental unit.

State and local laws requiring private businesses and individuals to segregate the races have ~~also said to be~~ also been held to be in conflict with the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th amendment. The federal constitution, in other words, has been interpreted to mean that no public authorit can be used to enforce segregation in the area of private activity, but that the constitutinn gives no authority to the federal government to enforce non-segregation in the private area. State and local governmental units may con-

constitutionally adopt laws requiring non-segregation within their juridictions and 26 Northern states have done so. In the absence of such laws, the individual citizen or business man may follow whatever policy he pleases. In all probability, however, the private individual or business man cannot invoke the use of the public police power to maintain his private policy of segregation. ~~In other words, a store or restaurant which is privately owned, not located in a public building or operating on a lease from a public authority, can serve or refuse or serve, members of any group as the private owners may decide. If Negroes or others refused service persist in entering the establishment, it is unlikely that the owner could summon the police to enforce his right to refuse service.~~ The state cannot punish Negroes for entering an establishment where the state cannot prohibit their presence, as restaurants, etc. However, in 1958, the North Carolina Supreme Court in State vs. Clyburn, sustained a trespass conviction against Negroes who refused to leave a Durham ice cream parlorwhen so directed. The legality of trespass laws aimed primarily at sit-in activities seems to be an open point at this time.

Ancient English common law did impose upon innkeepers, common carriers, and others operating businesses "having the nature of a public utility," the obligation to serve all "well behaved customers" without discrimination. The various states are free to accept or reject this common law doctrine. Delawar Miss,. Tenn, and Florida courts have specifically rejected it. * ~~In other states they have not, as yet.~~ Historically, apart from innkeepers, etc., the propreitors of a business can deal with his patrons as he likes -- denying service to some and not to others. This right to deny service was recognized by English common law and by the US Supreme Court in the case of Marrone vs. the Washington Jockey Club in 1913. Recent illustrations are found in the Williams vs. Howard Johnson restaurant where the Court of Appeals of the 4th Circuit refused a Negroe's request to order a restaurant to serve him (1959), and Eaton vs. the Board of Managers of the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where the

same court refused a Negro doctor's request to order a hospital to allow him admission so that he could treat his patients (1958).

In 1883, in the decision on the civil rights cases, the US Superme Court ruled specifically that the federal government had no authority under the constitution to prohibit "private"discriminatory practices. In this case, theater owners, innkeepers, and the management of a railroad were indicted under the Civil Rights of 1875 which made it a federal crime to deny anyone full and equal enjoyment of such accommodations. The defendants had denied access to Negroes on the basis of race. The Supreme Court dismissed the indictments on the grounds that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was beyond the constitutional authority granted Congress by the 13th and 14th amednments. The court held that these amendments were not intended to end discrimination by private persons, but to"provide modes of regress against the operation of state laws and the actions of state officials, executive or judicial." "It follows that a private store owner acting alone can discriminate against Negro customers without violating the 14th amendment. Our problem arises only when the store owner calls a policeman or otherwise invokes the aid of the state judicial process in enforcing his privately originated discriminatory scheme." (from an article "Dime Store Demonstrations, Events, and Legal Problems by Daniel H. Pollitt, professor of law, Univ. of N.C., in the Duke Law Journal, summer of, 1960.)

There are some indications of a legal effort to breach the above historic precedent. It has been pointed out by some attorneys and legal authorities that a number of privately owned facilities enjoy state licenses or charters, that some, such as hospital, and private schools, enjoy tax exemption. It has been suggested that these charters etc., create some quality of state action in the practices of the businesses concerned. This line of approach does not contend that the federal govt. has authority to regulate private activities, but rather is an effort to broaden the area of what is considered state action, as opposed to private action.

STARWOOD CORPORATION
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
521 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA

JACKSON 5-2357

LESTER E. KABACOFF
ASS'T. TO THE PRES.

June 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am terribly sorry about not getting together with you the other day. As you probably gathered, right after I talked with you I found out I had a prior engagement at 3:30 and tried to get hold of you, but to no avail.

The next time you are in, I do hope you will give me a ring and I am sure I will be able to get together with you.

I am planning on going out of the city on the 22nd and will be away until the middle of July.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Kabby

LEK:EMM

June 19, 1961

Mr. William Monroe
WDSU
520 Royal Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Dear Bill;

I enjoyed talking with you during my recent trip to New Orleans. I caught your editorial presentation Monday evening on the Justice Department's position in the St. Helena case and I thought it an able and well developed editorial position. I found myself in almost complete agreement, not only as to the usefulness of the editorial, but as to the soundness of its position.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Answer ?

June 29, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are attempting to secure copies of ordinances in existences in Atlanta and Athens under which policemen operate to maintain law and order. I recall reading in the newspaper during the Athens disturbance a statement by either the police chief or the mayor in which he described the ordinance under which he ordered the police to function and halt the Athens disorders. I remember there was discussion here at the time that New Orleans had an almost identical ordinance on the books and we are trying to assemble material to beat Schiro over the head with prior to September.

We are moving again. The board had a long meeting Tuesday night with the proper school people and was genuinely stimulated by the complimentary things the school officials said about the organization. It couldn't have happened at a more appropriate time, since I believe the remarks spurred them on at a time when stimulation was most needed. The school people's attitude was altogether different from a year ago, when one of them actually snubbed an SOS officer at a cocktail party and the same one also refused assistance from SOS when it was first offered with the remark that -- "You've got to get the Jews out of the organization before you can help us." Now, apparently, the feeling has changed and they even recommended several things that they felt would assist them.

Betty, Mary and I are scheduling weekly or semi-weekly planning meetings. We expect to be extremely busy from now on and I'll try to keep you informed but don't be surprised if I don't.

Sincerely,

Andy

C. A. Rogers

CARwf
cc: Mrs. Sand
Mrs. Wisdom

July 11, 1961

VIA AIR MAIL

Royal Orleans Hotel
Royal and St. Louis Streets
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Please reserve one double room, with double beds, for Tuesday evening, July 18th, in the name of:

Paul M. Billing
Leslie W. Dunbar.

I would appreciate your written confirmation of this reservation, and am enclosing a stamped return envelope for this purpose.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Secretary
Field Services

MM:s
Enc.

P.S. Please quote your rates in your confirming letter. We would appreciate your reserving one of your more moderately priced double rooms in the instance of this reservation.

Misc - Na -

July 18, 1961

The Royal Orleans
Royal and St. Louis Streets
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of a bill in the amount of $15.65, directed to Mr. Paul Billing, for Room 309 on the date of June 11, 1961. Mr. Billing advises that he personally cancelled this reservation on June 9th, and that although payment for the room was guaranteed, he was specifically told when cancelling that the guarantee would not apply since he cancelled in advance and in person.

We would appreciate your advice on this matter.

Sincerely,

SEAFOAM FOUND

Margo Sanderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

MS:s

La + Gen

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL

August 4, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
Hal Ross Associates
International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, La.

Dear Andy:

We suggest that you carry through with the personal interviews and that these be conducted with women volunteers, as we discussed. In such cases, the businessmen could be assured that they will not be quoted by name but would provide opinions which could be summarized or quoted anonymously. We really feel that this would be the most effective way of moving. I am enclosing excerpts from the survey carried out by the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools in Little Rock, which will indicate the kinds of things they developed with these methods.

If, as you suggested over the phone, some organization such as the Council of Jewish Women would undertake to do the survey, we would have to consider whose imprint would be carried on any report, theirs, yours, ours, or all three.

I think all that would be required to set the thing in motion would be the selection of personable, tactful, and capable interviewers, cautioning them against over-aggressiveness or the expression of opinion, and the need to draw out the interviewee informally in a face to face meeting should be emphasized. The kind of questions they would seek answers to would, obviously, be such things as was his business hurt by the tension and turbulence of last year? Does he feel that business suffered generally in the city? Does he feel that the city has gained a negative image? What did he think could be done this year? Would he urge public support of school board actions for law and order purposes? Is there anything in particular that he feels the mayor, police chief, school board, or civic leaders should do? What does he feel would be the impact of closed schools on the city? Where possible, specific facts as to how and to what degree their business has suffered should be sought. A few figures would be most helpful. There might be special emphasis on the

tourist industry. Note that in the Little Rock study there was much emphasis on the pick-up in the moving business as people moved away from the city, and the decline in newcomer families.

As to the mail poll of New Orleans businessmen, we take a dim view of this and have found results of such efforts disappointing. Your judgment and that of your research expert might well be better than ours, however. If this procedure were coupled with the smaller number of interviews in depth, I think we could approve expenses of up to $250.00 for the total operation. I think we would not be interested in the mail effort alone.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

P.S. We think the headline piece is first rate. Could we have 25 copies?

PMR:mm
Enclosures

August 9, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Betty:

We very much appreciated your story about the girl in Frantz school. We agree that this kind of thing should be more widly known. Do you suppose it would be all right if we printed the basic facts of the incident? In fact, if we used it as a little human interest story in New South magazine, would you like your name to go on it?

I am writing to some people in New Orleans asking their opinion of what SRC should be doing concerning interracial communications. You will get a copy, of course. This is not the way I would prefer to move, but it will enable me to get several reactions quickly, I hope. I am not writing to the full list of those we consider potential at this time. I agree with you that if such a committee does get underway it should, at least for some time to come, be a fairly quiet exchange channel.

Thank you for the continued information on Tulane. I await with interest the next installment of this fantastic meledrama.

What is the latest on the school board committee? If there are, after all, to be no businessmen on it, will Mary be acceptable to the remaining members? Can the committee actually achieve anything of value without business representation?

HOPE does not have any films available on the Atlanta situation. Unfortunately, we can't find any tapes or films of Leander Perez' speech to the Atlanta GUTS group. We will continue to look.

I have followed with interest, of course, the wild exchange between Wagner and the school board. Are the additional schools

revealed by Riecke as you had hoped? Would there be any possibility of mounting a telephone campaign to parents of children presently in these schools to gain support against boycott efforts? This would take manpower, but would seem to me well worth consideration.

You raise the question of the reclassification of Frantz or McDonogh 19 as Negro schools. Rittiner said to us on my last trip, by the way, that he felt both schools would open desegregated and that there was a possibility that McDonogh 19 might be turned into a Negro school if it continued to be attended only by Negro students. He did not anticipate a reclassification of Frantz. As far as the legal aspects are concerned, the school board could not classify one of these schools as "Negro" under the federal court order. What they conceivably might do is to transfer students from school to school in such a way that only Negroes would be assigned to Frantz. The Negro children presently assigned to these schools would not technically suffer any compromise of their legal rights. Their application was not to attend a "desegregated" school but to attend these schools. They would continue to do so. Something of this sort occurred at the first school desegregated in Miami, although desegregation in this instance was voluntary rather than by court order. Of course, such action could be avoided by the courts if it could be proven that the assignments were actually on the basis of race.

It might be a good idea for Gene Usdin to serve on your board. I am enclosing another of the brief summaries of OASIS. I don't have time to do a more comprehensive one now. I will try to do so next week. I hope to get to New Orleans sometime during the week of August 20th, either at the beginning or end of that week.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure

P.S.: I like doughnuts. Haven't yet had a chance to try the recipe, but will report to you when I come.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 10, 1961

Mr. Leonard Burns
Mr. Henry Cabirac
Mrs. Gladys Cahn
Dr. Albert Dent
Mr. Sam Gandy
Mr. Harvy Kearns — Wrong Spln — Harvey Kerns
Mr. Jack Nelson
Father Alexander Sigur
Mr. Irving Schulman
Miss Florence Sytz
Dr. Dan Thompson
Mrs. Betty Wisdom

As you all know, one of the major purposes of the Southern Regional Council has been and is to encourage more meaningful interracial communication and activity in communities across the South. Toward this end we cooperate with some 10 state and over 60 local interracial groups known as Councils on Human Relations or Community Relations Conferences or what have you. As some of you will remember, we at one time helped organize a Louisiana Council on Human Relations, which is no longer in existence. Since the demise of the Louisiana Council, we have felt that we are not adequately fulfilling our function in Louisiana. Some of you have expressed similar opinions from time to time.

It has seemed to me as I have had occasion and opportunity to visit New Orleans that there is a need for a regular channel of consultation and planning across racial lines. We have hesitated to resume iniative in this effort because of the recent hopeful steps reflected in the organization of the Catholic Human Relations Council and the interracial committee recently convened by the Urban League. The only point of this memorandum is to inquire whether there is anything we can do to strengthen these efforts, and/or whether any of you feel that there is some iniative that the Southern Regional Council should take at this time in New Orleans and the state and, if so, what.

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 10, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

I wasn't sure you would want to be listed as an addressee, but would like your reaction to the enclosed memorandum.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure

Paul:
Needed -- of course -- but again, as in SOS, the wrong people involved. Of course, as we've discussed before, any people are better than none -

Andy

August 10, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

I wasn't sure you would want to be listed as an addressee, but would like your reaction to the enclosed memorandum.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure

August 10, 1961

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Grandes Rue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

I wasn't sure you would want to be listed as an addressee, but would like your reaction to the enclosed memorandum.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

There is definite need for our re-establishing in New Orleans a committee which would function in connection with SRC. The Catholic Human Relations Council is limited to Catholics. There are a number of other fragmented committee activities of one type or another but there is no across-the-board committee which is representative of all elements in the community. I think we should forget the possibility of re-establishing a State Council but in my opinion New Orleans is ready.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

August 15, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

Unless you are already underway on the economic survey, I would reluctantly suggest that we shelve it for now. All of you and all of us have too much to do and the time has grown too short. This is, however, a suggestion, not a policy statement.

I will be in New Orleans Thursday through Saturday, August 24 through 26. It seems inevitable that I will see you at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

August 18, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rogers:

We thought you would like to see the enclosed booklet; however, we must ask you to return it as soon as possible, for our files.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

MM:s
Enclosure Dallas at th & rds.

August 18, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kabacoff:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that he will be in New Orleans during the latter part of next week - Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th.

Sincerely,

Margo Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

MM:s

UNIVERSITY OF
Southwestern
LOUISIANA

Catholic Center

FATHER ALEXANDER O. SIGUR, JCD, MA
FATHER JUDE SPEYRER, STL, CHAPLAINS

BOX 532, USL STATION, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

August 17, 1961
St. Hyacinth

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have your copy of August 10, concerning activities in Louisiana. I am happy to see that you are in contact with Henry Cabirac and Jack Nelson, whom I know are personally interested in the Catholic Human Relations Council in New Orleans. I wish you would also include the name of Dr. James Oliver, Dean of Graduate School, University of Southwestern Louisiana. He has some interest in a similar group here in Lafayette, which Bishop Maurice Schexnayder is planning for this area.

Something must be done in this state, and I am glad there are things afoot. Best wishes and God be with you.

Yours in Christ,

Father Alexander O. Sigur, J.C.D.

AOS/ljp

August 18, 1961

Mrs. R. C. Lancaster
1464 Madrid Street
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Lancaster:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that he will be in New Orleans during the latter part of next week - Friday and Saturday, August 25th and 26th.

Sincerely,

Marge Henderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

MH:s

BOND BEAUTIFUL

August 23, 1961

Mr. Osie Lee Smith, Sr.
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Smith:

In our exploration of possible job situations that might interest you, we learned that the National Sharecroppers Fund had planned to offer you a position, but learned that you had already found suitable employment. Be sure and let me know if this is not accurate, so that we may continue to keep our eyes open if necessary.

Best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PB:mm

MM

August 29, 1961

MEMORANDUM TO:

Mrs. Mary Sand
Mrs. Betty Wisdom
Mr. Andy Rogers

FROM: Paul Billing

I learned several things on my visit to New Orleans last week which give cause for optimism and may have some bearing on SOS programming.

The businessmen seem finally organized and willing to move, a most significant advance over a year ago. They plan an Ad, as you know, to be released in the fairly near future. They are producing a 30-minute film, which will be, hopefully, shown over television and will also be available for use with civic and club groups.

It seems to me that the newly formed Citizens For Public Schools is a group with some considerable strategic potential if it is able to get moving. This group has the advantage of a close liaison with the school board and businessmen, has a fresh public image, and has at least made some effort to provide some base of support by including, unofficially, persons who represent the various groups which have shown a concern with the public school situation. Of course, this group has the severe disadvantage that it has been organizing some months and has yet to implement any plans. The group does give the impression of being ready to go, and has plans which seem to me fairly practical, including a TV program or spots, the preparation of a letter which would go to the parents of children in the desegregated schools to be signed by the superintendent, (the agreement of the superintendent has apparently been obtained), a letter to all administrative and teaching personnel explaining specifically the present legal and financial situation of the school board, etc..

We have always agreed that one of the major purposes of SOS is to stimulate community activity and encourage new groups to become involved in the school situation. We have always agreed that the more work that other groups will do, the better, the more that SOS

can concentrate in these areas of greatest need. I believe that we should encourage the new CPS group, and that SCS should withdraw from any area of public education which the new group shows an inclination and an ability to carry forward successfully. SCS has good potential liaison with this group through Betty Wisdom, Ed Reggie, and Marjorie Stitch. I understand that Betty and Ed are to serve on the steering or planning committee of the group.

Of course, SCS should not allow things to go undone simply because of the hope that others might move into the breach. I think about all that we can do, and this I think we should do, is to set dead-line dates by which decisions could be made to leave certain areas and activity to CPS if feasible, or, alternately, to decide that CPS or other groups are apparently not going to carry out certain needed functions and SCS must carry forward on its own.

There is some discussion within the CPS group that SCS, CPE, and perhaps other groups might be asked to undertake certain specific projects which would be released publicly as the work of CPS. Each group would have control over the formulation of its particular project and would be, probably, expected to bear expenses. This sort of anonymous labor is not particularly appealing, but I think the idea should be seriously considered if it shows promise of making possible a well-rounded program which would enlist the best efforts of available groups and resources.

There are obviously some areas where no other group is going to move. SCS must continue to bear the burden of liaison with parents, efforts to encourage parents to take their children back to school, efforts at supporting or assisting victims of harrassment, etc.. We can at least hope that there will not be so much need this year for lobbying activity or for the scope of analysis or interpretation that SCS performed so ably in relation to the work of the special sessions last year.

CC: Mr. Lester Embacoff

La
Gen.

August 31, 1961

Mrs. Werner Friedmann
901 Burdette Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Friedmann:

During my recent visit to New Orleans we had some general conversation concerning a possible survey of the cost to the community of the tension and turbulence in New Orleans last year. Our thinking on the matter is as follows: (1) One of the arguments most frequently advanced in favor of dignified acceptance of federal court desegregation orders is the contention that racial tension and violence are bad for business and can seriously affect the economic growth of the community concerned. This argument is difficult to prove or to disprove. Was it borne out by events in New Orleans last year? (2) To some extent Southern communities are learning by experience. If New Orleans paid a price for the dissension and resistance of 1960-61, the people of New Orleans and of the South can learn from this experience. Other Southern communities in future years can learn from New Orleans as they have learned other lessons from Little Rock and from Norfolk.

In Little Rock, following the crisis of 1957, the Womens' Emergency Committee issued an analysis of the price that was paid by that community. This analysis has been most helpful to Atlanta, Dallas and other Southern cities facing similar problems. We believe that a similar analysis could be conducted in New Orleans, as it was in Little Rock, by competent volunteers. We would be willing to assist in the preparation of the final tabulations and conclusions.

There are two primary ways of assessing economic cost. One is to examine the official data on sales, business activity, etc., as contained in the reports of the Federal Reserve bank, etc.. Another is to talk to businessmen in various types of business activity and ask them how they were affected, how they believe that the city was affected, etc.. We would attempt to analyze the official data. We are suggesting that the Council of Jewish Women, perhaps in cooperation with other civic groups, might be willing to handle the interviews with businessmen.

We would be willing to assist in the development of a questionnaire which could be filled out during an interview with business leaders. The interviewees could be assured that their names would not be used. The questions might seek to learn whether his business suffered last year, whether he feels that business generally was affected, whether he believes there has been any discouragement of new industry coming to New Orleans, etc.. Where possible, specific facts as to how and to what degree there was (or was not) any adverse effect on business should be sought. There might be special emphasis on the tourist industry.

Any analysis of the cost of the crisis should properly include other aspects in addition to the business situation. What happened to the children? How many may have lost a year of schooling, etc..

We would be willing to develop a questionnaire which you could then revise from your own knowledge and experience. We would also be willing to conduct a training session for the ladies who are willing to serve as interviewers. Let me know if you believe that the project has merit and how we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Affiliated with the National Urban League

504 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PHONES: 524-8374
524-8375

Interracial Planning for:

SOCIAL WELFARE
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
HEALTH
HOUSING
RECREATION

J. HARVEY KERNS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 1, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I have your memo of August 10 with reference to the proposed activities to form a Council on Human Relations in New Orleans and the possibility of your Agency assisting in this effort.

As you may have been informed, a few weeks ago there was a hearing in the City Council on proposed plans to set up a Human Relations Council. Several persons, including the writer, appeared before the Council in behalf of such a Council. The only dissenting voice was that of Mr. Arthur Duvio, a member of the White Citizens Council, who unwittingly proposed the setting up of such a Council.

It seemed that the members of the Council were favorably inclined to the proposal but as yet no definite action has been taken. I learned only yesterday that the City Attorney has ruled that the City Council would not have the right to set up a Council according to the present City Charter but that they could recommend that the Mayor use his own authority in doing so. Since the Mayor is at present in Seattle attending a Mayor's Conference, it is not known what position he will take.

In the meantime, several proposals have been submitted by groups in the community on the composition of the Council, i.e. - that members would be appointed by the Council members on a district basis or from organizations interested in Human Relations plus persons at large, etc.

In view of the interest which is being manifested in this matter and the seeming lack of direction which local groups are able to give should the Mayor decide to set up the Council, a visit by you would be very timely. In event you agree to visit the City, I would certainly like to propose that you meet with the same group which the Urban League recently called together and that conferences be arranged with you to meet with the Mayor and leaders in the effort to establish a Council.

MEMBER NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

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MRS. GLADYS S. RAYMOND, SECRETARY
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C. C. WEIL
MRS. BETTY WISDOM
DR. ELIZABETH WISNER
LUIS M. ZERVIGON

The experience of the Southern Regional Council in such matters, the broad information which you have assembled and your knowledge of the New Orleans situation should make such a visit on your part welcomed by all of us.

I shall be leaving for the National Urban League Conference on September 1 and will return on the 9th of September. I will be very pleased to render any assitance possible in facilitating your contacts in the event you visit our community.

Sincerely yours,

J. Harvey Kerns

J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director

HAL ROSS Associates
advertising · public relations · industrial communications

September 1, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RE: Your letter of August 29

Dear Paul:

I agree with what you say except that you overlooked one "minor" point: personalities.

If you think SOS leadership is willing to take the approach you suggested, you are far less the astute analyst of human nature than I credited you as being. Surely you must have written that letter for Kabbie's benefit.

Sincerely,

Me

C. A. Rogers

CARwf

P.S. See copy of newspaper adus. attached. Scarisso has now spoken out — Hope we're as fortunate as Atlanta.

317 INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART NEW ORLEANS 12, LA., 529-2274

September 5, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Andy:

The newspaper ads look good and would seem to easily come within the educational limitations on the use of funds. Have you considered a newspaper ad reproducing your headline flyer, or is this receiving sufficient distribution to make it unnecessary?

I see where Duvio had a fairly large meeting launching the boycott effort in the new schools. I continue to feel that we need a telephone campaign to all parents in these schools, or a special mailing to these parents to combat boycott. I don't believe that mass media is sufficient to meet this threat.

It is very good news that Giarusso has spoken out. I notice there was no special statement from him included in the ad material.

I agree that it would have been more strategic to use the LIFE signature, but can imagine what happened on that.

I note your nasty note of September 1. I agree that my suggestions are unrealistic given personality and emotional factors. I felt, however, that this should be said and that I could more easily say it than you folks on the inside.

I will be arriving via overnight train Thursday morning. I will call on arrival, but assume you will be busy passing out leaflets in front of Frantz School that day.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

September 5, 1961

Prince Conti Hotel
Conti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

ATTN: Mr. Roland

Dear Mr. Roland;

By telephone Friday, September 1, we made reservations for Mr. Paul M. Rilling, for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 6, 7, and 8. Mr. Rilling now finds that he will not arrive in New Orleans until Thursday morning, September 7; therefore, please cancel the Wednesday evening reservation, only. Mr. Rilling will want a minimum priced single for Thursday and Friday, as previously reserved. He will check out Saturday A.M..

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

September 20, 1961

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kerns:

I appreciate your helpful letter of September 1. We have had requests here for information relating to officially appointed human relations commissions from both Mrs. Betty Wisdom and Dr. Leonard Burns, and sent them what we had. I frankly believe that such a commission is of value only if it is truly representative and given the opportunity to function practically. A commission appointed for the wrong reasons or consisting of the wrong people can be actually a negative factor because it can stand in the way of more meaningful communication. In other words, I have some doubt as to Mayor Schiro's sincerity and willingness to appoint a useful group.

Needless to say, if such a group is to be appointed, any information or suggestions that can be conveyed to the Mayor might be of some use.

I will be coming to New Orleans sometime in October and would welcome the opportunity to consult with the Urban League liaison group and other individuals or groups that you might suggest. I will let you know as my plans develop.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LD
MM

CITIZENS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I. Fees for Staff Consultant

Staff Consult - August 17, 1961 to September 23, 1961
$500.00 per month $600.00

II. Mass Advertising (Either two ½ page ads in Times-Picayune, States Item or Brochure 2400.00

III. Office Supplies & Expenses 2000.00

IV. Television 2100.00

$7100.00

LD ✓
MM

Save Our Schools, Inc.
Treasurer's Report
July 21, 1961 Through August 24, 1961

Balance in Bank at July 20, 1961		$ 2,528.06
Deposit August 14, 1961	$ 15.00	
Deposit August 14, 1961	288.00	
Deposit August 15, 1961	105.00	
Deposit August 16, 1961	124.00	
Deposit August 23, 1961	35.00	
Deposit August 23, 1961	325.00	892.00
		$ 3,420.06
Disbursements:		
3- 2-61 Hal Ross, Assoc. - Advertising	$ 500.00	
8-15-61 Mary Sand - Travel Advance, Wash.D.C.	200.00	
8-16-61 New Orleans Public Service	.90	
8-16-61 Press Craft - Copies of Perez interview	139.05	
8-16-61 Kelly Girl Services Inc.-Typing	42.90	
8-16-61 Southern Bell Tel & Tel.	34.39	917.24
Balance in Bank August 23, 1961		$ 2,502.82

Note: For the period from June 1, 1961 to August 24, 1961 we raised funds in the amount of $ 1,279.07, and incurred expenses totaling $ 3,542.30.

From: Gabriel M. Gelb

For: Citizens for Public Schools

For release: 1:30 P.M., Monday

Thirty-two prominent citizens met today to form a new organization designed to support the New Orleans public school system and its elected School Board. The group is called Citizens for Public Schools.

Those at the meeting constituted a steering committee, and called on New Orleans' organizations and individuals "to maintain our public schools and preserve law and order."

Officers of the new organization said it will offer liaison with all groups now supporting open public schools, and with those groups now studying the school system and its problems.

The city's public schools, facing continued token desegregation and financial problems, will open September 7 to provide education for more than 93,000 pupils.

A Mississippi native and public school parent, Dr. Robert C. Lancaster, was elected president of the Citizens for Public Schools. A graduate of Tulane University medical school, Dr. Lancaster received his public education in Louisiana's Concordia Parish.

Ivor A. Trapolin, an attorney, and Dr. Paul T. DeCamp, a surgeon, were elected vice presidents.

The new organization was announced at a dutch-treat luncheon at the Roosevelt Hotel.

School Board vice chairman Theodore H. Shepard, Jr., told the group that the Board "is overjoyed at this expression of support for a strong public school system. For a long time we have needed such an

MORE

organization as this to demonstrate community enthusiasm for the high quality of education available in our public schools."

Shepard added, "With your continued help, we hope to build an even greater school system to provide the best possible teaching for the young people of New Orleans."

He also announced that the School Board and Superintendent O. Perry Walker had completed arrangements for an new information center to be operated in the School Board building. School officials will answer telephoned requests for information from parents, starting next week.

The "Citizens" president, Dr. Lancaster, said, "Our goals are simple and clear. They are to maintain our public schools and to preserve law and order."

"We call upon every organization and individual interested in the future of public education and New Orleans to join Citizens for Public Schools," he continued. "I can think of no more important problem facing us today than public education."

"It is my personal opinion that it would be a tragedy, not only for parents with children in public schools, but for all of us, were New Orleans to fail to provide an open, continuous, adequately financed public education system for all its people," he said.

The "Citizens" group will open a downtown office in the next few days at 61

The group said it is holding a finance drive starting immediately. Contributions for its work can be sent to Citizens for Public Schools at its office, which will be manned by volunteers.

To air the problems facing the school system and School Board,

MORE

the Citizens group will send speakers to clubs and organizations, and will conduct an education program through the mass media.

The steering committee includes parents, businessmen, labor representatives, and educators, physicians, attorneys, clergymen and other professional men. They are:

Dr. Clarence Scheps, Herman S. Kohlmeyer, the Rev. Clyde C. Frazier, Harry B. Kelleher, Edward S. Morrison, Jr., W. V. "Barney" Morel, the Rev. Ralph A. Bridges, Horace Reneger, Mrs. Ruth Ann Lichtblau, Mrs. Edith Eckart, Mrs. Kay Coffey, Charles F. Caliga, Mrs. Amy Lake, Ivor A. Trapolin, Mrs. Nadine Vorhoff, Edward Rogge.

Also, F. J. Gutknecht III, Dr. M. L. Michel, Ralph N. Jackson, Dave Cloud, Mrs. Elizabeth Wisdom, Mrs. Carolyn Labouisse, Mrs. Marion Abramson, Dr. Robert C. Lancaster, Dr. Paul T. DeCamp, Charles G. Smither, Mrs. Marta Lamar, Mrs. Nancy Henderson, Mrs. Marjorie Stich, Dr. Joseph C. Morris, and Miss Nancy Evans.

Mildred O'Meara

#

Percy Walker
Sam Rosenberg

~~wed.~~

LD
MM

To be published
by La. businessmen
soon

(Published Wednesday)
MM

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Relative to our Urgent School Problem

Public education in Louisiana must be preserved.

The people of each parish of the State, in accordance with the democratic concept of local self government, should be free to determine the basis on which their schools should be operated in compliance with the orders of the Federal Court.

Preservation of law and order in Louisiana requires compliance with the final decisions of the United States Supreme Court; any other course would result in chaos.

We believe that public education is reserved to the States and steps should be taken to enlist the aid and support of citizens throughout the nation with the view of eventual amendment of the constitution of the United States in order to preserve the right of the States in education.

Although the private school system cannot become an adequate substitute for the public school system, and much less supplant it, the right of parents to send their children to private schools should be recognized.

The time has come for the reasonable men and women of Louisiana to express their views and to assume positions of leadership in this critical social problem in order that unity may be restored to our people.

September 25, 1961
(Dictated September 20)

Mrs. A. Feldman
1424 So. Alameda
Baton Rouge 15, La.

Dear Mrs. Feldman:

Mr. Dabbs has asked that I reply to your letter to him of September 11th. I have represented the Council on several occasions in New Orleans and have met several members of OPEN at an SOS board meeting on one occasion last year. I was quite impressed with the lobbying job that the OPEN group did during the tumultuous 1960-61 year.

I'm afraid I have little to offer in the way of ideas for Baton Rouge. The following axioms seem to be almost universal: (1) It is impossible to stir any considerable community concern or activity connected with the school issue until the issue is immediately imminent. (2) Top level business and white leadership will take no part in such preparation until the very eleventh hour. (3) The kind of across the board community effort represented by OASIS here in Atlanta is possible only late in the game and when there is fairly united support from political and civic leaders.

It can also be said fairly safely that desegregation is carried out peacefully and with dignity in those communities where: (1) the police department is well prepared and takes a firm approach and so indicates in advance; (2) leadership is united in its desire to avoid disruption and will appeal for calmness publicly; (3) the mass media makes some effort to prepare public opinion.

Trouble and disruption has occurred when police protection was inadequate or vacillating, as in New Orleans last year; here leadership is divided or vacillating, as in Little Rock; or where the newspaper takes an extremist position and fans the potential for violence, as in Birmingham, Alabama.

I suspect that you will find that about all you can do in Baton Rouge is to hold together a group of concerned people that can serve as a nucleus for community efforts when the showdown occurs. This is an important, if limited, task and one well worthwhile. (This is all HOPE in Atlanta was able to do during the 1959-60 school year after the Court postponed desegregation in Atlanta. A Committee for Public Schools organized in Norfolk was unable to gain any widespread response until schools closed there. The Committee then mushroomed overnight into a large and significant organization.) The fact that you cannot reach "outside a certain circle" probably means that you have reached those responsive to this concern at this time and that you will not be able to reach much further until circumstances change, as they will when the Court sets a certain date for desegregation, as they will in Baton Rouge.

I hope that in the next couple of months I will be able to visit Baton Rouge and gain a clear picture of your situation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JA 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Box 2, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Please write to the lady--whose name, by the way, I can't quite figure out--whose letter is enclosed, and give her any suggestions you can. You need not return her letter.

With kindest regards,

~~Sincerely,~~

J. M. Dabbs
President

P.S. The name is probably "Feldman." That's what I'm risking in my note of acknowledgment.

1424 So. Alameda
Baton Rouge 15, La.
Sept. 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Dabbs,

Your organization and so many others in Atlanta must be rejoicing at the comparative calm in the desegregated schools in Atlanta. "Y'all" seem to be so much more effective than those of us in Baton Rouge who have similar interests. HOPE excites our envy, I think.

As head of the Southern Regional Council, I thought maybe you would have a perspective about my city of Baton Rouge. Our organization, OPEN is at a standstill. Neither with

coffees nor monthly newsletters do we seem to be able to reach outside a certain circle.

The attitudes of our state officials seem to be more bigoted than in Georgia. By appointing four to our local school board, the state controls absolutely our parish school system. Huey Long once did the same thing — our lawyers tell us — then the state supreme court upheld it — so with that precedent we just seem stymied.

If you have any ideas what we can do to help our community make a peaceful transition when obeying federal law, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mildred Mrs. A. Feldman

September 25, 1961
(Dictated September 20)

Dr. Leonard Burns
1813 Rocheblave Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Leonard:

I'm enclosing some material on interracial commissions and committees. Let me emphasize, as we discussed over the phone, that I believe that a poor interracial committee is worse than none, and that unless Schiro appoints a truly representative group, it would be better perhaps to kill the idea.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

VIA AIR MAIL
September 28, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

It will be quite appropriate to process the bill for public relations fees through us. We are assuming that the fees are in connection with agency services in the preparation of educational materials.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

SEA FOAM BOND

PR:mm

October 2, 1961

Mrs. Werner Friedmann, President
National Council of Jewish Women
Greater New Orleans Section
901 Burdette Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Friedmann:

Thank you for your letter of September 23. I appreciate your raising the matter of a possible survey with your executive committee and I can quite understand their decision.

I hope with you that such information will not be needed for future school crises.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PM:mm

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Greater New Orleans Section

MRS. WERNER FRIEDMANN, *President*
901 Burdette Street

MRS. ALLEN KOLTUN, *Corresp. Sec'y.*
730 Hidalgo Street

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sept. 23, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I read your letter of Aug. 31, 1961 to my executive committee and and also explained about our meeting.

They discussed the matter of the use of our volunteers and came to the conclusion that other organizations were more suited to this type of survey. They referred to a business group such as the Jr. Chamber of Commerce,

It was also felt that after the smooth desegregation of Dallas and Atlanta, that sufficient information is available for future desegregation in other communities.

Let us hope that there will never be another fear of a school crisis.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Werner Friedmann- President

October 3, 1961

Mr. Jack Nelson
Pilie, Nelson and Limes
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Jack:

The Nominating Committee for the Southern Regional Council has proposed your name for membership on our board. I'm supposed to ascertain that you would agree to serve a four year term if elected at our annual meeting November 8th and 9th. I hope and assume that your answer will be affirmative.

Sincerely,

SEA FOAM BOND

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 6, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

The Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation would like very much to obtain 125 copies of your newspaper clip montage on New Orleans, for distribution to its agency members. Could you forward the 125 copies to;

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations Advisory Council
55 West 42nd Street
New York, New York.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

October 11, 1961

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kerns:

I will be attending a meeting in Mississippi over the week-end of October 21st. I plan to stop off in New Orleans on my way back and will be in the city on Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24. I will call you for an appointment at that time and we can discuss some of the matters raised in your recent letter concerning the possibility of increasing interracial communication in the city. I would like to be brought up to date on the Mayor's plans to establish an interracial committee in the city.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 11, 1961

Mr. Daniel C. Thompson
Chairman, Division of Social Sciences
Dillard University
New Orleans, LA.

Dear Dan:

I will be attending a meeting in Mississippi over the week-end of October 21st. I plan to stop off in New Orleans on my way back and will be in the city on Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24. I will call you for an appointment at that time. I would like very much to discuss with you some of the possibilities for increasing interracial communication in the city.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 13, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

We're still sitting on your little story about the Negro girl in Frantz school last year. Can we go ahead and use it with your name, quick-like?

I hear nothing from anyone in New Orleans and assume this is good. I have a meeting in Mississippi the week-end of the 21st and I or we will probably stop off in New Orleans Monday and Tuesday the 23rd and 24th. I look forward to enjoying the monumental calm that I trust is prevailing.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

ARRIVAL DATE / ARRIVAL TIME	LAST NAME FIRST MIDDLE			NUMBER & TYPE ACCOM.	GROUP
Oct 21	RILLING Mr Paul M			1 Rm Twin	2
	DEP. DATE	RES. REC'D BY	DATE CONFIRMED		
	Oct 24	RC	Oct 18 '61	$20 per day	

Only rate available these dates

Prince Conti
MOTOR HOTEL
In the French Quarter of
NEW ORLEANS

830 Conti Street • Phone 524-4172

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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Thank you very much for your reservation which is entered on our records as shown above. If further correspondence is necessary, PLEASE MENTION ARRIVAL DATE INDICATED ABOVE.

Room reservations are held until 6 P.M. only. If later arrival is anticipated, please advise. If arrival is after ~~9 P.M.~~ 6 PM, a guarantee of payment is requested.

We here at the Prince Conti, in the heart of the French Quarter of New Orleans, are delighted with the opportunity to be of service to you and we assure you that we will devote every effort to making your stay with us a pleasant and memorable one.

Most cordially,

PRINCE CONTI MOTOR HOTEL

Romantic and charming, the Prince Conti is located on the site of an old Vieux Carre mansion beautifully restored and modernized, its exterior preserving the beauty of another age. Here is perfect comfort and complete peace, with all the convenience of a modern hotel. You will get the true feeling of New Orleans' colorful past, departing with romantic history in your heart, and want to come back often to the Prince Conti.

All of the accommodations at the Prince Conti include free parking and continental breakfast served in your room.

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October 16, 1961

Prince Conti Hotel
Conti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a minimum rate double room for Mr. Paul M. Rilling for the evenings of October 21, 22, and 23 (Saturday, Sunday, and Monday). Wire us collect if you cannot confirm this reservation.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

La Gen

November 6, 1961

Mrs. Edgar B. Stern
11 Garden Lane
New Orleans 24, La.

Dear Mrs. Stern:

The Christian Anti-Jewish Party is one of the many organizational fronts used by J. B. Stoner of Atlanta, a well known bigot in all categories. Stoner also puts out material from Atlanta under the imprint of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He is also the legal counsel for the National States Rights party and we believe he mails out some material in the name of this group. According to our information there is considerable doubt whether the Christian Anti-Jewish Party really exists in any form beyond stationery, mailing address, etc..

We have sent on photostatic copies of the material you sent us to the A.D.L.. We are also sending a copy to the Department of Justice, but we doubt very much that any violation of Federal law or postal regulations will be involved.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

MRS. EDGAR B. STERN
11 GARDEN LANE
NEW ORLEANS 24

November 1, 1961

TO Paul Rilling

FROM Edith Stern

I pass this on to you, because it has an Atlanta post office box number. Is there anything that you can do about this organization, or should it be turned over to the Anti-Defamation League?

I could almost swear I know the source of this bitter billet-doux.

Don't bother to answer.

Personal greetings.

La Gen

November 13, 1961
(Dictated November 9)

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Kerns:

I very much enjoyed meeting with you and members of your board recently to explore the important question of strengthening interracial communications in New Orleans. I am glad that the board felt that it would be valuable to attempt to establish an unofficial and independent group in the near future. I believe that such a group can have an important role regardless of future action from the standpoint of an officially appointed commission or council.

This week in Atlanta on the occasion of our annual meeting, Dr. Dent and I discussed the situation in New Orleans and what our role might be. As you know, the whole matter of interracial communications is one of our strong program emphases, and we were involved with the old Louisiana Council on Human Relations. We are anxious to be of assistance to future plans in New Orleans in any way that we can.

I will be attending a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday, November 20. I plan to spend Tuesday, the 21st, in New Orleans. Dr. Dent and I wonder if it might be fruitful for a few of us to again meet and consider the next steps to be taken and how we can most effectively work together. If your schedule permits, we thought that it might be well for you and me and Dr. Dent to meet with the Chairman of your board, Miss Mary Raymond; Mrs. Gladys Cahn; Mr. Jack Nelson; and Dr. Dan Thompson, Chairman of the Coordinating Council. Dr. Dent is a Vice-President of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Nelson is a board member of SRC, as well as a Vice-Chairman of the Catholic Human Relations Council. Mrs. Cahn would provide valuable counsel from your board, and is also a leader in the Jewish community. You may want to alter this list, even

if you think the idea to be a good one.

I will be guided by whatever plans you and Dr. Dent develop along this line. I am available in New Orleans the 21st, and am anxious to keep in close touch with developments and assist wherever possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La - Gen

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Affiliated with the National Urban League

504 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PHONES: 524-8374
524-8375

Interracial Planning for:

SOCIAL WELFARE
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
HEALTH
HOUSING
RECREATION

J. HARVEY KERNS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 16, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of November 13 in which you indicate plans to spend Tuesday, the 21st, in New Orleans.

I have talked with Dr. Dent and Miss Raymond, President of our Board, regarding a meeting of the group you suggested. Accordingly, we have set up a meeting for Tuesday, November 21, 7:30 PM, at the home of Mrs. Moise Cahn, 40 Versailles Boulevard. We have invited the persons you suggested and in addition - Dr. Burns and Messrs. Newman and Ortique.

We are looking forward to seeing you on next Tuesday and hope that we will be able to move further in doing something to strengthen our interracial communications in the City of New Orleans.

Sincerely yours,

J. Harvey Kerns

J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director

JHK/d

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La
Gen

December 4, 1961

Mr. Jack Nelson
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans, LA.

Dear Jack:

I'm enclosing some junk in connection with your concern about political attitudes of young people. Sorry I could not do better. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosures

P.S.: A book which might interest you, in this connection, is: "Revolt on the Campus" by M. Stanton Evans; published by Regency, 1961.

La
Gen

VIA AIR MAIL
December 4, 1961

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, La.

Dear Gladys:

Sorry to be slow with this material. Hope it will be helpful. The proposed draft of a statement of purpose is intended only as a basis for discussion and absolutely no pride of authorship is attached. My purpose was to indicate the general direction and some of the techniques that the group would employ without concealing the ultimate commitment to change on which the organization would be founded, as noted in the last paragraph.

I do not at present plan to attend your meeting on December 14. Let me know if you think my presence would be particularly useful.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosures

La-Gen

December 7, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Betty:

I was very sorry to have missed seeing you on my last trip. As you know, this is most uncharacteristic. It was a most hurried visit, involving coming over from Jackson, Mississippi in the morning and leaving right after the evening meeting at Gladys Cahn's house. The meeting was arranged by Al Dent and Harvey Kerns to consider again the matter of launching some sort of interracial effort. Gladys is taking the lead in this and a small number of the obvious were present, primarily the committee of the Urban League which is looking into the matter plus Dent and me and Jack Nelson. They are supposed to meet again December 14, but I don't expect to be on hand.

The State Sovereignty report on SOS was a riot. Do let me have a copy of one, if it becomes available. We are checking with Yankee contacts to see if the Louisiana or Mississippi seggie films have been shown in the North. I saw a report some time ago indicating that they were receiving virtually no exposure.

I am most interested in your insights on the political situation as it develops. I still get the feeling via long distance that the Negro support will be split.

We enjoyed the recipes and are looking forward to seeing your new place. We love the goblets.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LD

La-Gen

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS INC.

1447 GRANADA DRIVE, N.O. 22, LA. UN. 1-2791

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December 16, 1961

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is the pamphlet I was talking about. Some parts are too wordy, and other parts need painting up; but I still think it's pretty good.

I talked to Jack Nelson and found that he would very much like to have the U.S. attorney job here.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Sand.

La - Gen

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans

December 17, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Coundil

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the material and draft of a statement of purpose I received a number of days ago.

This letter was been delayed deliberately. The meeting on Tuesday last was such a disappointment to me that I thought after a few days I would feel better about it. My feelings are almost identical to those following some of the earlier SOS meetings. However, you may not react as I did to the decisions.

Before the meeting Mary Raymond and I met to consider the statement you drafted. We added one sentence in the seond paragrph which referred to action. The group considered the statement, made many excellent changess strengthening and tightening up what had been presented.

The problems, to my mind, arose after the statement was approved. It seems to me the group lost sight again of our goal--a human relations council--and thought only of one--or perhps two--immediate projects. The need for status people who could do an immediate job with the hotels seemed to be the goal. As a result, none of the names of the "do-gooders" were considered, but instead a list of 14 white business and professional men and 4 Negroes as a beginning. Then the group decided to narrow down the list for the moment, and selected 5 of the white group to be contacted by members of the original committee, and asked to meet with 5 other committee members in the near future.

I attempted to influence the group to do two things simultaneously--to make plans for the formation of a Community Relations Council and at the same time appoint a committee of persons who because of their status or knowlege could tackle our immediate problem--or problems. Nevertheless, I hope this present plan succeeds, and that the type of person we are inviting will not make it necessary to "water down" our future programs.

Have you any detailed information on the Dallas strategy? And enclosed you will find a copy of our statement-- Best wishes for the holiday season---

Gladys

The New Orleans Council on Commmunity Relations is an association of New Orleanians working together to encourage free communication between citizens and toward the acheivement of a community climate of mutual understanding and respect.

The Council encourages objective study of community problems; full and open discussion of economic and social issues; the use of the conference table as a basis for action to resolve problems before they threaten the orderly economic and social progress of the community.

The Council is founded on the belief that the citizens of New Orleans, working together, will build a community based on equal opportunity and justice for all people.

W. L. SNELL

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971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

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PR -

Mrs Cohen's unhappiness makes sense to me.

Query: is it desirable for you to continue to work intimately with SOS, except in the directory, leaving it or its leadership into promoting it Council? (This in reference to your plan to attend SOS meeting Jan 4)

LA. Gen

December 21, 1961

Mrs. Mary Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

Concerning the proposed brochure, this certainly is not political and could be covered with the funds we are holding even though it bear the LIFE imprint. I think we must close out this account to act in good faith with the donors. If you wish to follow through with this project I suggest you get an estimate quickly on cost and we will simply encumber the funds before closing out the account.

I am afraid I am somewhat negative concerning the brochure itself, however. It seems to me sufficiently superficial and negative as to be unnecessary with moderates and useless with die-hards. I am not at all sure that bringing up the school desegregation issue by such a direct mailing piece at this time or at the end of the school year would be constructive. I question the value of such a piece not related to an effort to motivate people in the context of specific problems or decisions.

If it is decided that such a brochure is needed, I would curtail some of the defensive or negative tone, include more material about the needs of the schools and need to support the schools, and perhaps add something concerning the Dahl school and undercutting support for it.

If you wish, we will try our hand at doing a draft. I would just as soon not.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

December 21, 1961

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Gladys:

I was glad to get your letter and I like the statement that was adopted. I think it is an improvement over my draft.

I understand your concern and share it to some degree. Of course, we must remember that although you and I had been thinking in terms of a human relations council, this idea was never accepted completely by the committee, which of course has the right to chart its own direction.

There is always more than one good way to move in a given direction. The plan that the group has adopted is not the approach that I would have adopted, but it may well show good results. Certainly there are some communities where this kind of approach has been fruitful. I think that all we can do is to implement the approach and do our best to make it effective. If it does not prove successful, we can move to a broader based effort. If it is successful, we can move to a broader based effort either to undergird the committee or as a separate approach.

The Dallas approach was initiated and carried through by a group of top level businessmen, presidents of companies. This was a white committee, although it had liaison with a parallel Negro committee. I sent Andy the full workbook which they issued, containing their efforts to prepare the community for desegregation. In view of the attitude of business leadership in New Orleans, I do not think the Dallas effort, though successful, is likely to work in New Orleans.

Mary has asked me to attend the SOS board meeting January 4 to consider future plans, if any, for SOS and the LIFE organization. This is a convenient time for me. Perhaps I can come a

day early and talk with some of the members of this committee if you think this wise.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

ROGER F. GREENSLADE
MINISTER

TELEPHONE
RE 2-4407

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
511 AVENUE D
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

MM - ~~f~~ w info
~~Do~~ Do u want to answer?
sf

December 26, 1961

Southern Reginal Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me whatever information you have about the formation of Human Relations Councils on a local basis and I should like to know if other such councils exist in Louisiana, and if so, where.

Sincerely,

Roger Greenslade

Roger Greenslade

RG/dm

January 10, 1962

The Rev. Mr. Roger F. Greenslade
First Presbyterian Church
511 Avenue D
Bogalusa, La.

Dear Mr. Greenslade:

We are sorry to be so slow in answering your letter of December 26; however, our Director of Field Activities, Paul Rilling, wants particularly to write you and his travel schedule has been extremely heavy this month. He will be in the office several days next week, and I feel sure he will be writing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

January 15, 1962

The Rev. Mr. Roger F. Greenslade
First Presbyterian Church
511 Avenue D
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Greenslade;

The Southern Regional Council does cooperate closely with some 10 state councils on human relations and approximately 60 local councils related to them. These are simply organizations of white and Negro citizens who wish to consult together on a regular basis about common aims and concerns. There are also a number of local interracial councils and committees not cooperating with us or with the state councils. We do not know of any such groups in Louisiana at the present time, although I understand that some citizens in New Orleans are planning in this direction.

I am enclosing some materials that may give you some idea of how these groups operate. As you might expect, they vary considerably as to strength and program, depending on the local climate and leadership. Some are large organizations of several hundred members, some are small committees of 15-25. Some of them operate as public civic groups attempting to analyze their local problems and improve community understanding; others, as in some parts of Alabama and South Carolina, meet quietly without public attention and attempt to do little more than keep the channels open between the races. Councils in some communities such as Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Fairfax County, Virginia, etc., have been able to contribute directly to the elimination of some aspects of discrimination.

For the most part, I think it would be fair to say that the major achievements of such groups are: (1) the establishment of regular liaison between white and Negro leaders or citizens; (2) the education of those participating, as they learn to know each other and study their mutual problems; (3) where possible, some contribution toward the education of the total community.

In many communities, the Council on Human Relations is the only group with biracial membership which can provide some antidote to the Ku Klux Klans and the White Citizens Councils.

Should you need additional information or help in considering the organization of such a group, I hope you will feel free to write me further. It might be possible for me to meet with you on a future trip to Louisiana or to arrange for a representative of a community group in Texas, Tennessee, or Arkansas to meet with any of you who may be interested.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc.

La - Gen

January 19, 1962

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Betty:

Just in case you're back from California, I want to express my and our shock and appreciation at your generous contribution. I have not yet decided how best to use it. I believe I will go ahead and process it through our treasury. This would give you the tax exemption on it and still give me considerable freedom as to how best to apply it within our total program.

I will be in New Orleans January 31 and February 1. I hope to see you if you are there.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La
Gen

February 6, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

It was good to see you recently. I think our discussions helped move the group toward greater unity in future planning.

I am enclosing several pages from a recent internal analysis of state and local councils on human relations which will give you an idea of the kinds of roles these groups play and some examples thereof.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field
Activities

PR:mm
Enc.

La - Gen

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 9, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Rilling~~ Paul:

I appreciate your sending me a copy of the letter from Mr. Hugh M. Hefner, President of Playboy Clubs International, Inc. He presents the case rather interestingly. Quite coincidentally, in the same mail in which your letter came, I received an invitation to join Playboy which I can see no point in doing since I would be unable to use the facilities in my home town.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

La-Gen FYI -
LWD
JM
Return to PR

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1962

Mr. Hugh M. Hefner, President
The Playboy Club
232 E. Ohio Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hefner:

I have received through the mails during the last several months three or four invitations to submit a special charter application to the Playboy Club. While I would like to consider the possibility of applying for membership, there would hardly be any advantage in my doing so since I am a Negro and the Club in New Orleans chooses not to have Negro participation.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

Gilbert Grosvenor Stamp

La - Ge

February 20, 1962

Mr. B. B. Taylor, Jr.
Louisiana National Bank Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Mrs. Edward B. White has called and indicated that you might be interested in information on Councils on Human Relations existing in the South. The Southern Regional Council cooperates closely with some 10 state Councils on Human Relations and approximately 60 local Councils related to them. These are simply organizations of white and Negro citizens who wish to consult together on a regular basis about common aims and concerns. There are also a number of local interracial councils and committees not cooperating with us or with the state councils. We do not know of any such groups in Louisiana at the present time, although I understand that some citizens in New Orleans are planning in this direction.

I am enclosing some materials that may give you an idea of how these groups operate. As you might expect, they vary considerably as to strength and program, depending on the local climate and leadership. Some are large organizations of several hundred members, some are small committees of 15-25. Some of them operate as public civic groups attempting to analyze their local problems and improve community understanding; others, as in some parts of Alabama and South Carolina, meet quietly without public attention and attempt to do little more than keep the channels open between the races. Councils in some communities such as Nashville, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Fairfax County, Virginia, etc., have been able to contribute directly to the elimination of some aspects of discrimination.

For the most part, I think it would be fair to say that the major achievements of such groups are; (1) the establishment of regular liaison between white and Negro leaders or citizens; (2) the education of those participating, as they learn to know each other and study their mutual problems; (3) where possible, some contribution toward the education of the

total community. In many communities, the Council on Human Relations is the only group with biracial membership which can provide some antidote to the Ku Klux Klans and the White Citizens Councils.

Should you need additional information or help in considering the organization of such a group, I hope you will feel free to write me further. It might be possible for me to meet with you on a future trip to Louisiana or to arrange for a representative of a community group in Texas, Tennessee, or Arkansas to meet with any of you who may be interested.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm
Enclosures

La - Gen

March 2, 1962

Dear Paul,

According to League of Women Voters investigators, here are some facts about the ~~Duvio~~ Duvio School.

1) It is not a cooperative school. Duvio says it is set up "like Newman" which seems to mean that it has a board of directors and a board of trustees, or managers.

2) Duvio acted as principal until he was advised by someone in authority that he was not qualified. He hired Ethel Walker, Perry Walker's sister, who is now principal. Duvio calls himself the Business Manager.

3) He still operates the lottery; the LVW women saw the lottery sheets.

4) He has kept up a costly bus service for the students.

5) He gets more money per child than he needs, and is putting the surplus into a fund which will finance an upper school building. This accords with the grant law only if he spends all of the grant money on the children and gets his surplus from another source. Even that is stretching the law.

6) The grant checks are paid only to the parents. The law permits this only in cases of reimbursement for tuition paid in advance. I don't think that is the case here. I imagine the state recognizes the legal error it made when it decreed that the grants must ordinarily be paid jointly to parents and schools, and is protecting itself by ignoring that ~~provision~~ part of the grant law.

I need some information from you, if you can get it. I would like to know what, if anything, your contacts in Washington and in journalism know about a French reporter, Hilaire du Berrier, self-billed as "a courageous French anti-communist journalist, the first man to print the truth about the Reds in the Spanish Civil War." He speaks flawless English with scarcely any accent. Kent Courtney brought him here to whitewash the French OAS (just brave freedom-fighters fighting Reds in Algeria and France), to warn that a French settlement in Algeria would precipitate civil war in Algeria and France which would result in a Communist putsch in both places (the gallant generals, you see, are greatly feared by the Reds because the generals are staunch anti-communists; hence we must not be surprised if said generals precipitate a war by OAS atrocities - all of which are A) not atrocities; B) invented, anyway, by the Red propagandists

in the de Gaulle government.) The bad press the OAS is getting everywhere is also the fault of these propagandists. De Gaulle is a weak, vain egomaniac who has replaced all honest officials with his own yes-men. The thousands who rioted in Paris last month (like the various Catholic associations involved) were all communists.

All this, and more, was said in public. Privately, I hear, du Berrier advocated U.S. intervention on behalf of the OAS and against de Gaulle - a view already held by our local Ultras, a view they urge in print. I can show you an example. Of course you see the drift. In my opinion du Berrier is an agent of the OAS, Salan, and Soustelle, who is actively working to win right-wing support for them in this country and particularly in the South. He's not just a travelling journalist who happens to hold these views. Months ago it was rumored that the OAS was going to send agents here to proselytize. I think the connection between du Berrier and Courtney, who embodies in his person the alliance between the White Citizens, the Birch Society, and the Conservative Society of America, should be looked into. Possibly I am reading too much into ~~these~~ this, but please note that similar techniques aroused pro-Tshombe sentiments in conservative hearts which came within an ace of wrecking U.N.-U.S. policy in the Congo. The Algerian crisis is going to

be as hard, if not harder, to solve than the Congo dilemma has been, and de Gaulle will need the backing of the Western alliance to effect a rapprochement. Knowing de Gaulle, he probably doesn't think he needs us, but even he admits that the Spanish aid and comfort offered to the rebel generals has hurt him. The effect of American aid, or aid from individual Americans, on the OAS would lead to a prolongation of the fighting, which is going to outlast the treaty anyway. De Gaulle, by his antagonism towards the Left, has isolated himself from public opinion in a manner calculated to make him the enemy of both camps. In view of the flourishing French economy, it seems ludicrous to predict the fall of his government; on the other hand, the French have been at war for twenty years and they are very tired of it. French minorities have destroyed too many governments; only the ignorant and the complacent can fail to see danger ahead for de Gaulle if he doesn't soon stop the fighting and the plastiquages.

I would principally like to know if du Berrier is an admitted, registered foreign agent, and the nature of his press accreditations, presuming that he has them, but anything you can get on him will be a help. This is perfectly consonant with our racial preoccupations; if there is a working alliance between the racist OAS ultras and the racist

Southern ultras, the State Department would probably wish to hear of it and it ought to be known to your people. What do you think of all this?

You will find references to the International Juridical Association (Perez David membership in it made Bunche and Marshall Reds, remember?), in the 1944 report of HUAC. I don't have access to the report; I only know this because Dick Dowling once belonged to it, and his opponent in the D.A's race, a protegee of Perez, accused Dowling of pro-communism because of the IJA. Since this man, Garrison, will probably be our next D.A., I would like more than ever to know what the IJA is and what, if anything, membership in it proves. Garrison's performance, when he made these accusations, was perfectly disgraceful, absolutely an echo of Leander.

The WCC and Mrs Gaillot (of Save Our Nation) have had a victory and a defeat in their efforts to dominate the public library. They forced the library board to cancel a long-scheduled concert by a Negro jazz band in the library. Flushed by success, Mrs Gaillot demanded the use of the library auditorium for SON meetings. She was fooled principally by my father, who had not been consulted about the jazz concert. Together we worked out

giving conceivable reason for refusing the permission to her, and he sent them as memos to all of the board in advance of the meeting. He then armed himself with a 15-month record of Mrs. S.'s most outrageous public statements and read them to the board. The ultras responded to his argument that the library would have to be lent to CORE and the NAACP if Mrs. S. had it. The non-ultras were already with him. It will be handled with tact, to spare Jerry Cushman, the librarian, who has been torn to bits by the Fascist ladies. The letter to Mrs S will be signed by the board chairman, and it will inform her that the board has reaffirmed its three-year-old policy of refusing the library to pressure groups — that's not the right wording, but it conveys the sense of the message. She demanded an answer before the Saturday election, for obvious reasons. She won't get it until next week. If she runs true to form, she'll attack the board in the press and before the City Council. I cannot convince my father of this, so the board's troubles are not over, but it is past the first hurdle. I begged him to give a statement to the press, a routine handout explaining that, because the board has received requests for use of

the library from various groups, the board had reaffirmed its policy, etc, but he won't do it. I hope your civil libertarian hackles have not risen at this. This is had no need of the library; she simply wanted to establish her ascendancy over it for political reasons. What is more, she consistently attacks two institutions, her church (Catholic) and the U.S. government. I cannot feel, nor could my father, that the library is a proper forum for such attacks, any more than any public building is.

When you get this you will know who won the election, and the result will prove whether or not our people learned anything from the school crisis. Schio has stressed race intensely; he, or possibly Peres, circulated an obscene cartoon showing an ape, indulging in a sexual habit usually performed in private, saying "Sure I'm for Adrian. All us apes are. Dick (Dowling) too." For the life of me I don't see what they thought this would accomplish; it was too disgusting to be tolerable and Schio has offered a reward for the originators of it. The polls indicate that Schio is ahead, but both camps radiate confidence. Duplantier has done very well this month,

especially as Schiro would not appear anywhere where Duplantier was. Once he had fixed on racial hatred as his chief issue he could hardly have exposed himself to debate, but the old "empty chair" bit has hurt him. Schiro has become very vindictive; he has threatened to get even with the IWO if it takes years, and he plans to remove Mrs Stern's most useful, non-partisan Voters' Service from its berth in City Hall. To give the man his due, I don't believe he really is a racist ultra, even though that is his campaign theme. This probably accounts for his genuine indignation when the charge is brought home to him.

This campaign has had some interesting sidelights. For the first time within my memory two major candidates are vigorously fighting the Perez influence, represented by Schiro and Davison. This is one subject Schiro will not discuss. Davis' support of Schiro was far easier to prove than Perez' support of him, yet he vehemently denies the Davis connection and will not utter about the other. I suppose he judges Perez' power to be much greater than that of Davis. In the Ninth Ward, the ward of surprises, the leading counsalmanac

candidate is condemning his opponent, a legislator, for his repeated votes to close and/or to damage our schools, and the opponent refuses to defend his record or to appear in debate with him. I should have thought that this ward would be fairly safe for a man with that record. Obviously he doesn't agree.

So much emphasis has been placed, by the Duplantier team, on the preservation of open schools, that the vote will indicate how the people feel now on the issue. I am but faintly hopeful. If Schiro had been a smart man instead of being Scott Wilson's little dog, Adrian wouldn't have a chance. Schiro forces are spreading horrible anti-Catholic stories around to discredit Adrian. The worst I have ever heard is as follows: They say that Mrs Duplantier has borne five living children, but that she has also had six miscarriages, inflicted upon her when she was unwell by her too-Catholic husband. The anti-Kennedy smear campaigns established a precedent; these people used to accuse our candidates of homosexuality, now they accuse them of satyriasis. I can't decide whether the change is for better or worse.

Meanwhile, the state is in ferment. The financial crisis may force the treasurer, A. P. Tugwell, to close out the General Fund in mid-March. He says he will do this unless he gets a huge chunk of windfall money. That could only happen through the action of a special session, a sudden increase in state leasing of mineral lands, or through a hasty Tidelands settlement. Please tell your Washington contacts to delay a Tidelands settlement as long as they can. Actually it does not now rest with Washington; a La. committee is supposed to locate our baselines. Until that is established, Washington can do nothing unless it tires of state bickering and appoints a Master to decide where the coast is. Davis infuriates our Congressional delegation by announcing that the settlement was up to them. They replied that they could do nothing in the way of writing a bill and getting it passed until Davis forced his committee to reach an agreement on the coast. The obvious truth of this admirably lucid statement has left Davis without a defence against those who urge a quick settlement by the adoption of the Chapman Line. I assume, for want of better information, that Perez and Ramach are the stumbling blocks to a rational settlement – both want ten leagues from our furthermost points of land, or nothing.

Since Davis removed Desmillion and Helis from the negotiations and replaced them with a crook and a moron, nothing has gone right, and D and H take every opportunity to lash out at him, often very effectively. Anyway, if by some miracle an agreement is reached soon, do your best to get it delayed in Washington. Davis' credit with many voters is already shaky; it would be utterly destroyed if state employees had to be paid in scrip - and, as you know, a politician discredited in one field is discredited in all. It is no part of the Kennedys' function to rescue a man who has tried so hard to ruin us all. Let the ruin fall on him, not us. La. will never overhaul its fiscal policies until it is struck by a real disaster, nor will it ever learn that ignorance, malice, and prejudice are not qualifications for high office until their exemplar is brought down by his own hand.

George Tessier thinks there will be a special session to pass a new tax. Many agree with him, even though Davis disavows the intention.

Something peculiar is brewing in the State Dept of Education. PAR has proposed

a study of our few good schools; then findings would be passed on to the lousy schools. This was inspired by national statistics showing that we have the highest illiteracy rate in the Union, the lowest number of people qualified by passing Selective Service exams (50% of our exam-takers fail), and that the grade level at which most of our students leave school for good is the lowest in the country. It was expected that Jackson and his cadre of so-called educators (they may once have taken a course in eraser-cleaning) would oppose the study, but their bitter and vehement opposition was not expected. It looks very much as though they had something to hide, at all costs. They can't deny the statistics, and the general inferiority of our schools is an open scandal, so they are claiming 1) that only educators are qualified to judge educators; 2) that the educators PAR plans to employ in the study will be taking too much time away from their jobs; and 3) that PAR is "preparing a Pearl Harbor for public education." The implications of that last are worth considering. I think their attitude is a combination of several factors. They know, however dimly, that they run awful

schools, but they'd prefer the fact to be kept quiet. They know that if the public grows irate over our educational standards, the educators will lose much of their control over education - a control which has enabled Jackson, for one, to line his pockets with kickback gold - and possibly they will lose their jobs as well. They also know that if the study gets into the area of efficient, economical school administration segregation will stand revealed as a costly luxury, and they are racists to a man, I think, however that loss of control matters more to them all than the other things.

God alone knows what a survey of their account books would reveal. Anyone who has been, as I have, in close daily contact with an average public school graduate knows that a study of curriculum and teaching ability would, in most schools, reveal shocking inadequacies. I know very little about the history of our schools, but I surmise that a combination of progressivism, over-crowding, teacher-certification standards which value Building Orientation over subject proficiency, together with laws depriving teachers

of the right of free speech and teacher anti-unionism, sedulously fostered by Jackson, have combined to make the schools and the teachers inferior. You know the teachers are inferior, you saw their disgraceful behavior during the crisis. You can't wonder at it. No intelligent, democratic person could stand the Jackson regime for long, and as you said, intelligent persons are rarely attracted to public school teaching in the first place. The standard state curriculum is mostly awful. It includes a hodgepodge of driving lessons, flying lessons, accounting lessons, home ec lessons, carpentry lessons, band lessons, etc. which properly belong to a vocational system. We tried to create a school system which would not relegate students who had to earn money to vocational training exclusively. This seemed unfair, like the British 11+ and the French bachots, tests which divide the intelligent pupils from the laboring classes at the onset of puberty. It seemed like a fine democratic idea to teach both typing and Shakespeare to young breadwinners, but it turned out very badly indeed. If the system had habitually hired good teachers who loved learning, the com-

bination of liberal arts and vocational training might have been saved, but this was not done. Judging by my own experience when I filled out the standard school board employment application, the Personnel Dept is so bogged down in checking character references, arranging physical exams and vaccinations, explaining all the welfare and pension plans you have to join (no option here) and in arranging your notarized loyalty oath, that it has no time even to ask whether you are really capable of doing a good job. The red tape is endless; it goes on throughout the term of your employment. Employees' capabilities are judged yearly by their supervisors, who are judged in turn by their supervisors, on up to the top. The capability reports must be typed by a secretary assigned to the department (or school) who is free to correct any errors she may think her supervisor has made. Naturally, everyone tries to get on the secretary's good side, and these final arbiters, usually products of the quasi-vocational program who can barely read, write or spell, are unfit to hold this power. Since most of the secretaries are fervent racists, they are inclined to report badly anyone who is not a racist; one of the first things you learn in a

Louisiana school is to hold your tongue. If you succeed in holding it for three years, you have tenure which can be broken only for the most drastic reasons, and the school system is stuck with you. You can see, can't you, why education *per se* is a minor concern in our system? To cap the climax, the authorities maintain that most facts – like the accomplishments of Carver, the real causes of the Civil War, and such, are controversial and forbidden. The law says that no La. school child may be taught anything good about Negroes, nor may pictures of accomplished ~~Negro~~ ~~How~~ Negroes be portrayed in textbooks or classrooms (Negroes usually ignore these prohibitions). The law says that every school child desiring a diploma must sit through Operation Abolition and Communism on the Map to graduate. The law says that any teacher who voices approval of integration or pro-integration groups (like SOS), even if he speaks in the privacy of his family circle, may be summarily dismissed without stated cause and without recommendation.

Mrs

These are the worst written laws still in effect; the unwritten laws are worse yet. All over Louisiana teachers are ~~admonished~~ warned not to say anything controversial. Recordings made by Negroes may not be broadcast by school radio stations; they imply Negro excellence. African current events may not be surveyed in Civics; they imply the feasibility of Negro accomplishment. Books by Negroes are assigned but rarely to American Lit classes — in fact the only one I ever saw on a school reading list was Native Son and that was years ago. American Auctions is slanted thus — children come to bookstores and ask for "Citizen Tom Paine, Communist", under the impression that that is the book's proper title. Othello is forbidden for study or for broadcast. Until recently, John Brown's Body was also under the ban. I could go on with this list for pages, but I won't. I entered the school system wondering what the students learned. I left it marvelling that they learned anything at all. Of course schools like Ben

Franklin, all one of it, are not included in these structures, and several of the University Section schools which have decent PTA's are a cut above the average. Yet, if it is like this in New Orleans, what do you suppose it is like in the country parishes, where the teachers are more immediately answerable to racist school boards and racist ~~principals~~ Principals? The rural areas compose Jackson's palatinate. If he could, as he did, force the Negro teachers of one parish to sign a segregation petition, his power is almost limitless. Here, at least, the red tape gave us a certain insulation which rural educators don't have.

Remember I once asked you to ask CORE to provide diction lessons for its spokesmen? Tonight I was trying to think of the most prevalent excuses New Orleans parents give for educating their children privately; and when I counted up, the field was led by:

1) My child won't make the proper social contacts in public school.

2) I can't send my child to public school; he'd ~~[illegible]~~ end up talking with

that terrible, common, Irish Channel accent and it would ruin all his chances.

I discount 1), but 2) must be considered and I have heard it dozens of times. It's a true charge. Most children do pick up the Irish Channel accent in public school because their teachers have it, and it really is a bar to social advancement here. Parents who have no social aspirations but who respect pure speech hate the accent as much as the social-mobility people do. As Shaw said, "This verbal class distinction by now should be extinct." It is an indelible caste mark. As long as it exists, this will be a city of classes. It is one of the few snobisms I cannot remove from my mind; when I hear a teacher speaking in this accent I flinch, just as I do when I recall my early brush with progressive education, in a school where my books (I was learning to read) were taken from me and I was forced to stuff dates and play Indian. I hated it, and I hated never having tests on what I was learning, and never learning to write - my present awful script is attributable to the fact that

while most kids were learning to write, I was forced to print everything. I cannot hear an educator say "We teach the child, not the subject", to this day, without wanting to commit murder. This may account for my contempt of the methods used in our public schools. If I had to choose a teaching system, I think I'd favor the Montessori method; failing that, the three R's are going to be more useful in life than any amount of date-stuffing. Excuse the personal digression.

Are you going to France? If you are, would you do me two favors? One is personal and I will speak to you about it; the other is to go to the Paris Opera, to Box Five, where I want you to rap on the box columns until you find the hollow one where the Opera Ghost used to sit when he heard the operas. Also, please allow me to tell you of certain French and European sights you may not know about, I have been back so often in my mind that I now know the terrain

better than when I was there. Also, tell Muggy in case she doesn't know, that she can buy, in France, gloves more beautiful and durable than are available anywhere else. I brought three pair in Paris ten years ago, and I still wear them and get compliments on them. Paris gloves, like Paris hats, perfume, and the beautiful paste jewels sold by the Burma Jewel Co, are an economical buy. Don't miss seeing the illuminations from Tour d'Argent, where the perfectly-lit monuments are reflected in the Seine. If you wish the cloak of history to descend upon you, visit the Avenue de la Gloire in Pere la Chaise, and go to the Chapelle de St. Denis. In fact, graves in Paris are usually worth seeing. You can still — or could ten years ago — offer a camellia to Alphonsine Duplessis in Montparnasse. The grave of the Dame aux Camelias is seldom free from these emblems of lasting love, which bring luck to the donors.

Too much for now. Please answer questions.

Betty

mr mr

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 17, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I thought you would be interested in this letter which I received from Mr. Hugh M. Heffner of the Playboy Club.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Lo-Gen JMV
LDL
PR

THE PLAYBOY CLUB

232 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

March 13th

Pres. A.W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, La.

Dear President Dent:

I want to apologize for not having answered your letter sooner. This has been a matter of serious concern to me and I can only partly excuse my delay because of an exceptionally heavy workload recently; nevertheless, I count none of this more important than resolving the serious question raised by your letter.

We are just as concerned about the problem of segregation in the Playboy Club in New Orleans as anyone possibly could be, for PLAYBOY has continually been in the forefront of the battle for equal rights for everyone, regardless of race, creed, color, and the Playboy Club was set up as an international organization, open to men of means, without any consideration to their racial or national origin.

The situation in which we presently find ourselves has been forced upon us, and it is one that we are trying to rectify as rapidly as is humanly possible. It has been suggested that if the Playboy Club of New Orleans cannot be immediately integrated, we should take back the franchise, and immediately force them to close the Club, even though those who received the franchise for New Orleans have invested over half-a-million dollars in the Club there and now find themselves in the most unhappy situation of having us indicate that they must integrate the Club, inkeepinghwith the Playboy Clubs International policy, and knowing full well that if they comply, they will be in violation of a state law requiring segregation in "places of entertainment and social contact," Section 451, (Louisiana Acts, 1956, Number 579), and more to the point (since such a law must be considered unconstitutional), they will most certainly loose their liquor license and any hope of ever getting it back again.

Yet I sincerely believe that if we approach the problem with just a bit more care and concern, there is an excellent chance that the Playboy Club of New Orleans will be integrated in a very short while. At the present time, no bar in the French Quarter of New Orleans is integrated, but this situation will not exist for long. And I can promise you this, the Playboy Club of New Orleans will not be among the last to become completely integrated - we will continually be applying such pressure upon the franchisee that it must most certainly be among the very first. If we move now, we loose the Club

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facilities, for both white and colored members alike - most probably for all time; if we wait a very short while, the facilities now available only to our white members, will be available to our colored ones, too.'

Despite the fact that fraternal and social organisations of this kind are notoriously prejudiced toward one group or another, when we established the Playboy Club as a national, and eventually international, concept two years ago, we determined that - consistent with the policies set by the Magazine itself - we would not consider the matter of race, creed, or color as meaningful in the acceptance of memberships. And no reference to race, religion, color or national origin appears on the Playboy Club application blanks. Acceptance into the Club is based on PERSONAL status - if you can afford to join the Playboy Club, you are welcome to do so. If a Negro joins, and we're proud to say that we have a great many top professional and executive men of the colored race as members, he will be able to enjoy Playboy Club facilities in almost every city in which a Playboy Club is contemplated, as soon as the individual Clubs go into operation. In New Orleans we ran into an unexpected snag. Our franchisee there refuses to integrate on the grounds that if they do, they will immediately loose their liquor license and no longer be able to operate as a club in the city. While believing that this is probably true at this moment, we are doing everything in our power to change the situation as rapidly as possible. Here is what we've done in the other two cities in which Playboy Clubs already exist: Chicago and Miami.

The Playboy Club of Chicago, available to keyholders since February of 1960, has been integrated from the very outset and I believe it is the only club of its kind in this city that is. Yet we have never had one single complaint - even from the most rabid of our Southern Keyholders - over the presence of Negro members and their guests. Furthermore, we are sure that many Southern white visitors to the Chicago Club have taken home with them to the South the awareness that the presence of Negroes at the Chicago Club did not in any way lessen their enjoyment during the time spent there, and some - we may hope - have drawn far-reaching implications from that awareness.

The fears that were expressed, even by some of our employees and friends, when we announced that we planned no discrimination for the Playboy Club, have never been justified in any way. Not a single incident has marred our successful experience with integration at the Playboy Club of Chicago.

The Playboy Club of Miami was the second facility to be made available to members, and it was opened as anindependent franchise, from Playboy Clubs International, in May of 1961. The holders of the franchise did not open the Miami Playboy Club on an integrated basis, even though there were no legal roadblocks preventing them from doing so, and, we felt certain, no serious social ones either. The men who held the franchise in Miami were convinced that if they integrated the Club there, they would destroy their business and loose the $400,000 they had invested in the Miami Club facilities. We didn't believe it, but the Playboy Clubs International franchise agreement requ res the individual franchisee to follow all of the rules and regulations of the International Club, but with this limitation: "...in accordance with local laws and customs." This phrase exists in the agreement so that individual Club owners may comply with the local laws and customs. For example: in some states, all liquor must be served from a Club member's own bottle. And in some states, it is legal to serve alcoholic beverages to men who are only 19 years

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of age. In those states, a 19-year-old might well become a member of the Playboy Club, but this would not entitle him to admission into Club facilities in a state where a 19-year-old is not permitted to drink. The Club in the latter state would be under no obligation whatsoever to admit the "under age" member. The holders of the Miami franchise were using this phrase, "..in accordance with local laws and customs," to justify segregation, just as the New Orleans franchisee is doing now. We felt, in that instance, that we had no alternative but to buy the franchise back again and that is precisely what we did, at almost 100% profit to the franchise investors.

On the day in which we repurchased the Miami Playboy Club, early last fall, all racial discrimination and segregation ceased. Nor has there been a single incident or problem there since we took the Club over and began running it consistent with our International integrated policy.

New Orleans isn't going to be that easy, I'm afriad. Here again, we are faced with the same sort of franchise problem, but in this case, the franchise owners have a specific state law to fall back on (which was not true in Florida) and they do not, at this time at least, wish to sell back the franchise at any price. And so we must apologize and humbly and sincerely ask for understanding and tolerance in this matter. We are in the position of having to temporarily countenance the sacrifice of an ideal, but we are convinced that we will overcome the situation one way or the other - by bringing the franchise owners over to our point of view when they see that they are able to integrate the Club without loosing their license - or else by taking over the franchise ourselves and doing the same. This is a compromise at best, and we ask all concerned to bear with us as we continue to do everything in our power to help remove injustices from the path of all Negroes - not just those who can afford the luxury of a private key club, but, and certainly more importantly, those who are insulted and humiliated in their quest for the simple necessities of life. This is not to say that we feel that the indefensible posture of discrimination is any less wrong because it is manifested on a level of a luxurious private social club in New Orleans that it is when it rears its ugly head in a public school system or on public transportation, north or south of the Mason-Dixon line.

We are all shackled, in a way, to the ignorance of others. Like our national debt, this ignorance is on the liability side of our American heritage and unhappily offsets many of our nation's assets. As in any other business, the net worth of a nation is just what is left over after we subtract the liabilities from the assets. As good businessmen, we here at Playboy want to see the liability reduced so that the net worth of our country may be increased - and this means that the liability of racial discrimination must go - and go fast. This is even more important when we, as a nation, are trying to talk others into doing business our way - to buy, as it were, franchises in our democratic way of doing things.

Playboy wants to play an important part in making the balance sheet read right. To be effective, we cannot act foolishly - and we must take the ignorance of others into consideration as a real factor, just as a Negro must do when he lives or travels in a Southern state. The ignorance of others is a factor with which both of us must cope - even if we do not countenance it, for to ignore it would seriously impair our ability to function where the opportunity for effective action exists.

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In a recent issue of The New Yorker, a superb editorial comment appeared in "The Talk of the Town" section. The discussion was with regard to the Freedom Riders, but I think that it is equally applicable here. Said The New Yorker, "Conceivably, it is in the national interest to persuade Negro leaders to set a slower pace, but the argument is one that does not permit of taking a high moral tone. One can hardly, with justic, inform a Negro that he has a duty as a citizen to refrain from sharing in the rights of citizenship. We can imagine asking it, under special circumstances, but only as the immense favor that it would be, rather than as the obligation that it decidedly is not."

It is just such an immense favor that we ask of our Negro members at this time. We ask them to be patient with us - not because they owe it to us to be patient, which they certainly do no, but because they understand that we are doing everything that we can to set the matter straight just as fast as we can.

If we closed the doors of the Playboy Club in New Orleans, we would leave that city then to those who truly believe in segregation. Is it better that only firms that believe in bigotry remain in business in the South? I think not. Liberals can find better targets for their criticism than those who are doing their best, in their own way, to fight the good and worthwhile fight for integration. Even now, colored performers are being drawn into the Playboy Club circuit, starting their schedule with a three-week appearance at the Playboy Club in Chicago, going on to Miami, and then to New Orleans. And so, already, white and colored performers are mixing and meeting with white Southern keyholders and beginning to do the kind of educational job that is so badly needed. For the colored performers from the Playboy Club circuit are not of the Jim Crow variety - Dick Gregory is the most famous example, but he is typical of his lesser-known Playboy Club brothers - the comics, singers, musicians and other entertainers, who are carrying more than just entertainment with them, fromo one Playboy Club to another.

And in the meanwhile, while doing everything we can to set the New Orleans matter straight, the next Playboy Club to open will be in St. Louis, for ALL of our members; Washington, D.C. is next after that, for ALL of our members; then New York City, for ALL of our members; and Hollywood and San Francisco, for all of our members too.

Sincerely,

PLAYBOY CLUBS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Hugh M. Hefner

Hugh M. Hefner
President

HMH/dp

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La
Gen

April 10, 1962

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mary:

As you know, one of the foundations requested return of funds left over from last fall's preparation efforts. The other financial source requested that we use the remaining funds for "human relations programming in New Orleans" in any way that we saw fit. This means that we have around $840.50 to use in New Orleans, in the assistance of any present or future group or combination of groups where we think the funds can make the most positive contribution.

The recent court decision and rumblings of future legislative conflict indicate that some of you may have guessed more correctly than I concerning the future role of SCS. Past experience indicates that the major conflict is almost always during the first year of desegregation and that it tends not to recur in a major fashion, even when there is considerable desegregation as is now ordered in New Orleans. Let us hope that New Orleans follows this pattern.

Do you see the necessity for another major preparation effort (shudder)? Each fall in New Orleans it has become a little easier to involve leading public and business figures. Perhaps now, finally, it will be possible to organize a fairly high level effort, involving top names and organizations, along the lines of the law and order committees which succeeded the open schools movements in Little Rock and Atlanta. I would at least hope that what preparatory activities that might be needed this year could be done under the auspices of businessmen, status organizations, etc., with SCS playing a catalytic or coordinating role behind the scenes. Let me know what you think.

Under my present schedule I need to be in Jackson, Miss., Wednesday, May 2. I believe I will plan a stop-off in New Orleans Monday, April 30 and Tuesday, May 1.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

BONUS SEAL

La
Gen

April 10, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Gladys:

We wrote the two foundations which donated funds to support school preparation efforts in New Orleans last fall. We gave them an accounting of the use of the money and indicated we could return remaining funds or they might permit us to us them in future efforts. One foundation requested return of their remaining funds; the other authorized us to use their remaining contribution "for future human relations programming in New Orleans," according to our best judgement. This means that we have $840.50 available for use in New Orleans, in support of an interracial council or to assist any other group or groups where these funds might do the most good.

Are we making any hopeful progress on the formation of an interracial group?

Do you think that the recent court decision and reactions to the announcement of parochial school desegregation indicate the danger of another blow-up this fall? Do you feel that another community-wide preparation effort is indicated? If so, will the same people have to do it, or will it be now possible to involve, at last, a broader number of status individuals and groups? Certainly there was more help from such groups last fall than during the fall of 1960.

I will be interested in your thinking. I am presently planning to be in New Orleans April 30 and May 1. I hope to see you at that time.

Sincerely,

Director of Field Activities

La - Gen

April 10, 1962

Mr. Irving Schulman
Director
Southcentral Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street, Suite 806
New Orleans, La.

Dear Irv:

How do you assess the present situation? Does the turbulence in the wake of the parochial school announcement and the court ruling mean the possibility of another blow-up next fall? Do you believe another community-wide preparation effort is indicated? If so, should SCS, etc., do it, or will it be finally possible to involve an increasing number of status individuals and groups? I hope that you can tell me that things look calmer and optimistic closer to the scene.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La - Gen

April 11, 1962

Mr. Andy Rogers
317 International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, La.

Dear Andy:

My present schedule calls for me to be in New Orleans on Monday, April 30, and Tuesday, May 1. Let's get together.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of
Field Activities

PR:mm

LWD ✓
MM
La Gen

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

535 GRAVIER STREET, SUITE 806, NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

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•

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

April 16, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have before me your letter of April 10th asking for our assessment of the present situation in the city of New Orleans. You were interested in whether the parochial school desegregation announcement and the latest ruling by Judge Wright might mean another blow-up this coming fall. You also wondered whether another community-wide preparation effort would be indicated and whether SOS, etc. would have to do it or whether it would be possible to involve the status individuals and groups, as was done last year.

At the present time I would say that the situation is in flux. We don't have the emotional speeches and charged statements that we had in September of 1960 and, of course, a lot of the steam of the legislature has been shut off because of the rulings of the courts subsequent to their legislative enactments.

We are faced with a legislative session starting next month and I personally feel that we will not really have any good picture of what September has in store for us until the legislature is through with its 60 day session.

My feeling is that regardless of what the legislature does we should be preparing for a community-wide effort in case it is needed. In this regard, I have been speaking with representatives that have worked in this area in the past. So far, 6 of these representatives have agreed with me that it would be helpful if we could have a meeting within the next month of representatives on an informal basis. This would provide communication and lead to some thought of future planning. I already have the okay for such a meeting from labor, the church group, SOS, the doctors group which set up the testimonial to the school board a year ago and I have also spoken with Henry Cabirac of the Catholic

Council and he indicated that this would be a good idea, as well.

The big problem, of course, is getting Mr. Joe Simon, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to agree to come. We are at present working on this through some of our people who can talk to him on a peer level; along with Mr. Simon we are trying to get Mr. Darwin Fenner and Charles Smither. If we can bring this about, at least we will have a chance to talk together, assess the situation and decide what moves, if any, should next be made.

I have spoken with Mary Sand of SOS and she agrees with me that her organization should not come into the picture on an individual basis until the situation becomes as bad as the fall of 1960 where nobody else was involved. We will just have to play it by ear until this group can meet, until the legislature meets and until we get a further indication from city hall as to what its reaction will be.

In conclusion, I would say that things here are fluid. The one problem that has bothered me is the fact, so far as I see it, that all of the people who have made any comments on the Wright decision have been opposed and we have not had any of the "good people" of the community speaking up. Incidentally, this might be because no one has interviewed them. Or it might be that they were interviewed and refused to comment. If we were to get a rather fair cross-section of the community together and if they would be willing to speak out then this might have a salutory effect on a good bit of the community.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Irwin Schulman

IS:sh

Lu
Gen

April 17, 1962

Prince Conti Hotel
830 Conti Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

ATTN: Mr. Roland

Dear Mr. Roland:

Please reserve a minimum rate single for Mr. Paul M. Rilling for the evenings of April 29, April 30, and May 1. He will probably check in during the late evening, April 29.

We would appreciate your letting us know by telegram if you cannot confirm this reservation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

La
Gen

April 17, 1962

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

I have an uneasy feeling that I have a letter or two of yours around somewhere that I have not yet answered. We have naturally been most interested in developments in New Orleans, the Catholic school situation, and Judge Wright's more recent order. Gladys Cahn writes that even "many of the moderates" are extremely angry at Skelly Wright.

How do you see things as of now? Do these new developments make probable another blow-up in the fall, or have they gotten it out of their systems? Most important, do you feel that another effort at community preparation will, after all, be called for? If so, do you feel that business and community leaders are prepared to go as far or farther than last year, or will it be up to SOS, etc.?

I saw Henry Cabirac here recently. He seems to feel that the Catholic situation is under fairly good and firm control. I noted today the excommunication of Mrs. Galliot and Leander Perez.

I hope to be in New Orleans Monday, April 30 and Tuesday, May 1, on my way to some activities in Jackson, Mississippi. Trust you will be in town?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La - Gen

April 17, 1962

Dr. Dan Thompson
Department of Sociology
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dan;

Thank you for the copy of your article on "The Formation of Social Attitudes." It is extremely well done and was most helpful to my own understanding.

I will be in New Orleans on April 30 and May 1. I realize this will be of little interest to you since you will be coming to Atlanta May 1 and 2. I will call you Monday just in case you won't be leaving until early on the 1st. I promise your attractive colleague that I would let her know of the dates of my next trip in case she wanted to carry through with her threat to use me in a class or two.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La - Gen

April 17, 1962

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

I would be pleased to meet with a group on Monday night if this would seem helpful. I'll call you Monday when I get in.

I completely agree with your suggestion that if SOS speaks it should be on the order law, public education theme.

I note that you are in New York yesterday for an Urban League meeting. Whitney Young is here today for a consultation.

Look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans

April 12, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I appreciated the information regardling SOS funds.

You posed some questions regarding our current situation in New Orleans. It is my impression from the people with whom I associate socially that there is more resistance to the recent ruling of Judge Wright than we had in 1960 and 1961. There seems to be complete lack of understanding of the reasons for or the meaning of his decision. Even so many of those who went along with us from the very beginning now are highly critical of Judge Wright for creating this situation before his departure, and furious about what they believe to be the implications of his decision.

Shortly after the new decision, I spoke to Mary about calling a meeting of SOS but urged that we come to this meeting with some specific information--that is that a number of us should make some key contacts so that we would have something specific to discuss at the meeting. Mary called back to tell me that she had called a number of SOS-ers, and that they objected to a meeting at this time. However, how a meeting has been scheduled for this next Thursday night--but unfortunately for me, I will be in New Yokr.

The League of Women Voters made a statement in this morning's paper--critical of Russell Long who supports the idea that schools should not open in September The League's stand was in support of continuing public education.

Your friend Charles Wittenstein was over this morning. Out of the discussion came the idea that if SOS speaks up it should not be in support of Wrights decision, or into any of the controversy in relation to interpretation, but instead that we should go back to our campaign for law and order and support of contin uing public education.

No, I do not think at this point there is the opportunity to interest more of the power structure. I may well be wrong, but if SOS can put across a concern for law and order and keep reminding our power structure of the havoc more trouble will bring to our economy perhaps we will then be able to get them to speak up.

You asked about danger of a blow-up? I spoke to John Corporon , WDSU, the other morning. He believes because this decision was made in April and schools do not open until September, there is a long cooling off period which might help us escape the kind of violenc e we have known before.

John believes that the Legislature and the Muncipal Government (which unfortunatly are now working hand in hand with the new Mayor) will have exhausted all means of attempting to circumvent the deicision by September so that perhaps we will have arrived at the attitude that we might as well accept the new ruling with good grace.

No, I haven't done anything further about the interracial group--Monday I must return to New York for an Urban League meeting, but Rosa has promised me when I return to N.O. she will work with me on getting the group started.

Another problem, two new members must be elected to the school board in the Fall. Some of us must get busy to see that we get a good candidate. I believe that Rittner will run again--but Reike is out.

This is all for the moment. I'm glad you will be in New Orleans soon. Would you like to meet with a group on Monday night --that is if I have time to call a group together when I return. Let me know, sir...

Cordaially,

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

La Gen

April 23, 1962

Prince Conti Motor Hotel
830 Conti Street
New Orleans, La.

ATTN: Mr. Roland

Dear Mr. Roland;

A change in travel plans has made it necessary for us to cancel the reservation (single) you are holding for Paul Rilling for Sunday night, April 29, only; Mr. Rilling will arrive in New Orleans on Monday, April 30, and will want accommodations for that evening and May 1, as earlier confirmed by you.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

La-
Gen

April 23, 1962

Mr. Irving Schulman
Director
Southcentral Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street, Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Irv:

Thank you for your very helpful analysis of the current situation in New Orleans. I am sure that you will let me know if there is any way that we can help.

I will probably be in New Orleans April 30 and May 1 on my way to a speaking engagement in Jackson. I hope we can get together at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans 22, La.
June 4, 1962

Dear Paul,

I'm enclosing a copy of the outline of the tutoring project. Everyone seems enthusiastic about it.

I plan to get started on the work with the pre-school children this summer. We will try to carry out the cultural part of the program [redacted] to get them ready for school in September.

Hope you have a nice time abroad. You can forget all these little problems for a while.

Sincerely,

Mary Sand.

mc files 840.50

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JA 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date June 11, 1962

To: LWD From: PR

Subject:

This is Mary Sand's latest project which she plans to carry out through a new organization. She would like some of the money we hold for a New Orleans program. I am inclined to go along. I think, however, we might want to make some suggestions for limiting the program, at least in the beginning. Let me know your thinking.

June 11, 1962

Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Al:

I've received a copy of Mary Sand's proposal for a tutoring program which she indicates she has discussed with you. She apparently wants some help in financing it. Would you give us your thinking on the project?

I believe that Mrs. Sand hopes to administer the program herself if there is sufficient support and interest.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

June 20, 1962

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Grandda Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

We have examined the plan for the tutoring program here and believe that it would be a helpful contribution to the situation. It is a very broad program that would require considerable funds to implement as outlined. It seems to me you might do better to concentrate on one or two aspects such as the pre-school program for the forseeable future.

We will certainly consider contributing some of the funds we have on hand, but I'm afraid they would be a very small portion of what you would need. We might be able to make $300-$400 available. We would like to explore the idea that you and Gladys and I discussed some time ago, namely, the sponsorship of this program by the emerging council on human relations. If it should prove feasible, to channel these funds through the human relations council, this procedure would be more in accord with our usual practices. We would not be able to release the money, at any rate, until it is clear that sufficient support is available to insure that the program will actually get underway. Of course, if you're already working with the pre-school children, then the program <u>is</u> underway.

Let us know your thinking on these matters and whether there is an urgent need for these funds immediately, or whether you would simply need them by fall. Just to make you feel more secure about the whole matter, I should remind you that I am leaving Atlanta June 23 and will not

be returning from Europe until August. Les Dunbar is fully informed on the matter and will carry through. This letter represents our joint thinking. If you need to move on this before August, you should reply to him.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: Mrs. Gladys Cahn

June 20, 1962

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Betty:

I have gone ahead and committed your $250.00 in a way I think you would approve. The able and courageous director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations is currently involved in litigation fighting an effort by the State of Alabama to put him under permanent injunction, an action which if successful would virtually put him and the Alabama Council out of business. The injunctive action grew out of Norman Jimerson's work in connection with the Talladega crisis recently. I'm using your contribution to help the Alabama Council meet the increased financial burdens growing out of this situation.

I will be leaving for Europe next week, returning in early August, by which time I trust I will find a long letter from you bringing me up to date on events in the Cresent City this summer and telling me what, if anything, I should be doing about them. If we can be helpful in the meantime, I hope you will be in touch with my secretary, Marge Manderson.

I will think of you while strolling by the Seine and the Arno.

~~Sincerely~~,

July 9, 1962

Dr. A. W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dent:

Paul Rilling is vacationing in Europe and won't return to the office until early August; however, I will bring your letter of July 6 to his attention immediately upon his return.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

LWD ✓
MM

July 6, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Mrs. Mary Sand came to talk with me concerning her proposal for a tutoring program. I gave the memorandum to the head of our teacher education program and asked her to go over the proposal with Mrs. Sand and give me her opinion. Dr. Richards of our faculty has now gone over the proposal with Mrs. Sand and tells me that she thinks the proposal to have real merit. Mrs. Sand asked me whether Dillard might either provide financial assistance for this project or administer any funds which might be given to us for the purpose. The University has no such funds but if you or someone else could secure funds and wanted Dillard to administer the expenditures for tax purposes, we would be quite willing to do so.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db
cc: Mrs. Mary E. Sand
Dr. Violet K. Richards

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1962

MM
LWD

August 4, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Paul Rlling has doubtless reported that New Orleans is presently setting up a new organization to serve the community as a human relations council. We are presntly suffering the birth pains of this organization to be known as the Community Relations Council. You are aware, I know, of the problems of bringing together a heterogeneous group of people, each one with a different concept of why we need a Council and a different opinion as to what the organization should do.

It would be a great help to us if you would forward to each of the key persons in this organization whatever material you have available describing the work of other human relations groups--and pamphlets, reports, by-laws, etc. Will you kindly send an evelope of this material to each of the following leaders of the new organization:

Mr. Ted Baptist, 101 S. Wren Street, New Orleans
Dr. Leonard L. Burns, 1813 N. Rocheblave Street, New Orleans
Mrs. Leo Mervis, 34 Audubon Blvd. New Orleans
Mr. F. Winter Trapolin, 119 Audubon Blvd.
Mrs. R. R. Eckert, 4701 General Early Drive, New Orleans

Anything you might have in the way of material that will help give some guidance to the new group, and help them in their planning will be gratefully received.

In this letter I wish to thank the Southern Regional Council for all of the assistance it has given us in the past, and I thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this request. Besides, if our problems become any more serious than they are now we may have to call on you for more help--perhaps for a visit to New Orleans to meet with us face to face.

Sincerely,

Gladys F. Cahn

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn

Memo from ~~C. H. PARRISH~~ LWD

MM ✓

Done 8/16 MM

pls send material

check Houston & return letter

& see for reply

first-rate

Memo from **MARGE MANDERSON**

Forwarded:

1. June '61 N.S. - Eddy article on Alexandria Council
2. "What is the Greater Atlanta Council?"
3. By laws of: Greater Atlanta Council
   Memphis & Shelby Co. Council
   Community Relations Conf., Chattanooga
   (with constitution)
4. "A Report on Nashville" - Cmty. Relations Conference
5. Statement adopted by Ex. Bd. of the Richmond Council on H.R., 4/7/60
6. Goals-Activities flyer, Houston Council
7. Arlington Survey Report - "The Negro Citizen in Arlington"

August 20, 1962

Mrs. Mary Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

I understand you are having some difficulty concerning the $400 which we contributed for the assistance of your tutoring efforts.

You will remember that after schools opened last fall we wrote to both foundations which supported our efforts to assist in preparation for school opening in New Orleans indicating to them that some funds were left unexpended. In one case the foundation requested that the unexpended funds be returned. In the other case the foundation suggested that we keep the funds, stating that: "We think it would be useful to continue this work in cooperation with existing or emerging organizations in New Orleans which are actively interested in the adjustment of the Negro children and community preparations for the next step of desegregation. This letter will constitute authority to expend the $840.50 for this purpose."

In other words, these funds are to be spent at our discretion, with the single limitation that they must be spent for programming in New Orleans.

The $400 that was forwarded to LIFE earlier was intended for support of your tutoring program. If LIFE cannot see its way clear to use the funds in this fashion, we hope that they will be returned to us so that they may be reallocated for the purpose intended.

I now plan to be in New Orleans September 4 and 5 in order

August 22, 1962

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
40 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cahn:

I am sorry to be so late in acknowledging your letter of August 4. I have been in and out of the office a great deal. The materials which you requested were, however, sent and we hope they will prove helpful. Please let us know if there are other things we can do.

Paul Rilling has kept me informed about the progress of the Community Relations Council and you seem to be doing a first-rate job. We want to support you however we are able and I am sure that you will be in touch with us whenever you think we can be of service.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LWD:bp

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Gen

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Forty Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

August 23, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Sorry, but the dates of September 4th and 5th are not a convenient time for you to visit New Orleans.--and for many reasons.

First, and the least important reason, many of us will be out of town-attending the Urban League Conference. This includes Rosa Keller, Helen Marvis, Mr. Kerns and many others interested in SOS and CRC. Besides, we believe your visit will be more profitable if you plan it after the opening of the public schools.

Inasmuch as Mary talked to you a few days ago I know you are aware of current problems. Because of the many questions that must be resolved I have set up a schedule which I hope will fit into your plans.--a joint meeting of Life and SOS on the night of Wednesday, September 19th, and a meeting of Community Relations Council on Tuesday, September 18th. This meeting of CRC is called to sign the Charter which is ready for signatures.

The above dates have been cleared with Mary, Margie Stich, and with Dr. Burns, acting Chairman of CRC. Because I leave New Orleans this coming Tuesday for a Red Cross appointment in Washington before I attend the Urban League Conference, I suggest you write to Mary, Margie and Dr. Burns confirming these dates--if they are satisfactory. If not, would the following week be convenient for you. One of the reasons I am not suggesting an earlier visit its that some people feel it is important for Steve Lemann to attend the Life-SOS meeting and he returns from Europe on September 18th.

And I would like to talk to you in advance of the meetings, if possible.

Many thanks to Southern Regional Council for the recently forwarded material.

Sincerely,

Gladys

Dr. Leonard Burns - 1813 N. Rocheblave
Mrs. Charles Stich - 38 Newcomb Blvd.

La Misc

August 31, 1962
(Dictated August 29)

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

It now looks as though I will be coming to New Orleans September 25 and 26. This change of dates is at Gladys' request because of the Community Relations Council and also to coincide with my having to go to Mississippi on the 24th.

I appreciated your letter and have completed it. I found it interesting and one of the better books that I have read this summer.

If you have anything tangible about Perez trying to get oil companies to fire employees over the school issue, let us have it. I found the data on the Blue Shirts quite intriguing and odd. Have you any idea how large they are or how many chapters they have? Their stuff sounds to me like the early days of National Socialism in Germany when leftist economic ideas were part of the program by which workers were lured into the Nazi party, or the "Christian Socialism" of prewar Austria under Dolfuss and Schuschnigg. Their economic ideas do smell like our own Populist movement, but certainly not their political ideas.

I must admit I find the Blue Shirts rather fascinating and would appreciate extra copies of their literature that you can spare, or maybe I can see yours when I come.

I have never heard a word about the Kennedy rumor except for you and one other person who got it from the Thunderbolt. I am checking it out with friends from the Washington press corps and so far have found no one who has heard of it. I have heard all sorts of rumors about Jack's social life--other women, etc.--some of which stories seem to have some foundation and all of which date prior to his nomination.

Would you please send me copies of this Thunderbolt, or your copy which we would photostat and return?

I am checking out the Society of Fishermen, but have not had an answer as yet.

About the Community Relations Council, I am sorry that you have not been involved in this and will hint to Gladys that you should be. About all the views you pass on from Mary, I think you know enough about Gladys to know that she has probably pushed strongly for an early organization and emergence of the Council and that she is quite an impatient person. The time lagethat has been involved in the organization of the Council has been in spite of Gladys. Actually, I do not believe that too much time has been expended in planning and organization. When I met with the group last May, I did not expect anything to emerge before fall. Whoever heard of a group being organized during the summer? As to this perennial debate about the power structure, I believe of course that the liberals and old wheelhorses should be involved. It is also useful to involve new faces and these should reach as high into the power structure as possible. It is not necessarily an either/or matter. Where members of the elite can be drawn in without giving them the power to block action or program, I believe that they should be. I also feel, of course, that after a reasonable time, an organization should be launched with whatever strength it has been able to develop by that time. I believe there is some merit in the development of a strong interracial organization which will pull together disparate elements working in the same direction. If such a Council should emerge, I think it would be quite logical for the group to inherit the funds of such organizations as SOS and LIFE, which have probably fulfilled their purposes (if LIFE ever had a purpose). There certainly is some value in pooling strength and resources.

I certainly agree with you that they should not reject known liberals or "people like Jack Nelson." Jack was, in fact, at the meeting of the group I attended.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

November 1, 1962

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
707 Fern Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

Would you give me the names of persons, if any, who were helpful as leaders of the League of Women Voters or the American Association of University Women in the Open Schools fight in New Orleans? Some persons in these groups in Birmingham are asking for such information in hopes that they can move their groups to be of service.

The static about Birmingham to which you referred in your letter of October 10 was in connection with the annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference there recently. Demonstrations were threatened in connection with the meeting and business leaders did bestir themselves in hopes of avoiding disorder. Businessmen were advised by a Chamber of Commerce Committee to request employees not to become involved in demonstrations on either side and hinted that such employees might be threatened with dismissal. A number of businessmen did so notify employees. Leading businessmen did also bring some pressure on police officials to maintain order and at least the police were not involved in the creation of disturbances. The most constructive thing was the resumption of high level discussions across racial lines which resulted in some concessions to Negro leaders to discourage demonstrations.

I understand your view on Kennedy in the Barnett crisis, but I'm not sure I agree. I thought Kennedy handled the situation with considerable skill and erred only in not having sufficient troups on hand when Meredith initially entered. I believe that Walker's civil liberties were quite possibly abridged and that his commitment smelled like previous actions of the state of Mississippi in commiting Negroes who requested equal rights or attempted to enter Mississippi Southern, etc..

I'm sorry to hear about the dissension concerning SOS and CRC, but not particularly surprised. It is about as easy to unify white liberals in New Orleans as it is to achieve unity within the Negro community in Birmingham, something that is not very easy.

We are glad you enjoyed the Barkers. Since you have such fun with foreigh visitors, we will try and send you more.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La
Gen

1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans 22, La.
November 12, 1962

Dear Paul,

Here is the report on the summer program. I'm sorry that it is so late.

During the Thanksgiving holidays, I hope to do a telephone survey of some of the parents involved in the summer program to inquire how the children are getting on etc. If I get more information relative to the program, I'll pass it on to you.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Sand

La Gen

November 13, 1961
(Dictated November 9)

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Kerns:

I very much enjoyed meeting with you and members of your board recently to explore the important question of strengthening interracial communications in New Orleans. I am glad that the board felt that it would be valuable to attempt to establish an unofficial and independent group in the near future. I believe that such a group can have an important role regardless of future action from the standpoint of an officially appointed commission or council.

This week in Atlanta on the occasion of our annual meeting, Dr. Dent and I discussed the situation in New Orleans and what our role might be. As you know, the whole matter of interracial communications is one of our strong program emphases, and we were involved with the old Louisiana Council on Human Relations. We are anxious to be of assistance to future plans in New Orleans in any way that we can.

I will be attending a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday, November 20. I plan to spend Tuesday, the 21st, in New Orleans. Dr. Dent and I wonder if it might be fruitful for a few of us to again meet and consider the next steps to be taken and how we can most effectively work together. If your schedule permits, we thought that it might be well for you and me and Dr. Dent to meet with the Chairman of your board, Miss Mary Raymond; Mrs. Gladys Cahn; Mr. Jack Nelson; and Dr. Dan Thompson, Chairman of the Coordinating Council. Dr. Dent is a Vice-President of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Nelson is a board member of SRC, as well as a Vice-Chairman of the Catholic Human Relations Council. Mrs. Cahn would provide valuable counsel from your board, and is also a leader in the Jewish community. You may want to alter this list, even

if you think the idea to be a good one.

I will be guided by whatever plans you and Dr. Dent develop along this line. I am available in New Orleans the 21st, and am anxious to keep in close touch with developments and assist wherever possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

November 14, 1962

Mr. Ted Baptist
Chairman
New Orleans Community Relations Council
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ted:

A reservation has been made for you at the Peachtree Manor hotel, 826 Peachtree, N.E., for Monday night. Air port limousines stop at the Peachtree Manor only by request.

I look forward to seeing you and trust that you will be on hand for the meeting of Council chairman Tuesday afternoon.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

December 5, 1962

Mr. W. Theodore Baptist
Chairman
New Orleans Community Relations Council
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ted:

This will confirm officially to the New Orleans Community Relations Council the action taken by the board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting of November 19 and 20. You will remember that $1,000 was reserved for the use of the CRC during 1963. These funds can be made available at the discretion of SRC and as needed by The Community Relations Council after January 1, 1963.

I will be leaving this office Friday, December 7. It has been good working with you and I hope to see you on your next trip to Washington.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 18, 1962

Mr. W. Theodore Baptist
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ted:

I am enclosing a contribution of $360.00 for the New Orleans Community Relations Council. It is our understanding that the CRC will not participate in any political activities and that this money will not be used for any activities that would be in conflict with the legal definition of "tax exemption" as interpreted by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

We look forward to cooperating with the Community Relations Council in future years.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc: SRC check No. 725

New Orleans Community Relations Council $360.00

Reimbursement for expenses for Mary Sand

tutoring program

SRC contingency funds

October 15 62

Paul M. Killing

CHALMETTE LAUNDRIES
2801 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 19, LA.

TED BAPTIST
CONTROLLER

October 9, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have today issued a check to Mary Sand in the amount of $359.80 against the funds on deposit to the credit of the Louisiana Independent Foundation for Education. This check is to reimburse her for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the "Pre-School Preparation Program". A photocopy of Mary's statement detailing her expenses is enclosed.

You will recall that we hope sometime in the near future to channel some of the L.I.F.E. funds into the newly formed "Community Relations Council".

Kindest Regards,

Ted

La Misc

August 29, 1962

Mr. W. Theodore Baptist
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ted:

May I request that you return the $400 which was sent to LIFE earlier this summer by the Southern Regional Council. This grant to LIFE was intended for support of the pre-school tutoring program which Mary Sand has been directing. It was our understanding that LIFE might be interested in supporting this program. Since LIFE does not see the program as within the scope of its activities, we would appreciate the return of the money.

Although these particular funds were earmarked, we would be glad to consider with you any way we could be of service to LIFE and to any program activities that you might be undertaking.

I am sorry that there appears to have been some misunderstanding about the $400.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

BLIND COPY: Mrs. Gladys Cahn
Mrs. Mary Sand

Lu Gen

August 20, 1962

Mrs. Mary Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

I understand you are having some difficulty concerning the $400 which we contributed for the assistance of your tutoring efforts.

You will remember that after schools opened last fall we wrote to both foundations which supported our efforts to assist in preparation for school opening in New Orleans indicating to them that some funds were left unexpended. In one case the foundation requested that the unexpended funds be returned. In the other case the foundation suggested that we keep the funds, stating that: "We think it would be useful to continue this work in cooperation with existing or emerging organizations in New Orleans which are actively interested in the adjustment of the Negro children and community preparations for the next step of desegregation. This letter will constitute authority to expend the $840.50 for this purpose."

In other words, these funds are to be spent at our discretion, with the single limitation that they must be spent for programming in New Orleans.

The $400 that was forwarded to LIFE earlier was intended for support of your tutoring program. If LIFE cannot see its way clear to use the funds in this fashion, we hope that they will be returned to us so that they may be reallocated for the purpose intended.

I now plan to be in New Orleans September 4 and 5 in order

to catch up on developments during the summer. I hope we can get together at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

PRE-SCHOOL PREPARATION PROGRAM

Expenses July 18 to August 18, 1962

Cash for Groups 5 groups at $10.00 per week for four weeks. Each group was given $10.00 per week to buy fruit juice, pay for train and pony rides, and buy refreshments while on field trips.	$200.00
Telephone Expenses	18.00
Supplies (puzzles, paint, brushes, books, stencils, paper)	62.00
Postage	10.00
Help (cleaning etc.)	60.00
Refreshments for Parents' Meeting	9.80
	$359.80

Submitted by

Mary E. Sand

Mary E. Sand

PR -
For yr info
(Return to MM for files)

July 25, 1962

Mrs. N. H. Sand
Vice-President
L. I. F. E.
1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Phone: 282-1986

Dear Mary:

In reference to your letter of June 4, 1962 to Paul Rilling, his letter of June 20 to you, and our telephone conversation of July 24, we are enclosing our check in the amount of $400 as a contribution to the work of the Pre-school Preparation Committee of LIFE during the summer of 1962. This is for the Scholastic and Cultural Expansion Program described in the enclosure sent with your letter of June 4, 1962.

We understand that approximately 56 Negro children and five white children, all of whom are expected to be in desegregated classes next fall, will be taking part in the program.

We request that you inform us at the conclusion of the program regarding its work and that at such time next year, as you may be able, inform us

regarding its success. We request also that you return to us, at the conclusion of the program, any unexpended portion of this grant.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Ck #400; $400.00)

June 20, 1962

Mrs. Gladys Cahn
40 Versailles Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Gladys:

As is clear from the enclosed letter to Mary, we feel that the tutoring program is at least in theory a practical and needed approach, which we would be willing to assist in a very moderate way. We would still like to use such assistance, however, to pull these efforts closer together.

I hope that the organizational work of the Community Council is moving on schedule and not requiring too much of your own time and energies. As in the case of the early days of SOS, I believe that public announcement of the group should wait until organization is complete and some respectable strength is achieved.

I will be leaving for Europe next week, returning in early August. Should you need to call on us in the meantime, feel free to write to my secretary, Marge Manderson, or to Paul Anthony, our Executive Assistant.

I will have a good summer. I hope you will.

Au revoir,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

La Gen

December 5, 1962

Mrs. Mary Sand
1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

I have a horrible feeling that we never acknowledged or commented on your very fine report of the summer educational project. We were quite impressed here and have passed it on as an example to several other communities. We are printing a slightly edited version of the report in a forthcoming New South. We will send you several copies as soon as it is out.

I have just learned that no one followed our normal procedure of checking with you to make sure that you would approve publication. This is probably my slip-up. I was proud of the project and thought that you would not object to some circulation of the word.

Part of the confusion and slip-up on this kind of thing derives from my current agitated state of transition. As you probably know by now, I will be leaving the Council this Friday and will be in Washington, where I will be the Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. This is the municipal intergroup relations agency. The address there will be: Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, Room 208 District Building, Washington 4, D. C.. Let me know when you next come to the Nation's Capital.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Le
Gen

December 13, 1962

Mr. John P. Nelson, Jr.
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

To the extent that New Orleans is in the "Deeper South," you will see more of me.

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAimm

PILIE, NELSON AND LIMES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
702 GRAVIER BUILDING
535 GRAVIER STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

LOUIS A. PILIE
JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
M. ARNAUD PILIE
LEONARD L. LIMES
J. THOMAS NELSON
ROBERT J. LANDRY
JACOB SENTER
JOEL L. BORRELLO
CLARENCE B. GIARRUSSO
GEORGE D. NELSON, JR.

VINCENT A. MARINELLO

TELEPHONE 529-2656
CABLE ADDRESS LINELPI

December 11, 1962

Mr. Paul Antony
Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on being appointed Director of Field Activities. Now maybe we will see more of you in the "Deeper South."

Give my best to Leslie, et al.

Sincerely,

Jack

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPN, Jr./cmc

La
Gen

Send Dallas Story

VIA AIR MAIL
December 19, 1962

Mr. Harry W. Wallingford
3945 Richmond Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Wallingford:

This will summarize our phone conversation of yesterday. Mayor "Emeritus" of Atlanta William B. Hartsfield has indicated he will be happy to come to Shreveport sometime after the first of the year. It would be necessary to pay his expenses. I understand your group will be able to take care of this; however, should finances become a problem the Council will consider limited assistance for this and like programs.

Should one or more of your group want to come to Atlanta, we can arrange appointments with those businessmen and others in the city who have been most active in the Atlanta Save-the-Schools efforts and related problems.

The idea of having Mayor Hartsfield come to Shreveport for an informal discussion with a small group of people and then having one or more of that group come to Atlanta for several days of rather intensive discussion sounds especially good to me. Should you wish to write Mayor Hartsfield, his address is: The Grant Building, Atlanta.

We appreciate the concerns you have and the difficulties you face and would like to be of any possible help. It may be that in the future we can suggest other competent consultants who deal in the more specialized areas of education, law enforcement, community organization, and the like. Financial considerations would create no problem. Needless to say, in these matters the Council is willing, indeed prefers, to provide such assistance as we can discreetly and without publicity or fanfare.

Under separate cover we are sending you some of the publications and materials prepared by people in Atlanta, New Orleans, DMllas and elsewhere in connection with their public school programs.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Jerry Dorsey
Ham Lakey
Harry Adley
Geo. Good Jr.
Hartsfield.

HARRY W. WALLINGFORD
3945 RICHMOND AVENUE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

December 3, 1962

Shreveport UN 1-1435 (318) area code

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Could you suggest an Atlanta civic and business leader who might be interested in talking with some representatives from a group of us in Shreveport who are trying to do something constructive about the current reaction and hysteria here in regard to possible school integration. We know that Atlanta handled the situation very successfully and we would like to have more information on the details of the plan. Our representatives would be civic and business leaders themselves and we feel that such a meeting would help us considerably.

If you could make a suggestion as to whom we might go, we would be very appreciative.

Yours most sincerely,
Harry W. Wallingford

January 10, 1962

Mr. Harry W. Wallingford
3945 Richmond Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Wallingford:

We are sorry to be slow in answering your letter of December 24, 1961; however, the Council's Director of Field Activities wants particularly to write you in some detail, and his travel schedule has been quite heavy this months Mr. Rilling will be in the office several days next week, and I feel sure he will be writing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

HARRY W. WALLINGFORD
3945 RICHMOND AVENUE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

December 24, 1961

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send, at your convenience, any information which you might have relative to the organization of a community Human Relations Council such as exist in other Southern communities.

Your assistance in this will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Harry W. Wallingford

Harry W. Wallingford

Answer filed in "Research, Speeches, etc."

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La ~~Ala~~ Gen

PA

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Affiliated with the National Urban League

504 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

TULANE 8374

Interracial Planning for:

SOCIAL WELFARE
EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
HEALTH
HOUSING
RECREATION

J. HARVEY KERNS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 31, 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your Newsletter of May 1963 carries a statement about the "Atlanta Workshop for Southern Students." I have talked with Dr. Dent, who is a member of the Council, and he has indicated that nothing is being done at Dillard to recruit students for the Workshop.

In view of our Agency's interest in Civil Rights' activities and the need for youth in this area to develop a greater awareness of what their responsibilities are, we are anxious to recruit participants from New Orleans. We will, therefore, be very pleased if we may be able to secure some application blanks together with any other information that will be helpful to us in recruitment activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Harvey Kerns

J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director

/d

MEMBER NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

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La Gen

June 3, 1963

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater New Orleans
504 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kerns:

We have asked the NSA Southern Project office to send you application blanks and information about the summer conference.

SRC is not a sponsor, but we are serving as advisor. The conference will be primarily concerned with young people who have been participants in "action" situations, giving some attention in depth to history, economics, community structure, etc..

I am sure any applications recommended by you will receive serious attention.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Gen

Staige: SO was Shreveport.

June 5, 1963

Mr. C. E. Landrum
Executive Vice President
Shreveport Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 74
Shreveport, Louisana

Dear Mr. Landrum:

Mr. Shelton asked me to reply to your letter of May 31st. The Southern Regional Council is an inter-racial group which was formed primarily to provide a dialogue between the races in the South and to provide valid information on what was going on in the South in regard to racial matters.

As you will note from the attached history, the founders are highly placed and respected members of their communities. Also important to note is the fact that this is a group of Southerners who devotedly, began to work towards overcoming what is now correctly termed the "racial crisis" long before the courts and others become involved in the questions.

We work very closely with the Southern Regional Council and, though not always in agreement with its policies, have found it to be honest, forthright, and a leader in saving the South from itself.

Yours truly,

Gerald T. Horton

jc
enc.

PA — fyi
SB asked to reply personal pressing
send to BP for her files

LAW OFFICES
TAYLOR, PORTER, BROOKS, FULLER & PHILLIPS
BATON ROUGE 2, LOUISIANA

POST OFFICE DRAWER 2471
TELEPHONE DI 8-3221

June 19, 1963

COPY

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Bi-Racial Committee

Gentlemen:

As you probably know Baton Rouge has a thirty man Bi-Racial Committee appointed by the Mayor-President of the City-Parish of East Baton Rouge.

I should like to be able furnish to this Bi-Racial Committee such current material, and historical material, as you feel would be valuable to that committee in order to accomplish its difficult task.

Would you kindly send me as much material as you can in this field.

I am perfectly aware that this is a large order and it is my thought that the material which you send would be the basis of a "library" which would be available to the Bi-Racial Committee.

Also, please put me on your mailing list as a person interested in problems in this field.

Will you also let us have the benefit of any other thoughts which you think may be helpful, e.g., availability of films which have been produced in Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta, etc. ...etc., etc.

Thank you for these courtesies.

Very truly yours,

B. B. Taylor, Jr.

BBTJr./ar

La Gen

June 27, 1963

Mr. B. B. Taylor, Jr.
Taylor, Porter, Brooks, Fuller & Phillips
P. O. Drawer 2471
Baton Rouge 2, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Travel has kept me from writing you earlier about the Council's consultant services.

For some years we have provided to communities and institutions a variety of specialists who, hopefully, have contributed somewhat to solutions of the race-related problems of the times. Most of these persons are not on our staff but are individuals accomplished in their respective fields who occasionally provide these services. In this way we are able to call on a wide range of skills which our relatively limited budget would otherwise not allow for.

Examples of this program include:

(a) a leading attorney and businessman--and chairman of histstate's Republican party--to consult with businessmen of another city on the role and methods of community leadership at a time of change;

(b) a school superintendent to share his experiences in school desegregation;

(c) a police official to advise on police methods and training;

(d) a child psychologist to work with educators;

(e) a community relations specialist on the establishmmnt and work of a Mayor's biracial advisory committee.

Normally a group wishing this type of service describes their specific need and if poseible we suggest a consultant. If the suggested consultant is wanted, final arrangements are

made.

Financial arrangements vary. In all instances the Council pays the consultant fee. Where necessary--and where the need is clearly necessary and vital--we also pay all travel and other expenses. Where possible we prefer to have the group serviced share the travel expenses because we feel the program is more appreciated under such an arrangement.

All of these matters are handled without any publicity on our part. Generally, whatever the situation and wherever the community, the Council remains apart from any identification with the program. Our effort is to be of service during a very difficult time and in this we have gained some distinction for discretion as well as service.

I would be pleased to have your reaction to this information. Should it be desirable, and if serious interest developed, arrangements could be made for me to come to ~~Baton Rouge~~ Pensacola to explore this further.

With best wishes.

Sincerely, yours,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Gen SBV MM

LAW OFFICES OF

TAYLOR, PORTER, BROOKS, FULLER & PHILLIPS

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

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FRANK M. COATES, JR.
JOHN I. MOORE
WILLIAM H. McCLENDON, III
WILLIAM A. NORFOLK

July 2, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of June 27 and I have passed it into the hands of a member of the Bi-Racial Council in Baton Rouge.

We appreciate very much your offer to assist in our difficult problems.

Sincerely,

B. B. Taylor, Jr.

BBTJr./ar

Gen

HARRY W. WALLINGFORD
3945 RICHMOND AVENUE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

July 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Last December, you responded so quickly and so effectively to my request for help in trying to do something about our approach to the race situation here in Shreveport that I am embarrassed to be so slow in giving you a progress report. However, my efforts did not lead in the direction that I had hoped they might and I put off further contact with you until I felt we were in a position to accept some of the additional assistance you had offered.

My initial request to you grew out of the meeting of a group of lay church people who had come together on an informal basis to discuss ways of attacking the problem. Shortly after our second meeting, we learned of a group of business people who were making attempts to formulate some action. I felt that this business group could follow up on a possible visit with Mayor Hartsfield (as you and I had discussed on the telephone) more effectively than our own group could and so I turned over a copy of your letter to me - together with my enthusiasm for the idea - to the person who had accepted the leadership responsibility for this second group. However, nothing came of this suggestion. I personally suspect that this group is made up of persons with widely varying opinions and that they are going to have to spend time working out some of their differences before they can be effective. Anyway, that is the reason that you didn't hear from me with respect to Mayor Hartsfield's talking with some of our people. I regret that such a meeting failed to materialize. You put in a lot of work making arrangements and I appreciate it very much.

Other attempts have been made in recent months to initiate community action and to help formulate a community attitude that would lead us away from a "Birmingham" experience and that would bring us more in line with the national spirit in regard to race relations. For one thing, the clergy have something working. The most recent attempt, however, grew partially out of the talks of our group of church lay people. About two weeks ago, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce voted 15 to 3 to get together with leaders of the Negro community for the purpose of discussing the formation of a bi-racial committee. This was supposed to have been a closed meeting, sealed with a covenant of silence, However, someone leaked the details to our more reactionary newspaper where it received considerable unfavorable treatment. Earlier this week, under pressure from the extremist elements, the Board announced that it will submit the action it took to the Chamber membership for their support. How this will turn out is anybody's guess.

And this points up two problems we have in Shreveport with respect to taking an enlightened approach toward race relations. One is the press. The Shreveport Journal parrots the racist line and gives a voice to every hate peddler that comes along. The Shreveport Times is much more moderate but it expresses the segregationist viewpoint in many cases and gives no positive leadership, even against the most reactionary influences. The other problem is the police establishment. Our new Commissioner of Public Safety appears to be taking a "Bull Conner" approach to the stepped-up civil rights activity - a situation that will give us trouble in the future, I fear.

But I believe that there is hope. There are responsible people at work on the problem and I am optimistic enough to think that Shreveport can sometime in the future take her place among the cities of the South who have recognized its race problem and dealt with it out of concern for the rights and welfare of all its people. When that comes about, you can have the satisfaction of knowing that through your encouragement and help, you had some part in it. I only regret that we could not accept your good efforts last December.

My work in Shreveport has come to an end. My company is headquartered in Houston, Texas, and this summer I am being transferred there. It's very frustrating to become involved in a cause that is so worthwhile and then be pulled out of it just when the climax is about to be reached. However, that is the situation and I have no choice. I am turning over a copy of your letter and all the information which you sent me to Mr. W. C. Fullilove, Box 809, Shreveport, who is the President of the Chamber of Commerce and who, in my opinion, holds the leadership key. I am telling him to call on you if he thinks that you might be able to help him in any way.

Thanks again for your interest in our situation and your willingness to go "all out" on our behalf. I hope that sometime in the future our paths may cross.

Most sincerely,

Harry W. Wallingford

Harry W. Wallingford

Gen

BLIND COPY: Mr. Charles Kelly

August 21, 1963

Mr. Harry W. Wallingford
3945 Richmond Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Wallingford:

Please accept my sincere apologies for not having written you sooner. We will, of course, be happy to be of any possible assistance to Mr. Fullilove. I hope in time to have an opportunity to visit Shreveport and to call on him.

In Houston, there is a very active Houston Council on Human Relations under the driection of the Rev. Charles Kelly (3605 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas). This respected organization is doing an excellent job there and I think it possibly you would enjoy working with them. Certainly, they would welcome your interest.

I hope to be in Houston sometime this fall. Perhaps we can meet at that time.

Best wishes on your new post.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Rec'd 2/20/64

TAV

State Files: Lo. Councils on Human Rel.

1347 Moss Street
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Chief, United States Children's Bureau
Social Security Administration
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Oettinger:

Mr. Paul Anthony, one of the Field Representatives for the Southern Regional Council, was in New Orleans yesterday and I talked with him by telephone. He was of the opinion that Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, would be interested in hearing from you about the difficulties in establishing Day Care Centers in the Southern States. Mr. Anthony said that the Human Relations Council in Arlington, Virginia, now has a Day Care Center and the Council in Daytona Beach, Florida had had one.

Although I cannot, of course, speak for the aid the Southern Regional Council and their State Councils on Human Relations might be able to give you, I do know that the Council is in touch with citizens in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and other states that might be interested and if so might be of help. Aside from myself, I am always very impressed with the Southerners that the Southern Regional Council has involved in its activities.

In Louisiana we are in the process of organizing ~~one~~ once again a state-wide Community Relations Council. I understand that the Reverend Alexander O. Sigur, Catholic Student Center, Southwestern College, Lafayette, Louisiana, is to be the temporary Chairman. In New Orleans, we're trying to find a chairman for our Council. At the present time Gladys Cahn is one of three vice-chairmen.

Mr. Harold Fleming is the man we talked about in your town who gets together on an unofficial basis Congressmen to discuss important issues. He is head of the Potomac Institute.

Both Elizabeth and I enjoyed our visit with you and we're both hoping that a way will be found to get a Day Care Center established in the Desire Housing Project.

Sincerely,

Florence Sytz

FS:od

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

file Louisiana Council on H.R.

June 6, 1966

Mrs. Leo Mervis
34 Audubon Road
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Helen:

Thank you for the clipping and your note.

I, too, recall the letter of April 1963 and your response to it.

It is good to know that things are now going so well, and certainly I am pleased with your progress. I also have great hopes of what will now come of the statewide movement of the Louisiana Council.

Except for a mountain of paper which has to be shuffled regularly, things go well here.

I do hope sometime you'll have an opportunity to visit with us.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 6/2/66 34 Audubon Rd. file N. Orleans-C.H.R.

Community Relations Council

OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

POST OFFICE BOX 51257 • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70150

(2)

May 29

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Dear Paul,

Trying to clean out some files and came across a letter from you in April '63 with expressions of much concern about our (1) lack of growth (2) divisions + jealousies, (3) reliance on professional advisers.

I hope you are as pleased as we are that we are growing nicely, I don't think we have serious divisions considering our stepped up activity and involvement of new people to replace drop-outs who were either indifferent to our purpose or pessimistic about our need to exist. We are not dependent on professionals although we do seek their opinion and support when they make themselves available at our request.

We have an exciting new Board if I can mobilize their talents - so wish us luck.

Cordially,
Helen.

How goes with you?

States-Item
5/27/66

—States-Item Photo.
MRS. LEO MERVIS

Council Elects Mrs. Leo Mervis

Mrs. Leo Mervis was elected president of the Community Relations Council of New Orleans last night at the Young Women's Christian Association, 3433 Tulane.

Serving with her will be Dr. Leonard Burns and Mrs. Howard Ellis, vice-presidents; Mrs. William T. Green, recording secretary; Mrs. George Dreyfous, financial secretary, and Winter Trapolin, treasurer.

Elected to the board were Dr. Richard H. Timpton, Sen. Michael H. O'Keefe, Councilman Maurice E. "Moon" Landrieu, Israel Augustine, Miss Janet Riley, Dr. Loretta Butler, Dr. Gary Lloyd, Harold Barthe, Mr Jefferson Sulzer, Bishop Harold Perry, Dr. Paul McGarry, Dr. Joseph Barbaccia, Robert Benson, Edward Rogge, Mrs. Harold St. Julien, Nils Douglas, Mrs. Robert N. Kelso, Mrs. H. E. Braden III, Dr. Langston Reed and William B. Breaux.

A. M. D. G.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

B. V. M. H.

Institute of Industrial Relations

SPRING SESSION

1957

MARCH 11th

through

MAY 13th

Telephone

UNiversity 6-5471

OUR OBJECTIVE

"MANAGEMENT AND LABOR—
What Hurts Both Hurts America;
What Is Good for Both Is Good for America."

The Institute of Industrial Relations of Loyola University was founded on October 6, 1947. In the intervening years the Institute has held nineteen regular sessions, and on March 11 of this year it will begin its twentieth session.

In each of these sessions and throughout the nine and a half years of its operation, the Institute has had one principal objective in view. It is to direct its resources toward promoting meaningful harmony in the socio-economic life of the greater New Orleans community. And in wider perspective, it is striving to get southerners ready to face calmly and intelligently the great problems that the South must solve if, in terms of human as well as material well-being for all its citizens, it is ever to realize the magnificent potential which is hers.

Loyola's Institute is not a "labor school" any more than it is a "management school." Neither labor nor management has dictated its policies in the past; neither will do so in the future. The Institute, if you will, is an educational forum which excludes no qualified member of any class or race. It welcomes all men and women who are sincerely interested in learning how better to lead a truly human life in the environment of an industralized America. It lends special, though not exclusive emphasis, therefore, to the field of management-labor relations.

In so doing the Institute recognizes that management cannot do without labor, nor labor without management. Hence it promotes by every means at its command the conviction that management and labor are not irreconcilable antagonists, but members of the same team, each with his own special functions to perform. It is not naive enough, however, to deny that serious areas of disagreement do exist between the two great forces in industry. But it contends, these areas are not described by class conflict in the Marxist sense. Rather they represent a struggle between two parties who mutually endorse the basic premises of the private-enterprise economic system. The struggle revolves around the efforts of both to gain greater shares in the blessings of a democratic economy.

(Continued on Page 5)

PROGRAM FOR THE 1957 SPRING SESSION

Primarily, the program of Loyola's Institute is designed to answer the problems of management and labor. However, enrollment in the Institute is open to all who are interested in this vital aspect of our national life and in the challenge of human relations in general. Thus the Institute courses are planned in such a way as to appeal to a broad cross-section of the New Orleans public. Classes will be held on each Monday evening for ten consecutive weeks from March 11th, through May 13th. All classes will be held in Marquette Hall on the Loyola Campus. There is no charge for tuition. But a registration fee of two dollars is asked as indicating seriousness of purpose.

ORDER OF CLASSES

MONDAY EVENINGS—March 11th Through May 13th

FIRST PERIOD 7:35 to 8:20 *(Choose One)*

PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE NEWS — Dr. Ryan

Every day in the news, appear items about presidents, kings, prime ministers, generals and a whole host of lesser men and women. Names too like Saigon, New Dehli, Singapore, Port Said, Gaza, Aquaba, not to speak of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Kalamazoo daily hit the headlines. But who these people are, where these places are located, what their background is, what are the issues involved too often are at best only vaguely known. Thus some accurate knowledge of biography, geography and current history would add immeasurably to the profit and interest of those who try to keep up with the news. To help readers better understand and interpret the daily newspapers and the weekly magazines is the aim of this course.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW I — Mr. Lozes

Parliamentary law maintains its distinction of being one of the prime favorites in the Institute's curriculum. This is so because more and more people are becoming increasingly critical of the helter-skelter fashion in which all too many meetings are conducted. Members of a management organization no less than those in a labor union or even in the Junior League should know how to use the rules of proper procedure at their meetings. Otherwise, jagged nerves, loss of valuable time, and inefficient operation will result. This course, then, has as its aim to teach the fundamental laws of parliamentary procedure and to train its members in the practical problems of how to preside over and to participate in an orderly run assembly.

WHAT IS MONEY? — Fr. Yenni

Money in itself has little value but what it does makes the economic world go round. It is at the nerve-center of our economic system. As such, the use of money gives rise to many intriguing and important questions: when does something become money? What are the functions of money? What distinguishes "bad" from "good" money? What is "hard" money? What "soft"? Does the government create money? Do the banks? Is our economy subject to domination by international bankers? These questions are not academic. They intimately affect such vital areas as employment, prosperity, prices, etc. This course will answer these questions and thus explain at least partially the mystery of money, and the key role it has in the economic system.

SECOND PERIOD 8:25 to 9:10 *(Choose One)*

THE MIDDLE EAST: MIRROR OF THE FUTURE — Dr. Coper

To most Americans until a few months ago, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia were hardly more than names for remote and exotic lands "where the West meets the East." But now almost everyone knows, they make up the most explosive region on earth. Whether we are soon going to have another World War will not improbably be decided in the check-and-counter-check maneuvers now raging in the Middle East. Political, economic and social issues are at stake, the outcome of which will decisively imprint its mark on the future of all nations with the United States at the head of the list. How deeply involved we are and why, are the leading questions this course will attempt to answer.

THE SOUTH: ITS FATEFUL CHALLENGE — Mr. Vigo

These are fateful months in the history of the South. And the manner in which we southerners grapple with and finally solve the problem of race relations will affect the South to the depths of its political, economic and social foundations. The new era can be a glorious one of unprecedented spiritual and material prosperity for a South just now coming into its own. To so fashion this era, however, our thinking and acting must be adjusted to making the fullness of Christian Democracy a reality for all our citizens irrespective of race, color, or national origin. Implied in all this is a challenge the likes of which few if any of us have ever faced. To help Southerners more effectively meet this challenge is the purpose of this course.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRIAL MORALITY — Fr. Twomey

It is one thing to lay down general moral principles to which human conduct should conform. But much more difficult is it to apply these principles to concrete and complex situations, such as prevail in labor-management relations. What of the right of labor and management to organize, of workers to a living wage, of management to a fair profit, of the public to quality goods at reasonable prices, of the Government to intervene in economic affairs, etc.? What of the obligation to observe collective bargaining contracts, of unions to give efficient, honest service to their members, of management to cooperate with unions, etc.? These are some of the special problems with which this course will concern itself.

(Continued on Next Page)

THIRD PERIOD 9:15 to 10:00 *(Choose One)*

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK — Mr. Des Marais

It is a cause of deep concern to thoughtful Americans that so many of their countrymen gladly accept the benefits of citizenship in a Democracy, but are slow to make the sacrifices it demands. Too few are willing to give of their talents and energies either to vote or to take active part in political life. And yet ours, being a representative form of government, must have for its success and continuance not only a loyal but an intelligent participation of its citizens. But this presupposes a fairly wide knowledge of the principles and institutions around which our Democracy has been built. In addition, proper motivation is necessary. This course will concern itself with a review of basic Democratic truths, an explanation of the workings of Democratic institutions, and a stimulation to Democratic political activity.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND THE LAW — Mr. Barker

The growing tendency to rely on legislation as a sort of magic formula to solve problems in industrial relations is a dangerous one. Too often this tendency results in placing false hopes on such statutes as the Taft-Hartley Bill on the national level and the "Right-to-Work" Bill on the state level. The end result is not to bring peace with justice to industrial relations, but on the contrary, to intensify the friction already existing. This is not to deny that some legislation is needed. But it is to say that the less management and labor prove themselves willing and able to settle their own problems, the more legislation, good and bad, they will certainly get. An explanation of the nature and workings of current, and an examination into possible future legislation will form the contents of this course.

HOW TO HANDLE GRIEVANCES — Mr. Morvant

Nothing contributes more to a smooth functioning management-labor relationship than quickly processed and justly settled grievances. Poorly handled or indefinitely postponed settlements are often like festering sores infecting the whole body of employer-employee relations. Skill, fair play and understanding on both sides are indispensable qualities for the satisfactory solution of grievances. And these qualities are especially required in shop stewards and foremen at whose level most grievances should be settled. But many grievances, rightly or wrongly, are sent to arbitration. Hence, the know-how or arbitration is a "must" if long standing bitterness is not to result. From the study of actual cases, this course proposes to show how grievance and arbitration techniques can be made to work effectively and with justice for all concerned.

★

REGISTRATION

In the office of the Institute: Monday, March 11th, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Late applicants may register on any Monday night before class.

Also by appointment or by telephone.

For further information apply to:

Rev. L. J. Twomey, S.J., Director

or to Rev. Jacques Yenni, S.J., Associate Director

Institute of Industrial Relations

Loyola University

New Orleans 18, La. Telephone: UNiversity 6-5471

(Continued from Page 1)

That strife should arise in this context is altogether unfortunate. But, human nature being what it is, perfect order in this as in every other aspect of human living is an ideal to be sought for, but, in reality, seldom realized. Yet, persistent effort must be made to reach the ideal if a given phase of human activity is not to degenerate into chaotic disorder.

But the effort cannot be successful without careful preparation and planning. It must be systematic, based on sound principles and practices. Given this type of approach combined with earnest good will, the dimensions of industrial strife can be reduced to a minimum. Within the past twenty years, despite current appearances to the contrary, great progress has been made in narrowing the division between management and labor. This progress is the result largely of the growing realization that the key to good industrial relations are good human relations, and that good human relations do not just happen. They must be won through as careful thought and action as are devoted to achieving technological advancement.

Basic to good human relations is the recognition of man's, every man's dignity, as the created image of God. In this consists the essential dignity of all men whether they be the top-placed executives of gigantic business firms or the obscure wielders of shovels in a ditch. In man's origin in God and in his destiny to go back to God are rooted his human rights—rights beyond the reach of men and government. These are elementary truths; simple, yet the most fundamental of all truths.

Loyola's Institute wholeheartedly accepts these truths. Although it gives its members a wide variety of course-offerings dealing with the theoretical as well as the practical sides of unions, corporations, collective bargaining, etc., it never loses sight of its ultimate goal. And this is to anchor its entire curriculum firmly on the recognition of man's dignity and all that it implies. Thus it is helping to fashion the world of work so that belief in, respect for, and protection of man's supreme value, as an individual and as a social being, will become the great motivating principles in human and industrial relations. By so doing Loyola's Institute of Industrial Relations is making its full contribution to that peace with justice and charity for the lack of which our civilization is threatened with disaster.

★

COURSES LEADING TO A CERTIFICATE

No academic degree is issued by the Institute of Industrial Relations. Yet it is fitting that some tangible recognition should be given for attendance at and progress in the various courses of the curriculum. Accordingly, it is the policy of the Institute to award certificates to those fulfilling the following conditions:

1. Nine courses must be taken.
2. At least seven of the ten classes in each course must be attended.

FACULTY—1957 SPRING SESSION

The members of our Faculty are respected and esteemed in their fields because of their knowledge, experience and unselfish devotion to the cause of better Labor-Management relations. Their sole reward is the satisfaction of knowing that, through the service they are rendering to others, they are making possible the Institute's contribution to a stronger and more unified America.

MR. PAUL BARKER

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B., LL.B.
Member of Louisiana State Bar Association

DR. RUDOLPH COPER

Graduate of University of Berlin, Ph.D.
Professor of Finance and Economics
College of Business Administration, Loyola University

MR. PHILIP H. DES MARAIS

Graduate of the College of St. Thomas, A.B.
Graduate of Georgetown University, M.A.
Exec. Vice-Pres. St. Mary's Dominican Coll.

MR. FELICIEN Y. LOZES

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B., LL.B.
Member of Louisiana State Bar Association

MR. RAPHAEL H. MORVANT

Member of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce
Arbitrator with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Assn.
Industrial Relations Consultant

DR. STEPHEN P. RYAN

Graduate of St. Joseph College, A.B.
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania, M.A.
Graduate of National University of Ireland, M.A.
Graduate of University of Ottawa, Ph.D.
Head of Department of English, Xavier University (N. O.)

FATHER L. J. TWOMEY, S. J.

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B.
Graduate of Institute of Social Sciences
(St. Louis University), M.A.
Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University

MR. MILTON VIGO

Graduate of Tulane University, A.B., B.S.
Executive Director, Louisiana Council on Human Relations

FATHER JACQUES E. YENNI, S. J.

Graduate of Loyola University, A.B.
Graduate of St. Louis University, M.A.
Graduate of University of California, Ph.D.
Associate Director of Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University

Community Relations Council

of the Greater New Orleans Area

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Name _____

Address _____

Membership Categories

☐ $ 5.00 Supporting ☐ $10.00 Contributing

☐ $ 7.00 Husband and Wife ☐ $25.00 and up Sponsoring

$2.00 Minimum

Community Relations Council
of the
Greater New Orleans Area

4701 General Early New Orleans 26, Louisiana

Founded on the belief that citizens must work together to build a society based on equal opportunity and justice for all – The **Community Relations Council** *seeks to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding and respect among all peoples.*

OFFICERS

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W. THEODORE BAPTIST

Vice Presidents:

Dr. LEONARD L. BURNS

Mr. F. WINTER TRAPOLIN

Mrs. LEO MERVIS

Secretary:

Mrs. ROBERT ECKART

Treasurer:

Mr. ERNEST N. MORIAL

What is the Community Relations Council?

A recently formed non-political association of concerned citizens joined together to improve the social and economic well being of the **Greater New Orleans Area.**

Who Composes the Community Relations Council?

- BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL and LABORING PEOPLE
- CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT and JEW
- WHITES and NEGROES
- VARIOUS NATIONALITY GROUPS

How Will the Community Relations Council Seek to Accomplish Its Objectives?

▲ FREE COMMUNICATION AMONG PEOPLE

▲ OBJECTIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

▲ FULL AND OPEN DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

WITH THE CONFERENCE TABLE AS A BASIS OF ACTION

Why Do We Come to You?

As a citizen of good will wanting to help insure the wholesome and healthy future of our community, you are invited to join us.

The **Community Relations Council** offers you an opportunity to listen and participate!

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Late

Dear Miss Manderson,

I can't thank you enough for the pamphlets, the clippings, and your letter. They have been invaluable, and copies of them are being widely circulated.

I am sending you two clippings from the States-Item, our afternoon newspaper. The editorial about theschool situation, disappointing though it is, is the first official notice the paper has taken of our predicament. One almost identical to it was printed in the Sunday Picayune. Despite the high-flown sentiments expressed in it, this is virtually the first problem we have had in which the papers have not had a strong opinion on exactly what the community should do.

The other clipping is the coverage of a talk given here under S.O.S. auspices by Fran Breeden. We beat our brains out trying to get the papers to announce it beforehand with no success whatever, so we were very pleased to get this much notice afterward. The crowd was not large...slightly more than five hundred people...but it was an intelligent and articulate audience, and she handled it beautifully. People asked questions for about forty minutes after the speech, and only two hecklers attended, both lunatics. One was a courtly old gentleman who wanted to abolish public schools forever (he never had thought much of them, he said, and he thought even less of them now that everyone said Russia's were better); the other was a surly lout who said something about Negroes defiling all our daughters. Mrs. Breeden and Bishop Jones couldn't quiet him, but the audience started to clap and kept clapping until he shut up. The man in front of him told me he stalked out saying we didn't want to hear intelligent questions.

I think the conspiracy of silence has finally been broken for all time. The League of Women Voters is sponsoring a weekly program on the schools on our educational television station, and WDSU-TV is beginning a similar series on Friday, July first. I don't know whether they make copies of these programs or whether you would want them if they do, but in case you'd like to see them, these are the people to write to:

Bill Monroe, News Director
WDSU-TV
520 Royal St
New Orleans

Vernon Cook
WYES-TV
916 Navarre Ave
New Orleans

I have given Mr. Monroe some of your material, and I think he'd like more. He was particularly interested in Attorney-General Odum's speech about the complexities of selling or leasing schools, and he's bound to need some material on interposition(he can get some opinions, locally, but they'll just contradict each other). Could you send him some things without saying I suggested it?

Thank you again for all your help.

Yours sincerely,

Betty Wisdom

PR
Fy. 1

re: New Orleans

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

I cannot adequately express my gratitude for the material you have sent me thus far relating to the Southern school crisis. In fact, I don't know what I would have done without it. I was particularly delighted with A BACKGROUND REPORT ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION FOR 1959-1960, and its companion piece, SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS. Could you please send me ten copies of each? I have shown them to acquaintances who are interested in the school problem, and they are most anxious to study them further.

I know that Mrs. Paul Murison has written you an informal report on our situation in New Orleans...the only factor which has developed since she wrote has been a new and intensive campaign to convince Orleanians that private schools are feasible and desirable. Prince Edward County is always cited as an example of private education which has worked, and the local newspaper has made no effort to discover whether the glowing reports of the Citizens' Council on Prince Edward County are accurate, nor has anyone who takes the opposite view been given any space. In actual fact, the White Citizens' spokesman is telling the public that the school in Prince Edward County is tax-supported and that everyone is delighted with it... I discovered, from your literature , that neither statement is true, but presenting this contradiction to the people is something which so far has proved difficult, if not impossible.

Do you have access to any material about the actual mechanics of private schools run with public money, other than that which you have already sent me? Do you know, for instance, if anyone or any group in the South has actually tried to buy a public school or schools? One of that laws currently before the legislature would empower the school board to sell all public school property to private groups. It is my impression that this is quite impossible and that it has never even been tried, but I would like some information

which I can cite when people ask me this question, since the White Citizens assert that it can be done. I do know that a group of taxpayers plan to go to court immediately if the school board makes any such move, but I would like to know if it has been tried elsewhere. You probably know that we in New Orleans have a special problem with the public school grants made by the late John McDonough, who left the bulk of his property to the city to be used for free public education. This endowment was theb basis for our present school system, and while the school board is empowered to sell McDonough property if that seems a wise thing to do, all revenues must be invested in school development .I have read the McDonough will, and while I am not a lawyer, it is apparent to me that no legal phraseology can suffice to divert the McDonough grants to private xyz systems.McDonough's beneficiaries were the citizens of New Orleans, and I should imagine that any Orleanian bringing suit on this basis would at least be able to tie up school moneys for some time to come.

The situation here is beginning to look a little more cheerful. The president of the school board has at last signified his willingness to fight for the schools if enough people keep them open, and for him this is an act of great courage. The local businessmen are beginning to worry a little about the community's future.. in fact, two men who control businesses which deal in services have said privately to their friends that school closure would deal their concerns a blow from which they might never recover.Twenty-five percent of the faculty at Tulane University has warned the university that , should the schools close, they would immediately look for jobs elsewhere. One highly respected dean has, in fact , already resigned because of the danger that his numerous family might find itself without proper schooling.The public school administration has begun to lose its finest teachers, and the administration is finding the task of recruiting new personnel almost impossible.Two television stations are in the process of inaugurating discussion programs on the school crisis.The parents of school children are gradually coming to realize that unless a miracle happens, they will find their children locked

out of school, and a parents' group has been formed to prevent this.

Save Our Schools, Inc, has begun to circulate a newsletter about the school crisis among its members and friends. One reason why I need all the information I can get on precedents elsewhere is that I am largely responsible for this letter. I will be glad to send you copies if you care to see it.

Thanks once again for your invaluable help.

Yours sincerely,

Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary St

Secretary to Mr Paul Fielding
Southern Regional

Dear Madame,

Please accept my apologies for losing the paper with your name on it or this could be properly directed. Thank you for sending the other materials so promptly. May we further encroach on your kindness & ask for one each of any publication you have on the subject of school closing? May we also have:

160 Economic Effect of School Closing

We're about to embark on a campaign of debuzzing the school board members & legislators with personally addressed & signed post cards. We know post cards are not as effective as letters but you can't squeeze blood out of a willing but lazy stone.

Thank you for all your assistance.

Yours truly

Margaret Morrison
S. O. S.

7722 Hampson
New Orleans, 18, La.

100 Governor Almond's address

100 Crisis in Norfolk

100 Save Our Schools

100 If the Schools Close

100 Save Our Schools

10 - Transcript of Interview on
T.V. with Louisville School Supt.
(or Louisville & Little Rock - ?)

You might tell Mr. Rolling
that New Orleans attitude is very
slowly changing. Another group has
formed composed almost totally

of School Parents. And at his suggestion, we have given them our blessing (I do think we would have done so in any case, ~~perhaps~~)

The white Citizens Council brought their segregationist legislator down to talk to P.T.A. & interested parents & 39 people showed up (3 were spies on our side).

However unless something drastic happens to push the school board — we're working on it — the schools will not open in September.

La - Gen

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. In order to promote good will and understanding among the several elements that go to make up our great city, we hereby propose that a bi-racial committee on Human Relations be authorized by the city of New Orleans. This committee should consist of 25 members appointed by the Mayor. Members of this committee should represent Labor; Business, Industry and Commerce; Service Clubs; Religious, Fraternal; Educational and Professional interests, with equal representation from both the white and Negro communities.

2. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman.

3. 13 members of said commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting the business thereof. A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

4. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation. All members of the Commission shall be eligible for reappointment.

5. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the Mayor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard publicly thereon.

6. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

A. To establish and maintain an office in the City of New Orleans.

B. To meet and function in any place within the City.

C. To appoint, at its discretion full or part time executive secretary to the Commission and determine his renumeration. The Commission is also empowered to appoint such personnel as it shall deem necessary to carry out its purposes.

D. To formulate policies to effectuate its purposes.

E. To utilize voluntary uncompensated services for private individuals and organizations as may from time to time to be offered and needed.

F. The Commission may study problems in all or specific fields of human relationships and foster through community efforts or otherwise good will among the groups, and elements of the population of the city.

G. To advise the city council on matters of human relations at the request of the Council.

H. To advise the mayor on matters of human relations at his request.

I. At its discretion to offer advice on matters pertaining to human relations to the Mayor and/ or City Council.

J. To make available its consultation and advice to such private and public organizations as may seek assistance or advice in problems relating to the fields of human relations.

K. To issue such publications and such results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good will and eliminate or

minimize undersirable practices in human relations based on race or color, religion, or country of ancestral origin.

L. From time to time, but not less than once a year, to report to the City Council and the Mayor describing the work performed by it and make such recommednations as it may deem necessary or desirable.

M. The Commission on Human Relations shall receive and may investigate all complaints of, and may, initiate its own investigations of, practices of discrimination against any person because of race, color, religion or national origin. It may hold public hearings for such purposes, and make public its findings, and make recommendations to the Commission Council.

N. In order to eliminate prejudice among the various ethnic groups in the city and to further good will among such groups, the Commission is directed to prepare educational programs designed for all elements of the community and calculated to emphasize the origin of prejudice against minority groups, its harmful effects and its incompatibility with American principles of equality and fair play. The Commission is hereby authorized

to accept contributions from any person to assist in affectuating of this paragraph and may seek and enlist the cooperation of private charitable, religious, labor, civic and benevolent organization for its purposes.

Respectfully submitted by:
New Orleans Branch NAACP

s/ Arthur J. Chapital, Sr.

Arthur J. Chapital, Sr.
President

Endorsed and approved by
Coordinating Council of Greater
New Orleans - representing 125
Negro Business, Religious, Labor,
Civic, Professional, Fraternal
and Social Organizations

s/ Daniel C. Thompson

Daniel C. Thompson
President

La - ~~NO~~ -
Gen

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

21 W. Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
MOhawk 4-8222

20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York
REctor 2-5417

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice announces the opening of a Southern Field Service in New Orleans, Louisiana. Director of this office for the Conference is Mr. Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

Mr. Cabirac can be reached at:

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
Suite 2
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Phone: 523-2901 Area Code: 504

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. John LaFarge, S.J. Officers: Dr. John J. O'Connor, *Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); John P. Nelson, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Mattingly, *Secretary* (St. Louis); Charles W. Wexler, *Treasurer* (Detroit) Executive Committee: Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell (Chicago); George K. Hunton (New York); Harold T. Hunton (Brooklyn); James A. Leadon (St. Paul); Guichard Parris (New York); Very Rev. Harold R. Perry (Bay St. Louis); Board: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Brady (Syracuse); Elmer Paul Brock (Wilmington); Mrs. James E. Brophy (Detroit); Dr. James T. Carey (San Francisco); Daniel Cassey (Detroit); Dennis Clark (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Roburt Andre Dumas (Toledo); Ellsworth Evans (St. Louis); John J. Farrell (Chicago); Dr. Eugene Fontinell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hayes (Greensboro); Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J. (New York); Rt. Rev. Msgr. Franklyn J. Kennedy (Milwaukee); George S. Lima (Providence); James K. Luger (Minneapolis); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McDermott (Chicago); Mrs. Anna M. McGarry (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Putnam (Springfield); Michael F. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve (Boston); Miss Theresa Staudt (San Antonio); Percy H. Steele, Jr. (San Diego); William H. Thompson (Little Rock); Charles F. Vatterott, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh); Executive Director: Mathew H. Ahmann; Director, Southern Field Service: Henry A. Cabirac, Jr., (New Orleans)

LA Gov

D R A F T

The New Orleans Council on Human Relations (or Community Relations, or what have you) is an association of New Orleanians of both races and various faiths working together to encourage honest communication between citizens of both races and toward the achievement of a community climate of mutual understanding and good will.

The Council encourages calm and objective study of racial problems, full and open discussion of the issues involved, and the use of the conference table to resolve problems before they threaten community peace and order.

The Council is founded on the belief that the citizens of New Orleans, working together, can build a community based on justice and equal opportunity for people of all races and creeds.

SCHOLASTIC AND CULTURAL EXPANSION PROGRAM

Outline of a program to aid the transfer from a segregated school system to a non-discriminatory school system.

Mary E. Sand.

"Our progress as a Nation can be no swifter than our progress in education. Our requirements for world leadership, our hopes for edonomic growth, and the demands of citizenship itself in an era such as this all require the maximum development of every young American's capacity. The human mind is our fundamental resource."

President John F. Kennedy

Desegregation focuses attention on the gap between the scholastic achievement of the average white and the average Negro student. Here in New Orleans both educators and lay citizens have expressed the fear that the educational standards of our schools may suffer in the process.

Whether this educational gap is the result of segregation in the schools, economic or cultural deprivation is immaterial. It exists.

Believing that our most urgent issue now is how to improve public schools in the face of the educational problems inherent in the transition from a segregated to a nondiscriminatory school system, I have outlined the following program:

A. Elementary School Program

1. To widen the horizons of those pre-school children who might seek transfers, so that their environmental experiences will be somewhat comparable to those of children already in the school.

   This would include story hours, work with simple wooden puzzles and work with finger paints and crayons. I would like the children to become familiar with Cinderella, Babar, Snow White etc. I would like the children to feel comfortable in the presence of white adults, and to meet other white children before they enter school.

2. To help coordinate and extend knowledges, skills, attitudes and appreciations previously acquired by the child.

   Here I would like to expand any talent the child was beginning to show. This part of the program would continue through all the grades.

3. To provide supervised study centers so that the child will have the opportunity to maintain his achievement level in the new school.

   For many children it is a problem just finding a quiet place in the home to study. For others figuring out what the teacher meant in the assignment is harder than doing all the homework. Others need just a little extra drill. All these problems could be worked out through the use of supervised study centers.

4. To provide materials and techniques with which teachers can help the child to meet satisfactorily the challenges of transfer.

   It may be that a very few children in a class could be helped by the use of extra charts, puzzles, or special books. I would like to help both the teacher and the child by providing this special equipment through this program.

5. To provide a counseling service for teachers who might have problems handling a desegregated class.

   For those teachers who are looking for help in handling problems either of attitude or behavior in the class, or on the playground, I would like to offer the services of psychologists, and human relation advisors through the volunteer corp of this program.

6. To set up parent meetings so that parents of transferred children will understand the policies, practices, and procedures of the new school.

   Parent meetings would help smooth the paths of communication between the school and the parent and between the white and the Negro people. These parent meetings could remove doubts and fears which might build up without knowledge and discussion.

7. To provide motivation for raising their goals and asperations through field trips, and special projects.

   These field trips would help broaden the vision of the children. The trips could also become part of the parent discussion program so that parents would understand the variety of goals available to their children.

B. Secondary School Program

The secondary school program would include most of the aims of the elementary program but in addition would:

1. Provide speakers to discuss business and professional careers.

2. Arrange field trips of a kind that would enable students to see careers in action.

3. Make arrangements for discussion, and cultural programs between the high school Negro and white students.

4. Provide counseling for secondary students to help them choose a career that will make the best use of the students ability.

C. College Level Program

The college seniors will be given a specific training program in Community Leadership. The leadership training program will be especially valuable to those seniors who will be leaving New Orleans to work in other areas of the South. Such a leadership program would:

1. Provide training in total community organization.

2. Provide training in how to recruit and work with volunteers.

3. Provide a course in human relations for college seniors.

4. Provide actual experience for seniors in the field of community organization and human relations.

ORGANIZATION

For the first year the program will be organized with an executive director and one secretary. As the program grows it will need additional help.

The Director will organize a committee composed of Negro and white leaders in the community. This committee will meet monthly to discuss and work out ways and means of implementing the program.

The Director will co-ordinate all the activities of the program.

A. Work with volunteers:

1. Recruit volunteers to act as tutors, counselors, testing directors, and guides for trips.

2. Organize for the volunteers a training program in human relations.

3. Place volunteers as needed in the program.

B. Work with students:

1. Set up meeting places for students who want tutoring. These sessions will be supervised by volunteers.

2. Set up meetings with parents for discussions of children-school-community problems. Provide professional help when needed - i.e. psychologists, counselors, etc.

3. Arrange tours and field trips for children.

4. Provide counselors for both students and parents to help in the choice of a career.

C. Work with college seniors:

1. Use college seniors from Loyola and Dillard Universities in the above program for elementary and secondary school students. These seniors will work with the children under the supervision of a trained adult volunteer.

2. Provide teachers for the courses in human relations and community organization.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY
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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 9, 1955

MAY 10 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reference to our conversation of this past Thursday concerning the literature distributed to the members of the Louisiana Legislature by Senator Rainach of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, I contacted Mrs. Stern that Thursday afternoon. She told me that Mrs. T.M. Logan Bruns, a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, had all the information concerning the pamphlet Dr. Alexander had spoken to you about.

I was unable to contact Mrs. Bruns Thursday night but was successful in contacting her Friday morning at her office. In our brief conversation Friday morning Mrs. Bruns did not indicate very much interest in this pamphlet and she instructed me to call her at her home Friday night. When I finally contacted her Friday night at her home, Mrs. Bruns indicated that she wanted to know more about this N. N. C. George who was the writer of this pamphlet. She said that she had passed the pamphlet to Mrs. Stern who in turn passed it on to Dr. Alexander. She gave me a very vague idea about the contents of this pamphlet and said that it was distributed to her through Senator Rainach.

During our conversation I suggested the sending of positive statements regarding race and race relations through pamphlets which have already been published on this topic. She did not seem to indicate the need for a direct refutation of this specific pamphlet by George. Since she is with the other members of the Legislature today, she will try to get a copy of this pamphlet for me.

However, prior to my conversation with Mrs. Bruns, I telephoned another member of the Legislature, Bernard T. Engert, a very fine person and one who is sympathetic and out-spoken on and about the work that we are furthering. Engert indicated that he had disposed of that specific pamphlet but further indicated that he had received many other pamphlets of this nature, the most outstanding one being from Inglewood, California. He also said that he would try to get a copy of that pamphlet from another member of the Legislature and would forward any such literature of this type to our office for our files.

Immediately following my conversation with Mrs. Bruns, I tried to contact you at your home Friday night but was informed that you were at church services. The long distance operator here in New Orleans tried to get you for me all Saturday morning at your home but no one responded to the telephone ring. Therefore, I am writing to you today because I know that you will be out of town until Tuesday.

This morning I conferred with Father Twomey who said that he wished I would convey his opinion about the way we should treat this problem. Father Twomey said that it would be very difficult to answer each and every one of these pamphlets which are infiltrated into our state and that if we did so, we would get into controversy. He also stated that these supporters of this type of pamphlet would finally end up by calling us all the names in the book. He agreed with my suggestion that we could send to the members of the Legislature pamphlets which answer the common problems about race and race relations, such as publications put out by the SRC, the churches, Lillian Smith's Pocket edition of Now Is The Time.

Until I obtain a copy of this pamphlet by the States Rights Association, I do not see the need for trying to answer the publicity put out by Senator Rainach. I think it would be of a more positive approach if we would send to the members of the Legislature some of the publications mentioned above.

I would deeply appreciate any of your suggestions in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

FILE COPY

September 21, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We have combined forces to prepare a definitive reply to your letter of September 20th to Harold Fleming.

According to the Secretary-Treasurer's books, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations had raised independently of any sum that it or the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations had on hand in March, 1954, $1,979.75. This includes the contributions made to you (other than those which were in the on-hand monies of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations prior to April 1, 1954), subscriptions to New South, dues paid to the Louisiana Council, sale of literature, etc.

As to the quota of what you should raise. Looking back on the history of the relationship, it seems to me that we expected the Louisiana Committee to proceed during the Summer months of 1954 with the money that they already had on hand in the treasury of the New Orleans Committee. At one time we heard that this was $1000; later it seems that it was only $800 which was available. You got started and you spent that money. We are willing to pick up the normal arrangement of subsidy to the Louisiana Council, effective not October 1, 1954 but effective September 1, 1954. That means, in effect, that what you spent out of your $800 or $1,000 prior to September 1, 1954 is not our particular concern.

It also means that the quota you should raise in the Southern Regional Council fiscal year, 1954-55, (ending September 30, 1955), is not $1800, but thirteen-twelfths of $1800, or $1,950. That you have already raised, or more so, so you are safe.

There remains the question of how SRC is to be compensated for the actual salary payments made to you during June, July, and August, 1954. These amounted to $1,275 with social security. Miss Stoney's letter of April 28, 1955, said that the four months of salary payments for you technically chargeable to the money the New Orleans Committee had on hand had for the sake of convenience been made from this office, and a corresponding sum would be deducted from the amount which would ordinarily be paid to the Louisiana Council for operating expense.

Your memorandum to us received in this office July 8, 1954, and headed "Financial Report of June, 1954," accounts for past or planned expenditures of the New Orleans Committee's $1000 in various "local operating expense" ways, including the equipping of your office with furniture and typewriter, etc. Thus, in effect, you drew from us a thousand less than you would have drawn. The difference between that sum and what was actually paid you as salary for the three months is $275, which we might regard as covered by the Louisiana Council's carrying its own clerical expense during September 1 - October 15, 1954. So we will call it even-steven.

By our reckoning, the Louisiana Council is not entitled to draw additional operating money from us, but the matter is open to a careful scrutiny of your and our records, which for the moment we aren't equipped to get done. Off-hand it looks as though we don't owe you more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: RA
FBR

File

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, NEW ORLEANS

TREASURER
DR. CLARENCE J. FORCIA, ALEXANDRIA

SECRETARY
DR. S. V. TOTTY, BATON ROUGE

MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 26, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Managing Editor-New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you very much for your kind words about RESEARCH IN ACTION.

As I asked Dr. Mitchell, I would appreciate very much if you would have any suggestions as to make up, presentation of articles or any other ideas which you may have that would help me to improve the format and/or contents of our publication.

Good luck and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

La. CHR -

Chairman, 1955: Rev. Albert D'Orlando
1st Unit. Ch.
N. O. See attachment

President, 1956 - See letterhead -
Mrs. Rowland - a practicing atty -

~~Negro colleges~~

~~Makin~~

Research in Action regular publication

February 12, 1957

Reverend Eugene P. McManus, S. S. J.
1911 Law Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Father:

Our congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of the New Orleans chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, and our thanks for accepting this responsibility.

Fred Routh has made a full report of his visit to New Orleans, February 7th and 8th. His report included the following:

(A) The Louisiana Council's Executive Committee has not had a quorum at a meeting since October, 1955.

(B) The treasury of the Louisiana Council is seriously depleted.

(C) Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland has resigned her post effective February 8th.

(D) You have agreed to become Chairman of a new to-be-created State Administrative Committee for the Louisiana Council which will supplant the State Board of Directors.

On the basis of Mr. Routh's report, the senior professional staff members of the Southern Regional Council have reluctantly decided, in accordance with the responsibility granted them by SRC's Executive Committee, to place the Louisiana Council on Human Relations on Provisional Status. Such status will continue at least until May 1, 1957. If the Louisiana Council is to continue to receive financial assistance from the Southern Regional Council, the following conditions must be met during the period of provisional status:

(1) The creation of a functioning State Administrative Committee which will assume the responsibility of acting as the lay policy-making body of the Louisiana Council, giving guidance and direction to the professional staff and raising funds for the organization.

(2) The planning and holding of a workshop session of this State Administrative Committee with SRC's Consultant Service Program under the direction of Mr. John Hope II.

(3) Evidence of promising developments in program with special focus on the New Orleans area.

(4) The raising of not less than $1,500.00

(5) That this procedure be approved by the members of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council by mail ballot not later than March 1st, and that this office be notified of the results of the balloting immediately thereafter.

Dr. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh will make a trip to Louisiana toward the latter part of April to assess the progress of the Louisiana Council toward the goals outlined above.

We are anxious for the Louisiana Council's continued growth and development. In this endeavor we offer you our whole-hearted support and assistance. But the effectiveness, indeed the life, of any state organization is dependent upon the commitment of local people; commitment of their time, their thoughtful planning, and their resources.

You have our earnest good wishes in this attempt to make an effective, on-going organization of the Louisiana Council.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
cc:
Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland
Mr. Numa Rousseve
Mr. Albert W. Dent
Miss Florence Syts
Mr. John McCann
Milton C. Vigo

bc: Dr. Rufus Clement
Mr. Marion Wright
FBR
CHP
JH

August 28, 1957

Father Alexander O. Sigur
Post Office Box 532
S. L. I. Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Father Sigur:

The staff thought it wise and proper to write you about the decisions reached at the last meeting of our Executive Committee pertaining to our affiliate, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

For good cause the Louisiana Council had been placed on provisional status by the Executive Committee. (See letter to Father Eugene McManus, SSJ from Harold Fleming, February 12, 1957.)

The Louisiana Council did raise the required funds but failed to pull together a board which would assume the responsibilities of managing the affairs of the Council.

On June 13th, the Central Office notified the state organizations that a request for grants-in-aid from SRC after the current grant period should be submitted by July 15th. All state organizations except the Louisiana Council submitted such requests. Dr. C. H. Parrish and I went to New Orleans the last of July to talk with Louisiana Board Members, SRC Board Members, and key community people about what should be done. The majority felt that it would be best to let the Louisiana Council quietly expire at the end of the current grant period (30 September 1957).

After the organization had lain dormant for some time they felt that the old New Orleans Committee on Race Relations could reactivate itself and we could give support to it. This group pre-dates the Louisiana Council by many

years but merged with the latter when it was formed in 1954. In many ways its key members formed the backbone of the Louisiana Council. However, they felt that the effectiveness of the Louisiana Council was being dissipated by much futile state organizational work, while program development suffered.

SRC's central staff feels that New Orleans is one of the most strategic communities in the South and that we must maintain close contact with key leadership there. New Orleans is under Federal Court order to desegregate its schools; what happens there will influence parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; the Parochial Schools and the Catholic Church are both important factors on the side of progress; and the community's current importance as a trade center for all Latin America makes it one of the gates to progress in Southern compliance with the Supreme Court decisions.

About the first of the coming year we hope that a group of key people in the New Orleans area will come together, re-form the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, and then apply to SRC for modest financial assistance for a program focused on the Crescent City.

When next I get to Louisiana I hope to stop by and talk with you about the developments there and elsewhere across our region and about the role of the Southern Regional Council.

Respectfully,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1.	Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland ~~Dr. Albert D'Orlando~~ President	Office: Res:	203 Woolsey Bldg - Lake Charles, La. ~~1806 Jefferson Ave.~~ ~~7700 Nelson St.~~
2.	Numa J. Rousseve Vice-President	Office: Res:	Xavier University 4636 Willow St.
3.	Mrs. Constant C. Dejoie, Jr. Treasurer	Office: Res:	La. Weekly, 601 Dryades St. 3400 Annette St.
4.	Dr. David Fichman Secretary Membership Committee	Res:	1621 Pine St.
5.	Milton C. Vigo Executive Director	Office: Res:	Rm 303 Brd. Trade Annex 2814 St. Charles Ave.
6.	Dr. ~~E. W. Leipziger~~ MOVED TO [illegible] 1-3-63 Financial Committee	Office: Res:	4238 St. Charles Ave. TW 1-1276 1201 St. Charles Ave. JA 5-4642
7.	Mrs. Milton P. Adler Publicity Committee	Office: Res:	722 Canal Street 61 Versailles Blvd.
8.	Bernard Iscoe Constitutional Committee	Office: Res:	201 Camp Street 1708 Broadway Ave.
9.	Mrs. Joseph Cohen Program Committee	Res:	241 Audubon Blvd.
10.	Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J.	Office: Res:	Loyola University Loyola University
11.	Mrs. Edith D. Lashman	Res:	1205 St. Charles Ave.
12.	Miss Mary Raymond	Office: Res:	211 Camp Street JA 5-7131 1130 Eighth St. TW 5-6024
13.	Miss Sadie B. Barrow	Office: Res.	YWCA 130 S. Claiborne Ave. 1328 LaSalle St.
14.	Mrs. T. Jeff Feibleman	Office: Res:	Richards Pl Arc 7301 Hampson St.
15.	Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.	Res:	1701 Arabella St.
16.	Mrs. L. T. Burbridge	Res:	2506 Louisiana Ave.
17.	Mrs. Lucius M. Lamar	Res:	1203 Marengo St.

NEW ORLEANS

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Boulevard

Mother M. Agatha, President
Xavier University
Palmetto and Pine Streets

Miss Mary B. Allen (Fellow)
Newcomb College

Mrs. Leah Pierce Argieard
7820 Olive Street

Miss Sue Bailey
3623 Delachaise Street

Miss Felicia R. Baker
2506 Louisiana Avenue

Miss Dorothy Barnett
3909 Panama Street, Apt. D

Miss Sadie Barrow
YWCA
130 South Claiborne Street

Mrs. Thelma D. Barton
1932 Jackson Avenue

Mrs. Myrtle Beevers
3107 Gravier Street

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Bell
3120 Thalia

Mrs. Jean Benson
69 North Rio Vista Avenue

Rabbi Leo Bergman
4238 Saint Charles Avenue

Miss Antonia M. Bossier
1661 North Roman

Mrs. L.T. Burbridge
2506 Louisiana Avenue

Rev. Francis Burkley
4423 LaSalle

Mrs. Julian Cahn
3 Versailles Boulevard

Miss Isabel Carter
1824 Bienville

Mr. A.J. Chapital
P.O. Box 301

Mr. George Chaplin
NEW ORLEANS ITEM

Miss Millie McClelland Charles

Mrs. Rosalie Cohen
241 Audobon Boulevard

Mr. and Mrs. Moise S. Cohn
40 Versailles Boulevard

Rev. R.W. Coleman
4933 Coliseum Street

Miss Rita Comarda
6014 Camp Street

Miss Enda M. Cordier
1117 North Prieur

Mrs. Alidia Cory
YWCA - 929 Gravier Street

Mrs. Charles Crawford
1315 First Street

Miss May Deo Crawford
69 N. Rio Vista Avenue

Dr. and Mrs. P.P.. Creuzot
1523 Gen Ogden Street

Mrs. Lester Culver
1316 Harmony Street

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daum, Jr.
3612 Saint Charles Street

Mr. and Mrs. C.C. DeJoie, Jr.
610 Dryades Street

Mr. Theodore Dennery
5526 South Claiborne

Dr. A.W. Dent, President
Dillard University

Mr. and Mrs. Haskett Derby
7816 Cohn Street

Mr. Walter C. Derrick
2127 Prytania Street

Rev. Fred Digby
Associated Catholic Charities
211 Camp Street

Mr. and Mrs. George Dreyfous
7836 Saint Charles Avenue

Miss Ruth Dreyfous
17 Audobon Place

Mr. Joseph Epstein
Lee Circle Building

Miss Nancy Evans
1600 Constance Street

Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
Temple Sinai, Saint Charles at Calhoun

Mr. and Mrs. T.Jeff Feibleman
7301 Hampson Street

Miss Hattie Feger
3554 Virgil Boulevard

Dr. and Mrs. David Fichmna
1626 Pine Street

Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J. (Fellow)
Department of Sociology
Loyola University of the South
(Chair., Dept. of Sociology)

Rivers Fredericks, M.D.
Louisiana Life Insurance Company

Mrs. Joseph Friend
1807 Palmer Avenue

Mrs. Louis J. Gamas
826½ France Street

Mr. James Gayle
310 Loyola Avenue

Miss Grace Duval Gillean
5301 Darneel Street, Apt. B

Mrs. Charles F. Goldthwait
6101 Bouisville Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. JeromeGreene
320 North Rocheblave

Miss Gladys Hall
Tulane University

Miss D.L. Hawkins
3719 Saint Ferdinand

Dr. and Mrs. C.C. Haydal
Standard Life Insurance Company
North Claiborne Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Heller
333 Audobon Boulevard

Mr. Leon Heymann
Kraus Company

Mr. and Mrs. Connie Hill
2607 Soniat Street

Miss Veneta Hill
130 South Claiborne

Mrs. Veronica Hill
2607 Soniat Street

Miss Marie C. Holden
839 Dumaine Street

Miss Felicie Hunter
1311 Freret

Mrs. Irwin Isaacson
2413 Pine

Mr. Bernard Iscoe
5342 Saint Charles Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. A.C. Johnson
3446 Magnolia

Mr. Archie L. Jones, Jr.
4118 Gentilly Road

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
2110 American Bank Building

Mr. E.S. Kalin
1831 Jefferson Avenue

Dr. and Mrs. Murrell Kaplan
4141 Vendome

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Karlin
204 Medical Arts Building

Mrs. Harry Kelleher
2007 Palmer Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keller
1701 Arabella

Mrs. Raymond Kier
18 Richmond Place

Mrs. Charles Kohlmeyer
1222 Jena Street

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kohlmeyer
11 Pelham Drive

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kullman
77 Versailles Boulevard

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Lamar
1203 Marengo Street

Mrs. Edith D. Lashman
The Orleanian
1201 Saint Charles Avenue

Mrs. Jules Lazard
5620 Hurst Street

Mrs. Dagmar Renshaw LeBreton
520 Lowerline Street

Dr. and Mrs, Harold Lee
801 Broadway
(Dept. of Philosophy, Newcomb College)

Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger
The Orlean Apt. 318

Mr. and Mrs. Monte M. Lemann
1424 Whitney Building

Rev. and Mrs. Norman A. Maunz
11 Beverly Gardens

Mrs. Ralph P. Levey

Mrs. Helen Mervis
7809 Sycamore

Mrs. Lucille Loeb
2500 Gentilly Boulevard

Mr. and Mrs. L.E. Meyh
2533 Peniston Street

Mrs. George Longe
1625 Milton Street

Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Mitchell
2903 Milan Street

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Lowenthal
2513 General Taylor Street

Miss Marie Murphy
919 North Claiborne

Mr. I.L. Lyons, Sr.
Box 64
Ahita Springs

Mr, Harry Nowalsky
318 Corondelet
Room 309

Mrs. Simon Marine
1632 New Orleans Street

Mrs. Jack Ormond
2415 Coliseum

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Marx
2243 State Street

Miss Mabel Palmer
1403 Pine Street

Miss Margaret Una Poche
2203 D'Abadie Street

Miss Elizabeth Lene Porter
211 Camp Street

Miss Mary Raymond
1130 Eighth Street

Mrs.Ella W. Ford Redmond
3217 Toledano Street

Miss Sarah Towles Reed
4120 Perrier Street

Mr. H.W. Reily
640 Magazine Street

Miss Janet Raley
3519 Octavia Street

Mrs. Kathryn Rittenburg
68 Versailles Boulevard

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Robertson
1812 North Tonti Street

Mr, Charles B. Rousseve
1327 Columbus Street

Mr. N.J. Rousseve
4636 Willow Street

Mr. and Mrs. Rene Rousseve
1321 Columbus Street

Most Rev. J.F. Rummel
Archbishop of New Orleans
2809 South Carrolton Avenue

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Ryan
8440 Panola Street

Mrs. A.L. Schlesinger, Jr.
5510 Saint Charles Avenue

Mr. George E. Schneider
P.O. Box 340, N O P S I

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Schwarz
622 Pine Street

Mr. and Mrs. V.C. Thornton
3718 D'Hemecourt

Rabbi Nathaniel Share
1139 Napoleon Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. A.P. Tureaud
1821 Orleans Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shushan
150 Baronne Street

The Rev. L.J. Twomey, S.J., Director
Institute of Industrial Relations
Loyola University

Miss Lucille Soniat
2432 Jefferson Avenue

Miss Nora Wallbillish
2410 Milan Street

Mrs. Augustine M. St. Cyr
3217 Lowerline Street

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Weil
2425 Louisiana Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern
2110 American Bank Building

Mr. Herbert S. Weil
605 Hibernia Bank Building

Miss Florence Sytz
Tulane School of Social Work

Miss Fannie C. Williams
1633 Saint Bernard Avenue

Mrs. E. Charles Thornhill
2216 Second Street

Miss Elizabeth Wisner
Tulane School of Social Work

Mr. and Mrs. V.C. Thornton
3718 D'Hemecourt

Mr. Ernest J. Wright
2437 2nd Street

Judge and Mrs. Louis Yarrut
1607 National Bank of Commerce

Mrs. Ethel Young
716 South Salcedo

Mr. Samuel Zemurray
United Fruit Building

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Zurik
3706 Prytania Street

LOUISIANA

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P. O. Box 9390
Southern University Brancj P. O.
Baton Rouge

Dr. Felton G. Clark, President
Southern University
Baton Rouge 5

Mr. Nicholas Harrison, Sr.
1642 Custis Street
Baton Rouge

Mrs. Dallas Lent
Louisiana Education Association
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Dean Aquinaldo Lenoir
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Mr. Vernon J. Parenton
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Mr. Horation C. Thompson
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Mr. George B. Tindall
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Dr. Samuella V. Totty
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Mr. Edwin L. Brock
Church Point

Mr. Ben Geyen
701 Cherry Street
Lake Charles

Mr. R. C. Reynaud
Box 694
Lake Charles

Mr. Jesse White
1711 Belden Street
Lake Charles

Mr. Thomas P. Fitzgerald
4121 Maryland Street
Shreveport

Father Joseph B. Gremillion
216 Pattom Avenue
Saint Joseph's Church
Shreveport

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
Saint Charles Church
RFD 236
Thibodeaux, L

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Paul Hostetler
1318 Audubon St.
New Orleans, La.

William T. West

Swigart & Evans, Inc. • 327 Exchange Place • New Orleans 16, La.

Committee on Public Education

November 24, 1954

Mr. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30th.

In lieu of the arrangement described in that letter, and in furtherance of the responsibility that the Council and its affiliated state groups evidence care on the point of loyalty of employed personnel, the Executive Committee of the Council in meeting November 23, 1954, requested that each state chairman sign and submit to the Council's office in Atlanta the following statement.

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature_____

This will constitute full compliance with the Executive Committee's policy.

I enclose a suitable blank for use in this connection. Similar language should be submitted for each new person entering the whole or partially paid service of your organization, during such time as the organization is substantially assisted from the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 15, 1954

Mr. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Felton G. Clark
Baton Rouge

Albert W. Dent
New Orleans

R. W. E. Jones
Grambling

George Longe
New Orleans

bc; GTH
FBR
CHP

January 17, 1955

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
The First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

On the matter of form-fillings, I am the transmitter of what is expected of me by the Executive Committee, though I am in agreement with their action.

So when the whole matter is in a bundle I will report to them how you feel, and if they wish to put further questions I suppose they will!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

bc: KS
MAW

C
O
P
Y

original incoming to KS

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH 1806 Jefferson Avenue New Orleans 15, La.

January 4, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is only because our Christmas activity has been unusually heavy that I have failed to write sooner about the form you sent to me under date of November 24, 1954. I had hoped, even before receiving your letter, that we might at some future date have an opportunity to sit down together to talk about affairs in this area of the country. Perhaps, now that our local group is well underway, we may find an occasion to meet.

Meanwhile, I am returning to you -- unsigned -- the form mentioned above. To begin with it should be made clear that this action is taken entirely on my own initiative and without consultation with our executive board. Inasmuch as this is a personal matter with me, and also insofar as the request was made to me, it would seem that I am entirely within my authority in returning this to you under the present conditions.

Because we live at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain individual integrity it seems to me that liberals should be the first to insist on this virtue and should be the last (rather than the first) to succumb to the elements of the times. To sign this form would place me in the position of denying all that I believe to be the role of the liberal in a time of peril.

Furthermore, inasmuch as I detest "investigating committees" it would be a contradiction of my position for me to become a one man "investigating committee" to determine the loyalty of our employees. Also, this would be an action implying their dis-loyalty, which I do not believe to be true.

There is one other aspect of this matter: at the rate the Attorney-General is adding new organizations to his list, there is no way of telling what apparently respectable organizations will be henceforth subversive. This would place me in the position of having approved membership in what may, some ten years hence, be recognized as an Un-American organization. Clearly, then, it must be seen that to indulge in such a pass-time is beyond all reason, both at present and in the future.

I trust that this will be accepted in the spirit in which it is written.

Sincerely,

/s/ Albert D'Orlando

March 8, 1955

Mr. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
First Unitarian Church
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

You will recall your letter of January 4th on the matter of certifications.

The Executive Committee of SRC, at its meeting February 17, 1955, directed that in cases in which State Chairmen, on grounds of conscience, declined to certify as to the loyalty of their staff personnel, the Executive Director be empowered to sign an appropriate statement as to loyalty.

This seems to me a workable solution to the matter as presented in the case of Louisiana, and in accordance with that decision, I am making the statement as to Mr. Vigo and Mrs. Cates.

We were all concerned to meet as well as might be your scruples so clearly put, but we had also the obligation arising from the action of the Board on November 11, 1954, as subsequently modified, to respect.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/cab
cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo

April 6, 1955

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

You will recall that in Memorandum #1 from this office it was stipulated that state organizations organized by 1 October, 1954 and receiving aid from SRC are required to raise at least $1800 before the end of the fiscal year, 30 September, 1955, in order to get a renewal of aid for the next fiscal year.

Such is the case with your state organization. Please write me a confirming reply stating that this arrangement is understood by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. And note that you will be asked to show, just prior to 30 September, 1955, that your organization has raised the stipulated sum.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR

April 18, 1955

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

By our records, no ex-officio member has as yet been elected from the Louisiana Council on Human Relations to SRC's Board. (Though of course you, as chairman, are already ex-officio a member of SRC's Board.)

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the SRC is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group, and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo

FILE COPY

June 15, 1955

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Reverend D'Orlando:

That which we had hoped for from the beginning is now possible -- an integrated, full-time staff in each of the twelve Southern states. As a consequence of the reallocation of certain funds (an additional $2,500 per state) we are now in position to assure you of assistance from SRC in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955, which would enable your state organization to cover the entire salary at $5,000 of an Associate Director for those twelve months.

In addition there is sufficient money to cover the salary of a full-time Associate Director by your state organization for the remaining months of the current fiscal year; thus you can assure prospective candidates of at least fifteen months employment.

It would be our requirement that the starting salary paid to the Associate Director be the same as was the starting salary of your Executive Director.

Your Executive Committee or Personnel Committee should seek qualified candidates for the position as quickly as possible. We do not mean to imply that speed is more important than quality. Before final commitments are made for employing an Associate Director the Central Office must give its approval according to our agreement with the state organizations.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
State Organizations

FBR/cab

cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo
FBR
CHP

See file"

27 September 1955

Reverend Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Reverend D'Orlando:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

October 4, 1955

Mr. Albert D'Orlando
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. D'Orlando:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Of the $13,000, $5,000 is payable for the basic salary of an executive director; $5,000 for the basic salary of an associate director; and $2,500 for secretarial help. Which is to say that $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, approximately half must cover social security, bonding, and required insurance. Thus we can supply to you toward local operating expenses in this fiscal year only $250.

That is a considerable leap at one time we know toward self-sufficiency, but it is all we can do. And the obvious answer is a strong and effective finance committee for each state.

In order for SRC to meet its commitment to the Fund for the Republic, it will be necessary for your organization to raise, from sources other than SRC, in this fiscal year, a minimum of $3,500. As heretofore, unless this amount is independently raised, it will not be possible for SRC to aid your organization in the third grant period.

It was said above that we have available for your organization a total of $5,000 toward the basic salary of an associate director. We are willing to consider state by state the use of some part-time consultants for fulfilling this function if that should seem desirable.

Arrangements for salary checks, monthly reports, and other details will continue in this fiscal year as in last.

Let me know if you have questions as to these figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR
GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR
RA

November 8, 1955

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Rev. D'Orlando:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement thereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

December 6, 1955

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Rev. D'Orlando:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

August 25, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

In reply to your letter of August 24, 1955, our records indicate that you have raised $1,525.00 in addition to the $1,000.00 balance left by the New Orleans Committee as of June 1, 1954.

My understanding from letters in the files of the LCHR, states that you must raise the equivalent of your salary for June, July, August and September, 1954, in addition to the $1,800 which was required to match the allocation from the grant. According to the records, that amount is $1,691.67 (social security included).

Total required . . .	$3,491.67
Total raised	2,525.00
Balance by 9/30/55	$ 966.67

I hope this corresponds with your records and is sufficient for your meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

rhac: Dr. Mitchell

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS
1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans 15, La.

July 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Rilling,

I am sending this material to you at Mrs. Cahn's request. As soon as I can put my hands on a copy of our excellent Breed-Wright manuscript which has been summarized & is being printed I will send it on to you.

At present SOS

1) has finally placed an order for stationery
2) is having printed a 2 page "flyer" similar to HOPE's
3) is having printed the local ministers' & rabbis' statement (5000 copies) almost identical to Atlanta's
4) is having printed the Breed-Wright pamphlet for mailing to 25,000 throughout state, not only N.O.
5) planning a public meeting for Aug. 15 or 16
6) organizing high school students
7) has raised about $3000 the past week.

Thank you again for the material you have sent.

Sincerely,
Anne M. Alujoo (Mrs. Ralf)

231 North Evergreen Street
Arlington 3, Virginia

August 10, 1960

Mrs. N. H. Sand
Program Chairman of S.O.S.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Sand:

I am trying to get this to you via Benjamin Muse and the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

Your August 3 telegram was sent to me at Mr. Muse's address at Manassas, Virginia. His office mailed it to me in time for me to receive it yesterday when I returned home from a short vacation. I will be interested in learning of the reasons for the postponement of your meeting. I hope this does not indicate a worsening of your situation in Louisiana.

Almost all of my time is now taken up with work with the Lutheran Laymen's Movement, the organization with which I have been connected for the past five months. It is unlikely that I could arrange to talk with your group unless I had notice in advance by about four weeks. You can get in touch with me through the address above, although I will be traveling about the country for the greater part of the time during the coming months.

I do not have your address, so I am sending this to Mr. Muse and asking that he forward this to you.

Sincerely,

William M. Lightsey

William M. Lightsey

LLM
AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

JOHN VAN IDERSTINE
Administrative Director

FUND RAISING SERVICE
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Paul R. Anderson
message
SH

231 North Evergreen St.,
Arlington 3, Virginia

August 12, 1960

Col. Benjamin Muse
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Col. Muse:

Would you please forward the enclosed letter to Mrs. Sand of the S. O. S. organization in Louisiana? I do not have her address.

Several weeks ago she called me at home and asked if I could talk with their group at a meeting in New Orleans on August 16. Since I had to be in Mobile, Alabama, on August 15 and in Florida on August 17, I was able to tell her that I could confirm an appointment with them.

When I returned from my brief vacation yesterday, I found a telegram from Mrs. Sand advising that the August 16 meeting had been cancelled. This telegram had been sent to me at you Manassas address. Your secretary, Philippa Millard, mailed the telegram to me at my home here in Arlington.

I am sending you a copy of my letter to Mrs. Sand in the event you want it for your file.

I am enjoying my work with the Lutheran Laymen's Movement - except for the almost constant work away from home. My best regards for you and your work.

Sincerely

Bill Lightsey
William M. Lightsey

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

Tell Betty Harris to send a file of HOPE materials to Mrs. N. H. Sand, ~~Committee~~ SOS ~~for Public Education~~, 1447 Granada Dr., New Orleans

8/17/60

did.

pend.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING

Published by:

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

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August 1960

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING

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I. Introduction

"The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation." Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F. Supp. 776 (E.D. S.C. 1955).

"It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have - if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed", 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

The present Louisiana Constitution does not require that the state furnish public education to all its children of educable age. Art. 12, Sec. 1 was amended to state that public education may be provided and that tuition grants may be given. There is, then, no state constitutional issue involved in partial school closing in Louisiana.

The state may avoid integration by closing its schools and completely abandoning public education. The two broad issues are whether it may stop short of closing all its schools, and whether it may assist private education. May the state close a few schools throughout the state, or all of the schools in one parish only? May it allow the local school board to close all the schools in a parish under the operation of the "local option" plan? If all the schools are permanently closed, will the private schools be affected by the Fourteenth Amendment? There is an overlap of constitutional issues in these questions; nevertheless, the issues seem clearer when discussed in connection with specific school closing plans thus far put forth.

I. Partial School Closing by the State Government

The "equal protection of the laws" does not prevent a state from producing inequality in its classifications. It merely requires that such classification have some rational basis. The test is "reasonableness". Long before Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court had invalidated legislative classifications on the basis of race or color. Strauder v. West Virginia, 100 U.S. 303 (1880). It had also invalidated racial discrimination by judicial or administrative action performed under laws which were not discriminatory on their face. Ex parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339 (1879); Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886). Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) found that separation of the races was not an unreasonable regulation, where there was no inequality involved. The new law of Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), was that, even though the privilege of education had been granted to all, the separation was inherently unequal.

The "equal protection" clause is, however, much broader than a prohibition of racial discrimination. It encompasses any sort of unreasonable or arbitrary classification, or any unreasonable discrimination in the administration of the laws. In this respect, it is akin to the "due process" clause. Any closing of fewer than all the state public schools

involves the broader meaning of the clause, as well as the narrower racial discrimination application of the clause. If the school closing is an evasion of the Brown case or of a court order based on that case, then racial discrimination is at issue. If the closing results in an arbitrary denial of public education to some, then discrimination against taxpayers is at issue. The Arkansas closing case decided the first issue; partial closing by the state government is an evasion, not avoidance, and is unjustified by the use of the police power. The Virginia case decided the second issue; there was an arbitrary discrimination against the taxpayer-parents of the children whose schools were closed.

A. The Arkansas case - Aaron v. McKinley, 173 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Ark. 1959), Aff'd. 361 U.S. 197 (1959).

At Little Rock, after one year of desegregation under trying circumstances, the school board asked the federal court for permission to delay putting into effect the desegregation plan for two and a half years. When this stay order was denied by the courts, the Governor issued a proclamation closing the high schools of that city. The legislation authorising him to do so had been passed a month before in anticipation of that denial of stay. Two Acts of that legislation were before the federal court, after their constitutionality had been upheld in the state courts. Act 4 gave the Governor the authority to close any or all schools in a district whenever he determined that peace and safety of the lives or limbs of students or teachers required it, whenever any troops were maintained at the school to enforce an integration order, or whenever he determined that it was impossible to maintain an efficient school system because of integration. (The latter ground was necessary because the state constitution required the maintenance of efficient free schools.)

Act 5 provided that funds to closed schools were cut off, but could be paid to other public schools or private non-sectarian schools which received the pupils from closed schools. The Arkansas Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, found no violation of the state or federal constitutions. As to the federal constitution it was held that such action was a temporary emergency. The federal court found otherwise. It quoted one of the state dissenting judges to the effect that there was no temporary emergency, but rather "a condition that has already existed since 1954 and will continue to exist until either the United States Constitution is amended or the United States Supreme Court overrules Brown v. Board of Education." The federal court also quoted one of the majority Justices who had indicated that the action was valid as an emergency measure, and that Act 4 need not be viewed as giving the Governor the power to close all schools permanently, as such action would be in violation of the Brown decree and also in violation of the state constitution. The opinion then relied on Cooper v. Aaron 358 U.S. 1 (1958) to show that there had been no valid exercise of police power.

The Cooper case was that Supreme Court case which decided that the circumstances which arose at Little Rock did not justify a delay in desegregation there. The instant case said: "As we read the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Cooper v. Aaron ... it, in effect, holds that no lawless violence or threat, fear or anticipation of such violence, resulting from hostility to the integration of its schools, can justify any State,

under the guise of the exercise of its policy power, in depriving citizens, either temporarily or permanently, of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States." The Court then quoted Cooper directly to the effect that action of the Governor is state action under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that "the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously'." The court then pointed out that if the findings made by the District Court judge in granting the 2-1/2 year stay were insufficient to sustain that order on appeal (the stay order had been reversed), then "we can see no basis whatever for a ruling by us that Act No. 4 constitutes a valid and reasonable exercise of the police power of Arkansas to meet an emergency."

The Court held:

"With all due respect to the considered views of those Justices of the Supreme Court of Arkansas who concluded that Act. No. 4 represented a valid exercise of the police power of the State and therefore did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, we are firmly of the opinion that Act No. 4 cannot be sustained upon that ground, and is clearly unconstitutional under the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, and conferred no authority upon the Governor to close the public high schools in Little Rock." The Court also found that, the funds cut-off provision was dependent upon Act. No. 4, and therefore, was invalid. It noted that part of the money had been paid to the private high school but did not discuss the validity of the direct payment to the private school. Aaron v. McKinley, 173 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Ark. 1959).

The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision December 14, 1959, in a memorandum opinion at 361 U.S. 197, 80 S.Ct. 291 (1959).

B. The Virginia case - James v. Almond, 170 F. Supp. 342 (E.D. Va. 1959).

Governor Almond closed schools in several parts of the state, including six secondary schools in Norfolk, Virginia, in September 1958. In January 1959 the state Supreme Court of Appeals declared the action invalid under the state constitution which required that Virginia maintain an efficient system of free schools. On the same day the federal District Court of Norfolk declared that the laws permitting closing of a few schools violated the federal Constitution. This was a separate suit brought by the parents of some of the white children whose school had been closed. This raised a different issue. Apart from the question of whether the rights of the plaintiffs in the original desegregation suit seeking admission were violated, there was the issue of whether those children already enrolled in those schools had been deprived of any constitutional right. Was the exercise of the police power valid as to them? The court held that it was not.

The opinion noted that the plaintiffs were taxpayers of the Commonwealth, and most were taxpayers of the City of Norfolk; that a partion of the public funds of the state derived from taxation of plaintiffs and other citizens was used in the operation of the free public school system of Virginia; that it was not unmindful of the difficulties produced by Brown but that any doubt as to the controlling force of the principle of that case had been removed by the Supreme Court in Cooper v. Aaron. After quoting from that case, the opinion stated: "Tested by these principles we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the Commonwealth of Virginia, having accepted and assumed the responsibility of maintaining and operating public schools, cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of the assignment to, or enrollment or presence in, that public school of children of different races or colors, and, at the same time, keep other public schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis. The "equal protection" afforded to all citizens and taxpayers is lacking in such a situation. While the State of Virginia, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, while the state permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers..... We do not suggest that, apart from the Constitution of Virginia, the state must maintain a public school system. This is a matter for state determination. We merely point out that the closing of a public school, or grade therein, for the reasons heretofore assigned violates the right of a citizen to equal protection of the laws and, as to any child willing to attend a school with a member or members of the opposite race, such a school-closing is a deprivation of due process of law.

The court distinguished Cumming v. Board of Education, 175 U.S. 528 (1899), in which case the Supreme Court upheld action closing a high school for sixty Negro children in order to operate an elementary school serving three hundred. The court noted that in that case the closing was to be temporary and the reasons were economic. It was pointed out that in the instant case the schools were closed solely because of resistance to the law; that these plaintiffs became a class created by reason of the operation of the massive resistance statutes. They were the subjects of discrimination and were unable to obtain the benefits of public taxation on the same basis as the parents of other children similarly situated.

Then the court apparently left open the question of the validity of the "local option" plan, now in effect in Virginia.

The opinion said: "In the event the State of Virginia withdraws from the business of educating its children, and the local governing bodies assume this responsibility, the same principles with respect to equal protection of laws would be controlling as to that particular county or city. While the county or city, directly or indirectly, maintains and operates a school system with the use of public funds, or participates by arrangement or otherwise in the management of such a school system, no one public school or grade in the county or city may be closed to avoid the effect of the law of the land while other

public schools or grades remain open at the expense of the taxpayers. Such schemes or devices looking to the cutoff of funds for schools or grades affected by the mixing of races, or the closing or elimination of specific grades in such schools, are evasive tactics which have no standing under the law."

The court found no merit in the contention that the closing was a temporary delay in operation. The Governor was not to reopen until pupil assignments could be made without any enforced or compulsory integration against the wish of any child or his parents. It was noted that under this test the schools could never be reopened. The court found ineffective a provision that the school would be returned to the public school system of the political subdivision upon being closed. This provision violated the statement in the Brown case: "Such an opportunity (of an education), where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." As to the argument that the action was valid because the schools were closed to both races, the court said: "The discrimination here complained of is the denial of the right of white children to attend public schools which are closed by action of the Governor ... , while other white children living in the same state, and within the same political subdivision, are enjoying the educational opportunities afforded them at the expense of all taxpayers, including the parents of the white children locked out of the six schools. We need hardly discuss the factor of race to arrive at the conclusion that this is not equal protection of laws. Equality of treatment is not achieved through indiscriminate imposition of inequalities."

The court then disposed of the issue of the state's sovereign immunity of suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and enjoined all the defendents from enforcing "massive resistance" statutes.

While not discussing specifically the tuition-grant provisions, the court cited the statute sections held unconstitutional (Va. Code 1950 Tit. 22, S S 188.3 - 188.15) and these included those which dealt with the right to the grant if schools were closed. The state court suit invalidating the laws under the state constitution held that there was no constitutional objection to the procedures for making tuition grants out of funds properly available for that purpose. However, grants could not be given out of funds unconstitutionally withheld from some of the free public schools. Harrison v. Almond, _____ Va. _____ (1959).

Thereafter the Norfolk City Council refused to deliver funds tentatively appropriated for the secondary schools to the School Board, and they were enjoined from so refusing. Duckworth v. James, 267 F.2d 224 (4th Cir. 1959), cert. den. U.S. Sup. Ct., 28 U.S.L.W. 3105, Oct. 13, 1959.

C. The Louisiana statutes

The statutory plan in Louisiana places the control of desegregation in the legislature and the governor. A classification statute, R.S. 1950 Tit. 17, Sec. 341-346, requires

that schools being presently utilized for the education of white children shall be so utilized unless otherwise reclassified by the legislature. The law authorizes the appointment of a special committee to designate all the schools for use by children of the white race or for children of the Negro race. The power to change the classification of a school from all white or all Negro to any other classification is specifically reserved to the legislature. The present statute requires that white teachers must teach white pupils, and Negro teachers, Negro pupils. Tit. 17 Sec. 345.

The law presently applies only to New Orleans. The proposed bill (H.B. 500) re-enacting and amending makes it applicable to every school in the state. In effect, the present law freezes the classification of the Orleans schools in their present status and the Orleans school board cannot comply with the federal court order until the legislature reclassifies some school. There is also a pupil assignment law (Tit. 17 Sec. 101 et seq.), but it appears that the Board cannot use this law unless the legislature repeals the classification law or reclassifies schools. Even then a repeal might be necessary, for the proposed classification amendments provide that the Governor supersedes the school board and takes over the "exclusive control, management and administration" of schools affected by a plan which the local board has put into operation or which the court has ordered placed into operation.

The present classification law was before the federal courts in 1958. The Court of Appeals for the Circuit apparently did not rule directly on the constitutionality of the law, but the School Board was found to be the proper defendant as to any order touching upon the manner of operation of the schools. The proposed law, giving the Governor exclusive control, may cause this issue to arise again.

The present law allows the Governor to close any racially mixed school or school subject to court order "requiring it to admit students of both the Negro and white races by a date certain." The same statute authorizes him to close any other school in the parish or city where a school has been closed under this Section, if he determines that its operation might cause friction, disorder or a breach of peace. He may reopen the school if it can be reopened, within a reasonable time or by the end of the term, shall be considered indefinitely closed.

This is not a temporary emergency measure. It is asserting the right to close a school or all the schools of a parish, rather than desegregate.

One proposed bill, H.B. 499, gives the Governor the power to close all the schools of the state when any school in the state is "ordered to integrate" either as to all grades or any grade. If, after a reasonable time, he determines that all the schools may not be opened on a racially segregated basis, he may declare the schools permanently closed.

Another proposal, H.B. 1066, gives the Governor the power to close any school "when the operation thereof is threatened, interfered with, or disrupted by disorder, riots, or violence, or in his judgment the closing of such school is deemed necessary to prevent

disorder, riots, or violence, that would threaten, interfere with or disrupt the operation thereof." This law will be separated in the statutes from all others dealing with desegregation.

All three provisions for closing will have to meet the issue of the Arkansas case. May the Governor close schools to avoid desegregation? It seems that only H.B. 499 can pass the test of evasion. Closing all the schools will be avoidance, rather than evasion. That would give rise to other constitutional problems to be discussed later. Closing only certain schools or certain grades will bring the fact situation within the Arkansas and Virginia cases. Even if all the schools in Orleans Parish are closed, it is the state which is closing them. As long as the state, and not the local authority, is the closer, it cannot discriminate against Orleans children. The Governor had been given power to close the schools rather than desegregate; the school board has not been given this power. If it closes anyway, it is acting as an arm of the state. Only if the state laws are changed giving the local boards the option to close or desegregate, can the local board close. The Cooper rule is that any arrangement whereby the state supports segregated schools is an evasion of the Brown case. Only an option in the local authority can possibly pass both the evasion test and the taxpayer discrimination test.

H.B. 499, the general police power authority for closing, is probably constitutional on its face. If, however, it is applied unconstitutionally, the Arkansas case still controls and invalidates the Governor's unconstitutional application.

The question left open in the Virginia case, whether a local authority can close all the schools in its locality, cannot be decided now, for the state has undertaken to provide public education in Louisiana. The Constitution does not require that it do so, but it is now doing so. It has not left the matter to the determination of the local community in deciding whether or not the community, not the state, will provide it.

In short, whether the Governor or the local board closes one school, or eliminates first grade, or even closes all the schools of the parish, the action will be unconstitutional, under the present school system of Louisiana.

It should be added that the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to a state governor, as well as to any other state official, is well-settled. The following language is quoted from Sterling v. Constantin, 207 U.S. 378 at 397:

> "If this extreme position could be deemed to be well taken, it is manifest that the fiat of a state Governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the Federal Constitution upon the exercise of state power would be but impotent phrases, the futility of which the State may at any time disclose by the simple process of transferring powers of legislation to the Governor to be exercised by him, beyond control, upon his assertion of necessity. Under our system of government, such a conclusion is obviously untenable. There is no such avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution. When there is a substantial showing that the exertion of state power has overridden private rights

secured by that Constitution, the subject is necessarily one for judicial inquiry in an appropriate proceeding directed against the individuals charged with the transgression.***"

On the issue of the jurisdiction of the federal court over a governor of a state, the court said:

"The District Court had jurisdiction. The suit is not against the State. The applicable principle is that where state officials, purporting to act under state authority, invade rights secured by the Federal Constitution, they are subject to the process of the federal courts in order that the persons injured may have appropriate relief. * * * The Governor of the State, in this respect, is in no different position from that of other state officials." 287 U.S. 378, 393.

The above quotations were included in Faubus v. United States, 254 F.2d 797 (C.A. 8th 1958) in answer to the argument that the discretion of the Governor or Arkansas in using the National Guard could not be questioned.

The Supreme Court in Cooper v. Aaron, supra, after disposing of the main issue, said:

"However, we should answer the premise of the actions of the Governor and Legislature that they are not bound by our holding in the Brown case. ****

"Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the supreme Law of the Land. * * * Every state legislator and executive and judicial officer is solemly committed by oath taken pursuant to Art. VI, S 3 to support this Constitution. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for a unanimous Court in 1859, said that this requirement reflected the 'framers' anxiety to preserve it (the Constitution) in full force, in all its powers, and to guard against resistance to or evasion of its authority, on the part of a State. * * *'

"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it. Chief Justice Marshall spoke for a unanimous Court in saying that: 'If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery * * *.' United States v. Peters, 5 Cranch 115, 136, 3 L.Ed. 53. A Governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained."

If the Governor of Louisiana refuses to present his defense of sovereignty in the federal courts by refusing service of process, the federal court might ignore the rule of abstaining from passing upon the constitutionality of state statute until the state has done so. It may then find that the law under which the Governor is proceeding is unconstitutional; that the Governor had no authority to control the schools or close them, and, as in the 1958 case, that the local school board remains the proper party defendant.

III. Closing under the "Local Option" Plan

This plan operates with the pupil assignment law and the tuition-grants. The state government abandons, to some degree, control over public education and makes the local school boards as autonomous as possible. The state appropriates money for education and turns it over to the local boards, or administrative units. The local board uses the money to maintain public schools, and in addition levies local tax for school purposes, if the community has voted for such a levy. If the board has been ordered to desegregate its schools, the community in effect votes whether or not to have a public school system by voting for or against the tax levy. If it votes against the levy, the local unit does not operate any public schools. It is, therefore, not violating the federal court order because there are no schools to desegregate. If the community keeps the public schools, the assignment plan it put into effect. A child may request a transfer if he is unwilling to attend a desegregated school; if no transfer is possible, he may apply for a tuition grant. In communities where the schools are closed, the state funds are used by the board for the tuition grants.

Cooper v. Aaron, the Supreme Court set the test: "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds, or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command...." In this situation the state is not supporting segregated schools. State funds are used for schools which may be integrated or for tuition grants to pupils. This is an entirely different case from that in which the grants are given to pupils in the "closed" areas, while the remaining areas throughout the state are operated on a segregated basis. Both the Arkansas and Virginia cases especially noted that other schools operated by the state were required to be segregated. The Virginia case in discussing taxpayer discrimination took care not to touch upon the type of factual situation raised by the "local option" plan. If the schools in "closed" areas are truly private, it would seem that this arrangement may pass the evasion test. If the county or parish is the unit, then a closing of all the schools of the county may constitute a withdrawal from public education without discrimination. On the other hand, if the state is the unit, then a partial closing has resulted, considering the state as a whole. It might be argued that there is in fact a state educational system, and that the taxpayers of the closed schools, who pay state as well as local taxes, have been discriminated against. Finding the remedy would be more difficult than finding the discrimination. The citizen cannot compel his county to levy the tax. He cannot claim the state has discriminated against his county, for his county has received its share of state funds. If, however, the courts insist on total abandonment of public education as the only avoidance of the Brown case, they may allow an injunction suit against the state, restraining the operation of public schools unless there are public schools available to all the citizens. The Brown case states that education must be made available to all "on equal terms" where the state has undertaken to provide it. It might be argued that tuition grants constitute "separate but not equal" treatment. If it comes before the courts, this issue will undoubtedly be influenced by the type of private school arrangements in the "closed" area.

Cities have been allowed to close recreational facilities, rather than desegregate them. Tonkins v. Greensboro, 162 F. Supp. 549 (M.D.N.C. 1958) held:

"No person has any constitutional right to swim in a public pool. All citizens do have the right, however, if a public swimming pool is provided, not to be barred therefrom solely because of race or color. If the swimming pools are closed or sold, the rights of all groups will be equal, and it must follow that the closing or sale will not discriminate against anyone."

In Clark v. Flory, 141 F. Supp. 248, aff'd 237 F.2d 597 (1956), the plaintiff was denied relief because the state had closed the state park in question. In this case legislative action was needed to reopen the park. The court distinguished cases where administrative agencies could close and reopen at will.

On the rationale of these cases, it is possible that a local governing body can close schools, if it closes all within its jurisdiction. A citizen of New Orleans cannot complain to the state that the citizens of Baton Rouge have a swimming pool. It remains to be determined if schools are in the same category.

IV. Permanent School Closing and Substitute Plans

In the event that public schools are closed, what can be done in assisting the private schools? These issues are similar, whether the closing be state-wide or local. However, in a state where there is no public school system, it may be necessary for that state to relinquish control of private schools to a greater degree than if the public system is operated also. The state has plenary control over its public school system; as to the private system it may regulate only in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare. Ordinarily the police power over private schools is fairly wide, and new regulations may be imposed without suspicion, so long as a public system exists too. If, however, the public system disappears and at the same time the state extends its control over private schools beyond the control exercised previously, then the private schools may become public. It matters not that each individual instance of control can be justified in the exercise of the police power. If the total result is that the private school system is indirectly supported, and regulated under the same rules previously applicable to public schools, then such schools may become "public" for the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment. The only sure way to avoid this is for the state to repeal all school laws or those remotely concerned with schools, give up all control and regulation, and provide no assistance for education whatever. What can be done short of such an extreme measure is speculative. How many features of public education can be retained and still maintain the private character of the schools cannot be predicted. Therefore, in a discussion of details, it should be borne in mind that the whole may be more than the sum total of its parts.

It is axiomatic that the Fourteenth Amendment applies to state action; it does not apply to private action. In considering a particular institution, a court may find that by reason of the support to that institution or the control of it by the state, it is a state institution and its action is state action, so that the Amendment applies. A private charter of incorporation is no guarantee that the corporation's action is not state action.

Enoch Pratt donated a library to the City of Baltimore in his will, by donating the

property and the building outright to the City and providing that the library should be incorporated and managed privately. He established a trust fund for the library and the City was also required to support the library by making appropriations thereto. The library set up a training school for librarians and refused to admit the plaintiff. The federal Court of Appeals found that such refusal was state action and enjoined the corporation from discriminating in admissions. Although the City did not control the library, it owned the property and contributed a major portion of its income. Kerr v. Enoch Pratt Free Library, 149 F2d 212 (4th Cir. 1945), cert. den. 326 U.S. 72 (1945).

In the same Circuit, a federal District Court found that a school of mechanical arts was not a state school, even though the City of Baltimore owned the property and leased to the private corporation for much less than the commercial rental value of the premises. In addition the City provided tuition scholarships and appropriated some money to the school directly. Norris V. Mayor of Baltimore, 78 F.Supp. 451 (D.C.Md. 1948).

The Norris case distinguished the Kerr case and refused to follow it. It is doubtful that any direct support of a private school system substituted for public schools would now be allowed. The Cooper case, it will be recalled, says: "State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Nor would the Norris leasing arrangement be allowed today. After the Brown decision, municipalities and states attempted to lease recreational facilities to private groups. The courts held that the lessees would be subject to the Amendment. The lessee is bound by the obligation of the state lessor not to discriminate. Even where the motive for the lease was not avoidance of the Brown rule, the court applied the rule to lessees. Derrington v. Plummer, 240 F.2d 922 (S.D. Tex. 1955), cert. den. sub nom Case v. Plummer, 353 U.S. 924.

The Derrington case suggested: "No doubt a county may in good faith lawfully sell and dispose of its surplus property, and its subsequent use by the grantee would not be state action." It has been noted that Greensboro, North Carolina was allowed to sell a swimming pool rather than desegregate it. The court stated that the sale must be a bona fide sale without cullusion as to future use. Tonkins v. Greensboro, supra.

The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit enjoined the Little Rock School Board from leasing school property to the private school corporation. Aaron v. Cooper, 358 U.S. 1 _____(8th Cir. 1958). The Louisiana law allows school property to be leased or sold, for cash or for credit. It is possible that the courts might enjoin a sale on liberal credit terms. Even a sale for a fair cash price might be enjoined if it is made in connection with an illegal closing. If the closing itself is accomplished legally, then the credit terms will be a factor in considering whether the private school is supported by the state.

Two of the other leading cases on "state action" should be mentioned. In New York City the power of eminent domain was used to acquire property for a housing development constructed by a private corporation. In addition, tax exemptions were given to the corporation, which refused admission to Negroes. The court found that this was not sufficient state support to constitute state action. Dorsey v. Stuyvesant Town Corp., 299 N.Y. 512,

87 N.E.2d 541 (1949), The Supreme Court denied certiorari, 339 U.S. 981 (1950).

The action of Girard College, a private school, was found to be state action, so long as the City of Philadelphia acted as trustee under the testamentary trust creating the college. Pennsylvania v. Board of Directors, 353 U.S. 230 (1956). When state control was removed by changing the trustees, the Pennsylvania court held that the constitutional objections had been removed. In re Girard College, Trusteeship, 391 Pa. 434, 138 A.2d 844 (1958).

Tuition grants, considered independently, are probably valid by analogy to the cases questioning state support of the church. In Everson v. Board of Education, 330 U.S. 1 (1947), the Supreme Court found no violation of the First Amendment (incorporated into the Fourteenth) in a provision granting transportation to parochial schools at public expense. Payments were made to the parents. In Cochran v. Board of Education, 281 U.S. 370 (1930), the Supreme Court upheld Louisiana law supplying free textbooks to parochial school children. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Virginia found that tuition grants to children of deceased veterans, which might be used in sectarian schools, constituted an indirect support of the schools themselves. Almond v. Day, 199 Va. 1 (19). If tuition grants operate so as to provide the major portion of the operating expenses, the courts might take the approach that the state is indirectly supporting the schools and they are subject to the Amendment.

Apart from the questions of financial assistance and control, the courts may find "state action" where there is a private use of public machinery to accomplish the forbidden purpose. If the schools close in one area, the school board remains in existence. If dispenses the grants and submits budgets to the state to show the amount of needed funds. An analogy might be made to the "white primary" cases invalidating discrimination in voting rights in the Democratic primaries, on the ground that use of election machinery by private groups was "state action". Even further, the courts have used the theory of "exercise of a public function" by a private group to find "state action". Such a notion was used to find "state action" where the state had given up all control and regulations of the primary. Rice v. Elmore, 165 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1947), cert. den. 353 U.S. 875 (1948); Terry v. Adams, 345 U.S. 461 (1953). The court might not go so far as to find that providing private education is exercising a public function; it might well find, however, that the New Orleans Educational Cooperative, Inc. was substituted for the public school system and was therefore exercising a public function. A privately-owned company town was found to be exercising the public functions of a municipality and therefore limited by the Fourteenth Amendment, in Marsh v. Alabama, 326 U. S. 501 (1946).

"As long as the Fourteenth Amendment remains a valid, enforceable provision of the Federal Constitution, it seems scarcely debatable that the school-closing, publicy-financed private school system will be declared invalid." Raynard, Review of Legislation, 19 Louisiana Law Review 155 (1958).

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans

SUMMARY OF BILLS INTRODUCED AT EXTRAORDINARY LEGISLATIVE SESSION, 1960

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans

H. B. # 1. 1. is relative to the expenses of the Legislature.

H. B. # 2. This act would interpose the sovereignty of the state of Louisiana as embodied by the legislature, against the unlawful encroachments by the judicial and executive branches of the Federal government in the operation of public schools in the state of Louisiana. This act would prohibit all officers agents, and persons acting under orders of the federal courts or any other branch of the Federal Government from interfering with the maintenance of any State public school, or any officer, agent or employee of the State or any subdivision of the State engaged in the maintenance of such schools or in carrying out the provisions of this act or other law, right or power of the state of Louisiana under its reserved powers provided by the 10th Amendment. This act would strip from governmental agencies, judges, marshalls and other officers, agents and employees of the United States the power to enforce Federal decrees, or serve summonses, warrants or processes in connection therewith. Violators of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined and imprisoned. No judge shall have the right or authority to waive or suspend the sentences of the violators.

H. B. #'s 3 - 9. These bills repeal: act 319 of 1956, relative to the classification of schools; act 542 of 1960 relative to the closing of schools by the governor in the event of disorder, riots or violence; act 496 of 1960 relative to the classification of control of schools by the Govenor; act 495 of 1960, relative to the closing and reopening of schools by the Governor and the protection of property and employees of the closed schools; act 256 of 1958 empowering the Governor to close racially integrated schools, schools under order to integrate and schools endangered by violence; act 333 of 1960 making a fund and supply cut-off to integrated schools mandatory; act 555 of 1954 relative to separate operation of schools for whites and Negroes, and non-recognition of schools which violated the act.

H. B. # 10. 10 provides for the closing, by the Governor, of any public school in the state in case of disorder, riots, or violence or threat of disorder, riots or violence. It is similar to act 542, declared unconstitutional by the Federal Court on August 27th and repealed in Act 4 of this special session.

H. B. # 11. 11 authorizes the Governor to close any public school or schools under court order to carry on any program, plan or rule inconsistent with the Constitution. Similar to act 495 of 1960, held unconstitutional in August of 1960 by the Federal Court and repealed in Act 6 of this legislature.

H. B. # 12 authorizes the governor to close all public schools whenever any public school or schools are under court order to carry on any program, plan or rule not consistent with the Constitution; this act also provides for the permanent closing of the schools, and the sale, at public or private sale, for cash or on terms of credit, school property in areas where schools have been permanently closed.

H. B. # 13. 13 prohibits the furnishing of free school books, school supplies, or other school funds or assistance to schools which operate under any plan or program inconsistent with the Constitution. It resembles previous act 333 of 1960, declared unconstitutional in August of 1960 and which is repealed in H. B. # 8.

H. B. # 14 provides that all public elementary "and secondary school in the state" of Louisiana shall be operated in accordance with the Constitution; it also prohibits state board of education from accrediting schools not so operated and prohibits state colleges and universities from recognizing certificates of graduation from schools not so operated.

H. B. # 15 empowers the State Sovereignty Commission to employ legal counsel and fix the compensation of such counsel as it employs.

H. B. # 16 gives to state police powers and immunities equivalent to those of local sheriffs, constables and police officers in their respective jurisdictions, including the serving of warrants and processes.

H. B. # 18 withdraws, reclaims and suspends all powers of the Orleans Parish School Board other than those relating to the collecting and disbursement of funds, the incurring of debt, and the issuing of bonds. The powers withdrawn are reserved to the Legislature itself; the employees of the School Board become the employees of the Legislature and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the Legislature.

H. B. # 19. This act would create a Board of Trustees to handle certain financial matters of the parish school system in parishes where the local school board has ceased legally to exist.

H. B. # 20. This repeals Title 17: 123 entitled "Superintendant of Schools as Treasurer of Board; bond."

H. B. # 21 authorizes the State Board of Education to approve and accredit all public schools according to uniform standards except those which operate in violation of the Constitution and lows of the state.

H. B. # 22. This prohibits any school board or member thereof from exercising the functions of such office when any school or schools under their jurisdiction have been ordered to carry out any program, plan, rule or regulation inconsistent with the Constitution. It also provides that any act committed

by a member or members of any such school board in violation of this prohibition will constitute malfeasance in office and shall be grounds for removal from office.

H. B. # 23. This provides for the closing of any public school operating contrary to or in violation of the Constitution. Such schools shall be found inadequate by the State Board of Education, and shall be closed forthwith by the parish or city school board. This also provides for the leasing and/or sale of indefinitely closed or abandoned school property by the school board of the affected locality.

H. B. # 24. This provides for: the revocation of the teaching certificate of any teacher in the public schools who shall instruct a class in violation of the Constitution and laws of this state; the denial of salary to such teachers, and the revocation of the certificate and discharge of any principal, superintendent or supervisor who permits any teacher to teach such a class.

H. B. # 25. This would deny all promotion and graduation credits to any pupil who attends class in any Louisiana school under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education, where the class has been disturbed by any order not consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State.

H. B. # 26 would repeal the statutes relative to the nomination, election, qualification and compensation of the members of the Orleans Parish School Board and vacancies thereon.

H. B. # 27. This act is relative to assignment, enrollment and transfer of pupils in and between public schools. Briefly, H. B. # 27 prohibits transfer of pupils in public or private schools to any public school after the first calendar day of the school year. This act excepts pupils whose parents or guardians have moved from one school district to another. It provides criminal sanctions for members of city or parish school boards and/or superintendants of schools who take, consent to, or cooperate in any enrollment or transfer contrary to the provisions of this act.

H. B. # 28. This act would delete from the Louisiana Consitution those provisions which require compulsory attendance of children in public and private day schools and matters pertaining thereto. State Superintendant of Schools shall designate a State Supervisor of Attendance who shall have general supervision over visiting teachers or other persons authorized to serve in lieu of visiting teachers. Those designated as visiting teachers or their equivalents shall make monthly and annual reports on attendance and other problems of child-school adjustments in their cities or parishes to the parish or city superintendants of education and the state supervisor of attendance. Visiting teachers shall receive cooperation and assistance from all teachers and principals in all schools, whether public, private or parochial. Violations of this act shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment.

H. B. # 30. This act provides for the closing of any state-operated trade or vocational-technical school which violates the Constitution or laws of the state.

SAVE
OUR
SCHOOLS

1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILLS INTRODUCED AT THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1960

The proposed package of school legislation indicates several new approaches to the school crisis, which will at best only delay the resolution of our final problem. Our ultimate choice has been and remains to accept some integration or to surrender public education.

Thus far the state has attempted to take away from school boards the power to comply with integration orders. The first device was to provide for the classification of schools, for the freezing of present classifications and for reclassisfication only by the legislature itself. Nevertheless the New Orleans board was enjoined because it actually controlled and operated the schools. Taking a cue from this, the legislature then provided that the governor should have that control. Thereupon the governor was enjoined from interfering and the legislature itself will assume direct control and operation of the schools in New Orleans. The school board is to be relieved of all duties and powers except certain financial duties. All employees of the school board become employees of the legislature exclusively. At the same time the legislature asserts the right to manage the schools without interference from the federal government. It nullifies the Brown case and others, pending an Amendment to the federal Constitution. The interposition bill further attempts to deprive the federal employees of powers of enforcement of orders, or of service of process. It provides criminal penalties if they attempt to enforce the Brown case or decrees pursuant to that case. The state police are given the power to make arrests and enforce state law within the municipality. This means that state police are being given the power to arrest federal employees for no crime other than the pursuit of their duties under the United State Constitution.

If this interposition should fail, the next apparent step is to deal with the local school Board itself. If the board attempts then to comply with an integration order, the members may be removed from office under H. B. 22. The governor now has power to fill vacancies in the Orleans parish school board for unexpired terms. When the terms expired it is not clear what would happen, for proposed H. B. 26 repeals the right of election by the people of the Orleans parish school board. In any event, if the governor

removes the members and provides a new Board, that Board may then close all the schools of the parish under H. B. 23. This is new and is apparently a closing similar to that which has occurred in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The Prince Edward case is again in the courts. Whether or not a "local option" closing is valid is not yet known. In any event if such a closing way tried by removing the present board and substituting a puppet board in order to effect an evasion of integration, this certainly will not be upheld as a valid "local option" closing. Furthermore, in order to effect a valid local closing, it must be possible under state law to elect to integrate. There must be an option, and this is hardly the case here.

There remain the three new school-closing laws which replace similar ones invalidated by the federal district court in August, 1960. These were invalidated as a part of the evasive scheme of the package legislation. That decision was not appealed and it has been felt by some that the governor could indeed close if he closes all the schools in the state. This is the provision of H. B. 12. H. B. 11 is clearly unconsitutional on its face and H. B. 10 could not be applied in an integration situation as such application would be unconstitutional under the Arkansas case.

There are various punitive laws that penalize any school which integrates (although that word is not used). Most important, school funds, free lunches and free text books are cut off. They are deprived of accreditation and state colleges and universities are prohibited from recognizing certificates of graduation from such schools. The students themselves are denied graduation and promotion credits. Teacher certificates may be revoked and salaries denied if teachers instruct a class in violation of the state constitution - in other words, teachers who teach mixed classes will forfeit certificate and salary, and the principal who permits it will be discharged.

Some of these penalty provisions were in previous legislation although they are now reworded in accordance with H. B. 14. This is the substantive law which requires that schools be operated in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this state and the rules, regulations and policy of the State Board of Education.

Dealing directly with the New Orleans situation, H. B. 27 forbids transfer of pupils this current year after the 21st calendar day of the school year. If school board members violate this provision, they are subject to fine and imprisonment.

One provision allows the appointment of a Board of Trustees for Orleans parish to handle the financial duties if the Board "has ceased to legally exist." Whether this is an alternative in case the govenor does not remove the Board from office is not clear. The school board, under H. B. 18, retains these financial duties while the legislature runs the schools; the board has not then "ceased to legally exist." If the members are removed, has the

Board ceased to exist or are there only vacancies to be filled by the governor? Perhaps the Trustees will be used in the case of school closing. However, the tuition-grant law seems to contemplate an existing school board. Another bill repeals the present provision that the Superintendent of Schools acts as Treasurer of the Board.

The compulsory attendance law presently is relaxed only in certain cases. A new proposal deletes the provision entirely but consinues a system of supervision of attendance in public, private and parochial schools. This may be used, not only to determine who is attending school, but if a school is, in fact, integrated and subject to the penalty provisions.

The entire package indicates clearly that the legislature is contemplating school closing if interposition fails, as it undoubtedly will. There are five new closing laws, plus the necessary closing that would result from a cut-off of funds. To date the legislature has not considered any workable alternative to school closing. It has considered only defiance. Has it really concerned itself with providing education for our children, or is it laying the foundation for the destruction of our public school system?

Save Our Schools, Inc.
Treasurer's Report
July 21, 1961 Through August 24, 1961

Balance in Bank at July 20, 1961		$ 2,528.06
Deposit August 14, 1961	$ 15.00	
Deposit August 14, 1961	288.00	
Deposit August 15, 1961	105.00	
Deposit August 16, 1961	124.00	
Deposit August 23, 1961	35.00	
Deposit August 23, 1961	325.00	892.00
		$ 3,420.06
Disbursements:		
8- 2-61 Hal Ross, Assoc. - Advertising	$ 500.00	
8-15-61 Mary Sand - Travel Advance, Wash.D.C.	200.00	
8-16-61 New Orleans Public Service	.90	
8-16-61 Press Craft - Copies of Perez interview	139.05	
8-16-61 Kelly Girl Services Inc.-Typing	42.90	
8-16-61 Southern Bell Tel & Tel.	34.39	917.24
Balance in Bank August 23, 1961		$ 2,502.82

Note: For the period from June 1, 1961 to August 24, 1961 we raised funds in the amount of $ 1,279.07, and incurred expenses totaling $ 3,542.30.

La 803

2/22/62

PR

RHA

Attached invoices.

Please pay the attached, in the amount of $575.00. Charge to New Orleans. Thanks.

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS
1520 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans 15, La.

Dear Mr. Rilling,

Can SRC send us

1000 copies of the Nashville Tennessean reprint about Little Rock

and

1000 copies of Jim Montgomery's "Economic Aspect of School Closing."

If any cost, please advise.

Yours truly,

Anne M. Delugoe
(Mrs. Rolf)

Save

Our

Schools

Inc.

1520 Jefferson Ave.

LOUISIANA'S TIME OF DECISION IS NOW!

Don't Let a Few Decide for the Many!

SOS IS

- A non-profit organization chartered on April 26, 1960 by a group of concerned parents and citizens "to further, by all proper and legitimate means, the continuation of a state-wide system of free public education."
- A rallying point of moderate opinion on the school crisis.
- Supported voluntarily by any citizen who wants to invest in the maintenance and improvement of free education.

SOS asserts that public education is necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if Louisiana children are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, SOS opposes the closing of the public schools of Louisiana, and calls on all Louisianians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools.

SOS DOES NOT

- Argue the relative merits of segregation, or de-segregation.
- Discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong.
- Debate States Rights vs. Federal Rights.
- Advocate any one method of compliance.
- And will not at any time participate in action or litigation aimed at closing a public school in Louisiana.

SOS DOES

- Give wide distribution to the facts on the school crisis.
- Point out the high cost of private schooling, and its unavailability to the majority of parents.
- Warn that our state will suffer drastic economic losses, unless our schools remain open.
- Work with individuals and groups by furnishing factual material and speakers.
- Conduct public meetings.
- Offer support to public officials in their efforts to continue free public education.
- Stand ready to support any reasonable plan, acceptable to the courts, which will keep the public schools open.
- Hold that Boards of Education, Legislators, the Governor and all citizens owe allegiance to the Constitution of the U. S. A.
- Believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let elected officials know now where each of us stands: on the side of law, order, and public schools.

"No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

- Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Virginia

Exercise Your Right of Citizenship NOW

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Co-chairmen
- Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
- The Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J.
- The Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

Vice-chairmen
- Mrs. Paul J. Murison
- John P. Nelson, Jr.

Secretary
- Mrs. Rolf Dlugos

Treasurer
- Paul S. Hostetler

Directors
- W. Theodore Baptist
- Mrs. Joseph D. Barrett
- Mrs. Pat F. Bass
- Mrs. Moise Cahn
- Victor H. Hess, Jr.
- Label A. Katz
- Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
- Harold N. Lee
- Harold I. Lief, M.D.
- Edward Rogge
- Mrs. Norbert H. Sand
- Mrs. Charles Stich
- Mrs. Betty Wisdom

SOS needs money. Please make checks payable to SOS, Inc., and send them to Paul Hostetler at 1318 Audubon St.

If you would like to be on our regular mailing list, write to 1520 Jefferson Ave.

This is an SOS call to you!

Legislative Actions Held Unconstitutional

Three actions of the Louisiana Legislature aimed at taking control of the New Orleans public schools were declared unconstitutional Friday by a three-judge federal court.

The court issued preliminary injunctions forbidding their enforcement.

They are:

1. An act of the third extra session creating and appointing a new school board for Orleans parish.

2. An act of the second extra session naming the attorney general of Louisiana as legal counsel for the elected Orleans parish school board to replace its regular attorney, Samuel I. Rosenberg.

3. A legislative resolution of the third extra session which addressed Dr. James M. Redmond out of office as school superintendent.

RETAINS MEMBERSHIP

A request for a mandatory injunction against Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr., requiring him to certify Mathew R. Sutherland as the duly elected member of the school board in the Nov. 8, 1960 general election was denied.

With respect to this request by the federal government, the court said, "For the present, however, there appears no compelling reason to direct the secretary of state to certify the re-election of Mr. Sutherland, since all parties agree that he retains his membership in the Orleans parish school board as a hold-over regardless of the recent election."

However, the court reserved the right to the government or any other interested party to reurge the application for a mandatory injunction against Martin should Sutherland's title to the office be threatened.

The court which handed down the decision and a decree making it effective was composed of Judge Richard T. Rives of the United States fifth circuit court of appeals and District Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright.

RAPS OFFICIALS ACTS

The injunction had been requested by the federal government as amicus curiae in the New Orleans school segregation case and a hearing was held Feb. 1[illegible]

In their opinion, the three judges said, "Once again irresponsible conduct on the part of some Louisiana officials compels us to the unpleasant but necessary task of issuing further injunctions."

They pointed out that as in previous instances, "the campaign is aimed at the duly elected Orleans parish school board which, in good faith, continues to comply with the orders of this court requiring desegregation of the public schools of New Orleans."

The opinion states that in case [illegible] of flank-ministration or the Legislature which sponsored the measures under consideration a faceless new body. At the behest of the same governor, the same legislators have recently concluded an unprecedented fifth special session, and the pattern of their labors is more than familiar.

"Without attending all they have said and done, we must at least notice such of their past actions as have come to our judicial attention, and these are enough to make up a complete catalog of resistance to constitutional authority.

'ROBBED OF INNOCENCE'

"Against this history, "who will say without strong evidence, that Louisiana's officials have suffered a change of heart and that the measures now before us are harmless details of internal administration?

"But it is not only the guilty past that condemns these recent acts. The very circumstances of their birth robbed them of innocence. Indeed, if there were no ulterior motive, no larger purpose to be served, why so much ado about so little? Is such a triviality as the replacement of the attorney for a single local school board, or even a change in the personnel of the board itself, a matter of sufficient gravity and urgency to require a special session of the state Legislature?"

The court further asks, "Are these causes for which a governor dispenses with the usual delays and certifies the necessity for 'emergency legislation?' Do such questions normally provoke the highest state court to short-cut appellate procedures by exercising its extraordinary 'supervisory' jurisdiction?"

Pointing to actions of the attorney general in seeking to withdraw pending litigation of the board after he was named to replace Rosenberg, to the use of acts already held unconstitutional in seeking to abolish the elected school board, to the ousting of Dr. Redmond on the grounds that he failed to recognize these invalid laws, and to the refusal to certify Sutherland under other unconstitutional statutes, the court said that the pattern is obvious.

DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY

"The ultimate goal is to block desegregation of the public schools and frustrate the enjoyment of constitutional rights," the court asserted.

"The method is to wrest control of the New Orleans schools from the elected board and, incidentally, to punish the members of that board and its faithful employes for complying with the mandate of the court. But since our orders stand in the way of that design, the immediate effect of the measures is to defy the authority of this court."

A contention by attorneys for the state and the Legislature that the government could not enter the segregation case as an amicus curiae was summarily rejected by the court and it cited the Little Rock segregation case as its authority.

The opinion pointed out that the government appeared in the matter at the request of the court, and the justice department was not intervening to protect a special interest of its own.

'CAME IN TO AID COURT'

"It came in by invitation, to aid the court in the effectuation of its judgment, to maintain and preserve the due administration of justice and the integrity of the judicial processes of the United States," the court held.

All of the authorities cited by the defendants in this respect were declared irrelevant by the court.

The real objection to the government's participation in the case, the court claimed, is to the participation of the US in any form.

"It is said that the government has no 'interest.' Of course, it has no proprietory or financial interest to protect. And in view of the history of the recent Civil Rights Acts, perhaps it cannot voice its obvious interest in securing for all citizens the enjoyment of constitutional rights.

RULE OF LAW PREFERRED

"But that does not mean that the department of justice of the US can have nothing to do with the administration of justice or that it must remain indifferent when the judgments of federal courts are sought to be subverted by state action.

"We conclude that the participation of the US at this stage of the proceedings is entirely appropriate. We invited the US to enter the case in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the problem created by the state's interference with the orders of the court. To do otherwise was to risk anarchy.

"Through this procedure, we sought to keep the conflict in the courts. Thus the rule of law was preferred to the law of the jungle. Why the defendants deprecate this choice is difficult to understand. Certainly they were not fatuous enough to hope that the US would stand idly by and watch the orders of its courts flouted, particularly in this sensitive area of constitutional rights," the court concluded.

BLE

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The opinion states that in case should fail, a series of flank should fail, an series of flanking maneuvers has been initiated, including the secretary of state's refusal to certify Sutherland's re-election, the addressing out of office of Dr. Redmond, and the replacement of Rosenberg.

PLAIN VIOLATIONS SEEN

"In view of our reiterated injunction expressly prohibiting the Legislature, the governor, the attorney general and other state officials from 'interfering in any way with the administration of the public schools of Orleans parish by the Orleans parish school board, it is difficult to understand these recent actions which so plainly violate the orders of the court," the opinion reads.

"Certainly," it adds, "Louisiana's legislators cannot seriously have expected us to condone new devices for re-establishing an unjust racial discrimination which the highest court in the land has repeatedly condemned as unconstitutional.

"On the other hand, we are reluctant to assume that this is defiance merely for the sake of defiance, for it is unthinkable that, without even the excuse of possible success, a state would deliberately expose its citizenry to the unseemly spectacle of lawgivers, sworn to uphold the law, openly flouting the law."

The court held that the Legislature ignored previous findings of the court in insisting that interference with the elected school board has nothing to do with resistance to school integration.

CAN'T IGNORE BACKGROUND

"We are assured that the substitute school board, the new superintendent and the new school board attorney will all be bound by the outstanding orders of this court, and it is argued that a harmless change in personnel cannot affect the implementation of constitutional rights, hence, does not concern the federal tribunals. In short, we are told that the new legislation is pointless, or, at most, constitutes an innocent domestic amusement," the opinion reads.

The judges said that even if they were so disposed, they could not ignore the background of the legislation involved. "These are not the first bigmas of a new spring," they asserted, and pointed out that the litigation is in its ninth year and the record is of "delay, evasion, obstruction, defiance and reprisal."

It added, "Nor is the state so-

such questions normally provoke the highest state court to short-cut appellate procedures by exercising its extraordinary 'supervisory' judisdiction?"

Pointing to actions of the attorney general in seeking to withdraw pending litigation of the board after he was named to replace Rosenberg, to the use of acts already held unconstitutional in seeking to abolish the elected school board, to the ousting of Dr. Redmond on the grounds that he failed to recognize these invalid laws, and to the refusal to certify Sutherland under other unconstitutional statutes, the court said that the pattern is obvious.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL
KEEP 'EM OPEN

Research has [illegible]

CAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPLACE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

The Committee for Public Education, an organization of public school parents, believes in the principle of public schools.

It urges that all New Orleanians study closely the fate of private schools that were founded to evade federal court desegregation orders.

FINANCIALLY SCHOLASTI

CAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPLACE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

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It urges that all New Orleanians study closely the fate of private schools that were founded to evade federal court desegregation orders.

FINANCIALLY, SCHOLASTICALLY AND LEGALLY, such private school systems have failed. (One exception: In a small rural county, Prince Edward, Virginia, a single private school for white students is operating—using basements, attics and makeshift quarters.)

IN NO CITY OR COMMUNITY has the law allowed the use of public school buildings for private schools.

For a private school to maintain legal standing, it must be truly private, existing without ANY TRACE OR EVIDENCE of state, parish or municipal control—and WITHOUT ANY PUBLIC TAX FUNDS WHATSOEVER. Otherwise, such a school will be found to be "public," and subject to federal court directive.

Private schools may be the answer for SOME of New Orleans' school children. But they CANNOT replace free, public education for our school population of 93,000 children.

Public school parents of New Orleans can help in the concerted effort to preserve public education by joining the Committee For Public Education.

Membership in the Committee For Public Education is $1.00 per year, and donations will be gratefully accepted.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, La.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... PHONE .....

BUSINESS .....

SCHOOL .....

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
BATON ROUGE DIVISION

LAWRENCE HALL, ET AL., Plaintiffs	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 1068
ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD and J. L. MEADOWS, SUPERINTENDENT Defendants	)	

BRIEF FOR SAVE OUR SCHOOLS INC. OF NEW ORLEANS AS AMICUS CURIAE

Legal Committee:

John P. Nelson, Jr.

Katherine S. Wright

Victor Hess

INDEX

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

QUESTIONS POSED BY THE COURT

DISCUSSION

I. The Fourteenth Amendment does not require that Louisiana assume the role of proprietor of a public school system, nor does it prevent the state from abandoning public education if it does so completely throughout the entire state.

A. Equal protection of the laws is satisfied.

B. "Liberty" in the due process clause does not include the right to demand judicially that the state enter the business of public education.

C. There is no contractual obligation of the state to maintain public education, nor any deprivation of property in the abandonment of public schools.

D. Precedent indicates that the state is not required to provide public education.

E. Conclusion.

II. The state may not, consistently with due process and equal protection, provide public schools or permit them to be provided for some of its citizens and deny them or permit them to be denied to others.

A. The nature of local option plans.

B. The alleged validity of a local option plan rests on considering the county as a unit for a non-discriminatory, non-evasive closing.

C. The argument for validity of the closing falls, since the equal protection clause speaks to the state, not the county.

D. The grant-in-aid does not cure the discrimination against those in the closed county.

E. The separate and unequal treatment is not cured by a vote of the majority in the county consenting to such separate provision.

F. Conclusion - Act 2 is unconstitutional.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Court has posed two questions concerning the constitutionality of the abandonment of public education, both state-wide and pursuant to a local option plan. Because the Attorneys General of the other states were requested to file briefs, the questions are framed generally and, therefore, our discussion also goes beyond the Louisiana Act attacked in the present case.

Since our answer to the Court's first question is in the negative, we deem it important to make our position perfectly clear at the outset. We believe that any arrangement whatsoever that has the effect of denying public education to some of the citizens of the state, while providing it to others, is a plain violation of the equal protection of the laws. We likewise maintain that state support of segregated schools through any arrangement whatever not only changes the status of the school from private to public, but also constitutes an illegal, evasive scheme.

In summary, it is submitted that the only legal avoidance of the principle announced in Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), is a complete and total abandonment of aid to education as a function of the state.

This drastic recourse may never come to pass. As long as the people think that they really lose nothing, that there will be only a slight inconvenience in switching to the private system, they may vote for school-closing. When they become aware that private education means that each citizen must assume the total financial burden for his children's education, they will vote to keep the public schools.

Anything less than total abandonment is a matter for the judiciary. However, the determination of whether or not a government is to provide, or continue to provide, a social benefit is one that must be left to legislative power. This decision may have repercussions at the national level as concerns Fifth Amendment due process. Our answer is less concerned with the delicate balance of federal-state relations than with the balance of power as between judiciary and legislature.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE COURT:

1. Would the abandonment by a state of its public school system deprive children of rights guaranteed by the due process or equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment?

2. Would the answer be the same if the abandonment were on a local option basis after a vote of the electorate authorizing county school authorities to close the public schools?

DISCUSSION

I. The Fourteenth Amendment does not require that Louisiana assume the role of proprietor of a public school system, nor does it prevent the state from abandoning public education if it does so completely throughout the entire state.

If the abandonment be state-wide, with no attempt to maintain a "quasi-public" school system as an evasion of desegregation, then there is no denial of equal protection of the laws to any person within the jurisdiction of the state.

The due process clause is not applicable for the reason that no right of life, liberty or property is here involved.

A. Equal protection of the laws is satisfied.

The equal protection clause is a "pledge of the protection of equal laws." Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 358, 369 (1896). If public schools are closed

throughout the state, they are closed equally to all. Equal protection prohibits an arbitrary or discriminatory classification. A law or constitutional amendment having the effect of complete abandonment does not result in any classification.

B. "Liberty" in the due process clause does not include the right to demand judicially that the state enter the business of public education. That privilege must be required of the state at the polling booth.

It is impossible to give a precise catalog of rights embraced in the general words "life, liberty or property."

> "The meagerness with which our problem - viz., what rights are protected by due process? - has been dealt is astounding."
> PARKER, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, p. 36 n. 36.

Since due process came to be applied substantively, the cases concerning that application discuss the issue of the "reasonableness" of the deprivation. Apart from property rights, substantive due process cases have nearly always been concerned with the rights incorporated from the First Amendment. See, for example, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People v. Alabama, 357 U. S. 449 (1958) and cases discussed therein.

A few scattered exceptions have been concerned with liberty from peonage, Bailey v. Alabama, 219 U. S. 219 (1911); bodily liberty from compulsory vaccination, Jacobson v. Massachusetts, 199 U.S. 11 (1905) or sterilization, Buck v. Bell, 274 U. S. 200 (1927), and freedom to travel, Schactman v. Dulles, 225 F. 2d. 938 (D.C.Cir.1955). One good discussion is found in Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U.S. 390, at 399 (1923):

> "While this court has not attempted to define with exactness the liberty thus guaranteed, the term has received much consideration and some of the included things have been definitely stated. Without doubt, it denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint, but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children, to worship God

> according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized at common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men..... The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting the public interest, by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the state to effect. Determination by the legislature of what constitutes proper exercise of police power is not final or conclusive, but is subject to supervision by the courts."

The unifying principle is that all these rights are those that can be asserted as pre-existing any legislation. The state action that is challenged attempts to limit, for the general welfare, the pre-existing liberty of the individual to do as he pleases. The complainant does not point to any state statute conferring the freedom to travel, or freedom from peonage or of free speech. He may urge the Fourteenth Amendment as securing these rights against state interference, but for the source of the right itself he need not point to any particular statute. He relies on the general notion of freedom of the individual. The state relies on the benefit to society at large for invasion of that freedom. Political privileges or rights, on the other hand, depend on some specific state law granting the privilege. The distinction between civil rights and political rights was prominent in the debates on the Fourteenth Amendment. See FLACK, THE ADOPTION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT (1908). When the judiciary applied the equal protection clause to those rights that had been considered political, the distinction became obscured. The courts still speak, however, of rights protected by the due process clause as opposed to privileges that are not. For example:

> "At the outset we wish to point out that an alien who seeks admission to this country may not do so under any claim of right.
>
> Admission of aliens to the United States is a privilege granted by the sovereign United States Government." U.S. ex rel. Knauff v. Schaughnessy, 338 U.S. 537 (1950).

Moreover, the privilege once granted did not become a "vested right" in the

application of substantive due process. Harisiades v. Shaughnessy, 342 U.S. 580 (1952).

Freedom from unreasonable discrimination is a civil right in itself. Thus even in the granting or denial of certain privileges the principle of equality must be maintained. Takahashi v. Fish and Game Commission, 334 U.S. 410 (1948); Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Privileges cannot be demanded judicially as a matter of right, assuming that there has been no discrimination in conferring them. The privileges must be gained through the legislation only. If the minority of the people in a particular sovereignty think a particular benefit a great public need, they cannot complain to the courts that the majority will not provide it. Civil rights, on the other hand, can be claimed judicially even against action of the majority.

In the realm of education the distinctions become clear. The right to educate one's children is a civil right, an essential part of liberty. Even if a majority of the people in the state attempt to prohibit education, the minority may complain to the courts. Such action is an arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Even assuming that the denial of education affected all equally, the right of liberty would be judicially enforceable. Nor may the state interfere with the liberty to educate one's child as he sees fit, by requiring the child to attend a state school and no other. Pierce v. Society of Sisters, 268 U.S. 510 (1925).

The liberty is not, however, absolute; it may be modified by the requirement that the parent educate his child in some approved school, or by adequate private instruction. People v. Turner, 98 N.Y.S. 2d. 866 (1950).

While the right to educate one's children is a civil right; compelling the state to do it at the public's expense is a political right. It must be demanded at the polls; there is no judicially enforceable right unless that benefit

is conferred in a discriminatory fashion. The demand that the state furnish public schools is a demand that the state assume the role of proprietor of a very large business. The federal constitution does not compel the people to tax themselves to provide an economic benefit. It does require that if they vote themselves the benefit of public education, the benefit must be given to all. In this requirement of strict equality, the importance of education in a democratic society is reflected. It is not a mere privilege that can be granted on any terms. Its preferred status demands strict equality in granting it or denying it.

It may be argued that its importance to our national survival requires that public education today be a federal right secured against state deprivation. The answer is that the Constitution has not yet so secured it. We do not argue that the application of due process has been "frozen." We do argue that as long as our constitutional system remains as it is, the demand for a particular social benefit for all must be addressed to the legislature.

C. There is no contractual obligation of the state to maintain public education, nor any deprivation of property in the abandonment of public schools.

In at least one case, the courts, in effect, compelled a tax levy by invalidating a statute withdrawing authority of the municipality to levy the tax to meet obligations on bonds. Van Hoffman v. Quincy, 4 Wall. 535 (U.S. 1866).

In that case there was, however, an existing contractual obligation between the state and particular individuals.

It cannot be contended that there is any enforceable contract between the citizens and the state to provide public education. The charters of the various school boards are not within the principle of Trustees of Dartmouth

College v. Woodward, 4 Wheat. 518 (U.S. 1919), since municipal corporate charters are not protected by the contract clause. Trenton v. New Jersey, 262 U.S. 182 (1923). In any event, "it is to be kept in mind that it is not the charter which is protected, but only any contract the charter may contain. If there is no contract, there is nothing in the grant on which the constitution can act." Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U.S. 814 (1880). Louisiana has not contracted with any of her citizens in particular as was the case in Van Hoffman v. Quincy, supra. Nor is there any implied contract. No one has a vested right in the continuance of particular legislation, and "one legislature is competent to repeal any act which a former legislature was competent to pass." Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch. 87, 135 (U.S. 1810).

Nor is there any deprivation of the citizen's property by abandoning the school system.

> "Municipal corporations are political divisions of the State .... The State, therefore, at its pleasure, may modify or withdraw all such powers, may take without compensation such property, hold it itself, or vest it in other agencies. . . . ." Hunter v. Pittsburgh, 207 U.S. 161, 178 (1907).

The economic effect on the individual's property falls equally on all, and its effect is too incidental to constitute a confiscation of property.

D. Insofar as precedent touches upon the instant question, the courts have assumed or indicated that the state is not required to provide public education.

The Brown case itself seemed carefully worded to indicate this. "Such an opportunity, /of an education/ where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954).

In the dissenting opinion in Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337 (1938) the judge said:

"Under the opinion just announced, I presume she (Missouri) may abandon her law school and thereby disadvantage her white citizens without improving petitioner's opportunities for legal instruction. . . ."

In Allen v. Charlottesville School Board, the district judge said:

"If the state is going to abandon public education it must do so completely and not continue it under the guise of private schools supported by state funds. As long as the schools are operated with public support they must be operated on a desegregated basis." See 27 U.S.L. WEEK 2173 (1959).

In James v. Almond, 170 F. Supp. 331, 342 (1959), appeal dismissed, 359 U.S. 1006 (1960), the court said:

"We do not suggest that, aside from the Constitution of Virginia, the state must maintain a public school system. That is a matter for state determination. We merely point out that the closing of a public school, or grade therein, for the reasons heretofore assigned violates the right of a citizen to equal protection of the laws and, as to any child willing to attend a school with a member or members of the opposite race, such a school closing is a deprivation of due process of law."

It is submitted that the lack of precedent concerning the right to withdraw a privilege or benefit where it is withdrawn equally from all, rests on an acknowledgement that apart from contract vesting the right, there is no such right to demand it. In this area the lack of precedent indicates the want of the right.

This case presents a question for which the following language of Mr. Justice Frankfurter is particularly appropriate:

"As appeal from legislation to adjudication becomes more frequent, and its consequences more far-reaching, judicial self-restraint becomes more and not less important, lest we unwarrantably enter social and political domains wholly outside our concern." West Va. State Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624, 666 (1943) (dissenting opinion).

E. CONCLUSION

There is no denying that the doctrine of judicial review has contributed immensely to the realization of the democratic ideals upon which our government was founded. The judiciary stands guard to protect the freedom of the

minority against arbitrary or discriminatory laws. In this respect we fondly contend that our constitutional system has progressed one step beyond that of its progenitor. Nevertheless, we share with all democratic governments the notion that ordinarily the will of the majority prevails. The minority may judicially contest that will only when freedom is arbitrarily abridged, or privilege is discriminatorily granted.

If the instant case decides that freedom includes the right to require the state to continue public education, serious constitutional questions arise concerning the right of the state or federal government to repeal any economic welfare benefit once it has "vested." If the courts can substitute their judgment for that of the legislature concerning the importance of each particular welfare benefit, we shall truly have government by the minority. Such a result goes far beyond Jefferson's concept that the "minority possess their equal rights which equal law must protect."

Public education for everyone must be furnished today by any government worthy of the name. The people must meet the responsibilities of self-government and demand it through their legislatures. States' rights will be lost only if states' responsibilities are not met.

II. <u>The state may not, consistently with due process and equal protection, provide public schools or permit them to be provided for some of its citizens and deny them or permit them to be denied to others</u>.

Closing plans in the very beginning were developed on the assumption that schools could be closed rather than desegregated. In an attempt to devise a plan that would escape both charges of evasion and taxpayer discrimination, "local option" was born.

At the outset we note the difficulty of discussing the Louisiana plan in particular. There have been no published reports explaining that plan, such as

the reports for Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. If Louisiana's Act 2 is taken in context of the continuing illegal resistance to desegregation, then Act 2 is seen as having no relevance whatever to the local option principle. If that context of the Act should change, however, then the question arises if Act 2 is constitutional as local option.

A. The nature of local option plans.[1/]

The most drastic plan is one noted in a dictum in James v. Almond, supra at 342. Under this arrangement the school system is completely decentralized and the state "abandons" education. Each local county decides whether or not to assume responsibility for education, as it sees fit. The local authority levies the tax for grants and/or public schools. The obvious difficulty is that poorer counties suffer since the equalization policy of the state is sacrificed.

Under the original Prince Edward closing plan, the local tax levy for schools was repealed. Also state funds for grants were refused. Later, when the state money was accepted, the local tax was also levied (and raised).[2/]

A variation of this plan would be a repeal of the local tax, while accepting state funds for the grants. The cost of closing, in such an event, would be very high since only the allotted state funds would be available for grants. In a county where the state equalization support is very high, the cost might not be too great.

It appears that under the present law, Act 2 could not possibly contemplate a local option closing under any of these arrangements. The Louisiana courts have spoken in the strongest terms that the school system is a state system.

1/ For a discussion of the plans, see: Virginia, Report of Commission on Public Education (Gray Commission) 1955; Virginia, Report of the Commission on Education (Perrow Commission) 1959; North Carolina, Report of North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education (Pearsall Commission) 1956; Georgia, General Assembly Committee on Schools, Majority Report (Sibley Committee) 1960.

2/ See Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, May 1, 1960

See Hill v. De Soto School Board, and Orleans Parish School Board v. City, infra.

The 1958 amendment to Article XII, § 1 of the Constitution did not change the relationship of the local system to the state, nor has any legislation attempted to do so. Act 2, standing alone, certainly does not decentralize the system. Nor does Act 2 contemplate a local tax repeal since that tax is required to be levied by constitutional provision. Louisiana Constitution Article XII, § 15.

The later option plans attempt to keep the tax structure the same as before, while retaining at the same time the equalization principle. Both state and local taxes continue exactly as before, and are used for grants or schools. Variations exist in attempts to give local governing authorities autonomy and in provisions for a vote or lack of it. These plans all recognize the option principle; that is, the right to close carries with it the corresponding right to desegregate without hindrance from the state.

Later plans have also broadened the tuition grant eligibility so that neither school-closing nor denial of a transfer from a desegregated school are conditions precedent. In Louisiana, however, the grant-in-aid law gives the State Board of Education absolute control in approving a school for which a grant may be used. It is possible, then, that only schools in a closed area or taking pupils from a desegregated school would be approved. All plans provide for the use of the local school system machinery to dispense the grants, and the amount of the grant is usually related to the cost of public education per pupil.

Apparently Louisiana ultimately intends a plan of this later type. Presently there is some confusion concerning the validity of using public school funds for grants, though Article XII, § 1, as amended, seems clearly to provide for it. In the meantime, welfare funds are to be used. Act 10, 2nd Ex. Sess. 1961. Louisiana has not yet adopted the option principle, however, since the state con-

tinues to attempt fund cut-offs to the desegregated parish by refusing to authorize the annual loan for the Board, by channeling money for Orleans Parish schools through a special bank account on which a member of the legislature signs, and directly cutting off funds to desegregated schools that are boycotted.

B. The alleged validity of a "local option" closing rests on considering the county as a unit for a non-discriminatory, non-evasive closing.

In cases involving closing of recreational facilities, each pool or park has been considered a unit so that a permanent closing of such unit to all avoided all charge of discrimination. Tonkins v. City of Greensboro, 276 F. 2d 890 (4th Cir. 1959); Clark v. Flory, 141 F. Supp. 248, aff'd. 237 F. 2d 597 (1956). Obviously each public school cannot be considered a unit for closing. It had been argued that a closing of all schools of a particular local system would be sufficient to constitute avoidance, rather than evasion, since the state would not be resisting desegregation.

The local option plan was to meet all constitutional objections. If there was no local tax levy, schools could not be provided, as there would be an insufficient amount of money to operate them. If state funds were accepted by the local county they would be used to pay tuition grants to alleviate the cost of private education. To the charge of discrimination, it would be argued that there was none. The county resident would pay no local tax, nor could he sue to compel his county to levy the tax. He could not charge discrimination as a state taxpayer since the state delivered the county's share of state funds to the county. On the issue of evasion, the school board subject to desegregation order had no schools with which to comply. The state was not evading because it had acquiesced in the Brown principle and provided funds that could be used for desegregated schools or tuition grants.

Under the suggested decentralization plan, there would be no state tax at all. The local tax would be levied for tuition grants but this would be for a "public

purpose" so the taxpayer could not object on that ground. His only basis for complaint would be that he received a grant rather than a public school. It would be argued that he could not complain, however, that he preferred the benefit given by some other county or even that the benefit he received was not equal to that received by other residents from their counties. It would be argued that citizens in East Baton Rouge could not complain to the state that Orleans Parish provided citizens there with a swimming pool, or a zoo, or a public school.

The plans that involved some change in the tax structure or decentralization might have been less objectionable than current plans. The necessity of withholding judgment on Act 2 until it is put into actual operation is obviated by the fact that all local option plans suffer from an unconstitutional premise.

C. The argument for validity of the closing fails, since the equal protection clause speaks to the state, not to the county.

The Constitution recognizes no sovereign unit except the federal government and the state. The equal protection clause requires the state to give equal treatment to all persons "within its jurisdiction." The state cannot carve itself horizontally into independent sovereign units. It may delegate powers to administrative units or to municipal corporations, but all powers so delegated remain state powers. See Hunter v. Pittsburg, 207 U.S. 161 (1909). When a local school board acts, the state acts. When a local board closes, the state closes. When the local government taxes, the state gives authority to levy that tax. There is no possibility of rendering any local division of the state so autonomous as to escape the concept of "state action." There is no such avenue of escape from the requirement of non-discrimination in providing education. Discrimination remains just that, whether it be required or merely permitted. Decentralization of the school system is not prohibited. Decentralization, without

requiring each county to furnish education if any one in fact provides it, results in discrimination and that is prohibited.

It is submitted that at this point, education as a function of the sovereign state becomes pertinent. Public education is of prime importance. It is implicit in today's concept of equal protection and due process that the state must assume an affirmative duty to insure that it be made available equally, if it is available to any. This concept is recognized already by the states. Equalization and the "Minimum Foundation" plan insure that a basic minimum of education be provided to all the children throughout the state. We do not say that the state equalization plans are necessarily required by the Fourteenth Amendment. We do not say that the states must "equalize" swimming pools, parks and zoos. We do say that public education cannot be denied to some of the state's children while it is given to others, whatever the arrangement.

This necessarily follows from the statement in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, supra. That case, after noting the importance of education, plainly and literally states that if the state undertakes to provide it, it must be made "available to all on equal terms." It seems too obvious for argument that the parent in a locality where schools are closed may object if he prefers a public school to any other arrangement.

In seeking to devise a plan whereby school closing might occur in some localities only, the states have been mainly concerned with escaping a charge of evasion of desegregation orders and a charge of taxpayer discrimination. It is submitted, however, that the right protected is freedom from discrimination in receiving the privilege. It is not enough that there is no taxpayer discrimination. The public school system has always been available even to those who pay no tax at all. Neither the Brown case, nor the "separate-but-equal" cases in higher education that preceded it, limited the right to that of equal treatment for tax-

payers. Since the right is a broader freedom from discrimination, it is submitted that any local closing plan yet devised is subject to constitutional objection. That right of freedom from discrimination in educational opportunity is so "fundamental and pervasive that it is embraced in the concept of due process of law." Cf. Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497 (1954).

Some option proposals had some pretense to validity; current day plans have none. Under these plans the tax structure remains exactly the same. The administrative machinery is retained, even in the "closed" county. State and local taxes are levied. The local board operates schools with the tax money, or it dispenses grants with the tax money, or it does both. There may be a feeble attempt to remove some of the state controls and grant some autonomy to local boards. Nevertheless the state administrative machinery remains the same; the system remains a state-wide system. In a "closed" area, nothing is really changed except that the system is now "private" with the tax money routed through the parents' hands to the schools. It is even contemplated that the property will be sold to the private corporation. The closing is not related to any tax repeal whatever. The principle of equalization is also retained because the state continues to equalize with state funds. The amount of the grant is determined by the cost of public education per child in that county. Nothing is given up; in short, there is only a slight inconvenience in the change-over.[3/]

In such a "closed" area, the substituted school system is obviously "exercising the public function" of education equivalent to the public system in every other county. Cf., Marsh v. Alabama, 326 U.S. 501 (1946); Terry v. Adams, 345 U.S. 461 (1953). Only the control of the school is now private.

3/ "Schools could be run as they are now except under private rather than public ownership." Emile Wagner, Orleans Parish School Board member, quoted in the Times-Picayune, 6/17/60.

Even that is retained to a degree in Louisiana by controlling teachers' contracts and requiring state approval of the school with no standards specified for that approval. See Act 4, 2d. Ex. Sess. 1961; Act 3, 2d. Ex. Sess. 1960. The private use of state machinery is also evident since the school administrators, state and local continue to function to aid the entire operation. Cf., Smith v. Allwright, 321 U.S. 649 (1944). The operating expenses come from public tax money; the schools are "public" for the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment. Enoch Pratt Free Library v. Kerr, 149 F. 2d. 212 (4th Cir 1945), Cf., cert. den. 326 U.S. 72 (1945). Cf., Almond v. Day, 89 S.E. 2d. 851 (Va. 1955). Moreover, the school board is evading its desegregation order by closing plus participating in the evasive scheme. There is also taxpayer discrimination since citizens in the "closed" county pay state taxes as do citizens of other counties who receive public schools.

Above all, the broader constitutional objection applies even more cogently. Neither the tuition grant nor the vote cure the objection.

Under the local option plan the state at least grudgingly acquiesces in the desegregation principle and does not hinder desegregation if the county chooses public schools. There are no reprisals against a desegregated school or local system. Both the Arkansas and Virginia closing cases laid great stress on the fact that the state required those schools or grades affected by desegregation orders to be closed, while allowing all others to remain open because still segregated. See Aaron v. McKinley, 173 F. Supp. 944 (E.D. Ark. 1959), aff'd. 361 U.S. 197 (1959); James v. Almond, supra. See also Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 187 F. Supp. 42 (E.D. La. 1960). At least the current option plans recognize that the least minimal condition is that the state permit desegregation without penalty. Louisiana's plan does not include even that minimal condition for validity.

Nor does Louisiana attempt to make local school systems autonomous in any new way. There is no divorce whatever between the public school system as it has functioned in Louisiana and under the new plan of closing one segment of the state-wide system.

The Louisiana courts have often asserted that the school system is a State and not a local function. In Hill v. De Soto Parish School Board, 177 La. 329, 335 (1933), the Supreme Court stated:

> "Under Article 12 of the Constitution, section 1, free public schools are part of the educational system of the state. In section 10 of that article it is provided that 'the legislature shall provide for the creation and election of parish school boards which shall elect parish superintendents, for their respective parishes.' Pursuant to this mandate, the legislature of 1922, by Act No. 100, § 17, created a parish school board for each of the parishes of the State and constituted them bodies corporate in law with full power and authority to make rules and regulations for their own government not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the state board of education. These boards are public corporations and are created for the purpose of administering for the state the public school affairs of their respective parishes. Their functions are purely of a public character. In matters relating to the free public schools of their parishes, they are the governing authorities not only for the parish as a whole, but for each and all school districts as may be created. They are state agencies, a part of the state government. To them, the state has delegated very broad discretionary powers . . . ." (Emphasis added).
>
> "The discretionary powers vested by law in these boards as public bodies, as state agencies, will not be interfered with by the courts unless exercised in a manifestly arbitrary, unreasonable or fraudulent manner." (Emphasis added).

In Nelson v. Mayor & Selectmen of Homer, 48 La. Ann. 258, 19 So. 271 (1896), the court held that the town could not levy a tax for schools under its general authority to tax for municipal purposes. The Court said at page 259:

> "Under this article it would be a wide interpretation to include within its meaning the establishment of and the support of a public school. Public education is declared by the Constitution to be an affair of the State, and it assumes the whole responsibility of public education."

In Orleans Parish School Board v. City of New Orleans, 56 So. 2d. 280

(La. App. 1952), the court again discussed public education as a state system:

> "The administration of public schools is not of prime concern of the City of New Orleans, but, is the principal function of the Orleans Parish School Board, a political division of the State, which has been invested with the power, control and administration of public education in this municipality."

The Court then quoted with approval from 2 McQuillan on Municipal Corporations at page 133, to the effect that free school systems have been developed as distinct functions of the state and that public education "is not a part of the local self-government inherent in the town, township, or incorporated community, except insofar as the Legislature may choose to make it such."

The 1958 amendment to the Louisiana Constitution, Article XII, § 1, in no way changed the public school system of Louisiana. It merely provided that education grants might be given in lieu of public schools, but the amendment did not affect the state-wide status of the system as long as public schools should continue to exist.

Nor has the Legislature changed the relation of the local system to the State system. Act 2 stands alone in conferring whatever new autonomy the local system may have. Even if local officials close St. Helena schools, there is no abandonment of the public school administrative machinery. There is, therefore, no abandonment by St. Helena of public education. The local authority merely suspends the operation of the schools but the St. Helena School Board remains a member of the state educational system. It continues to exercise duties required of it by law, principally the administration of the grant system. It cannot be said therefore that St. Helena schools are one autonomous unit for the purpose of determining a non-discriminatory closing of schools to all. Rather the situation it that the operation of schools in one segment of the state-wide system is suspended while other schools in the state system continue to operate. This suspension results from the operation of Act 2, the effect of which is to discriminate against those parents in St. Helena who prefer public schools to any other arrangement.

In summary, Louisiana has not adopted real local option and Act 2 authorizes a patent evasion of the injunction order. Even if Act 2 is a local option statute, it has all the objections mentioned to current day plans so that the result is still evasion and discrimination against taxpayers. Finally, even if Act 2 should become a part of one of the more valid option proposals, and even if no substituted quasi-public schools were contemplated, the closing authorized by Act 2 is unconstitutional.

D. The grant-in-aid does not cure the discrimination against those in the closed county. It is too late to argue that any sort of separate treatment in public education is equal treatment.

In Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337 (1938), the court considered that providing a tuition grant to attend a law school outside the state, in lieu of admission to the University of Missouri law school, was an evasion of the responsibility of equal treatment. It is submitted that the lack of equality is also evident if the state forces an unwilling parent to accept a grant for a private school within the state. The language of that decision is equally pertinent here:

> "We find it impossible to conclude that what otherwise would be an unconstitutional discrimination, with respect to the legal right to the enjoyment of opportunities within the State, can be justified by requiring resort to opportunities elsewhere. That resort may mitigate the inconvenience of the discrimination but cannot serve to validate it."

The fact that the grant is equal to the cost of educating the particular child, or that the local private school may be equal in all respects to the previous public school, is irrelevant. The separate treatment is inherently unequal.

E. The separate and unequal treatment is not cured by a vote of the majority in the county consenting to such separate provision.

Since local option in fact results in discrimination, no vote of the majority of those affected can ratify the "state action" producing that discrimination. The

"state action" complained of is the discriminatory closing by local authorities who are merely agents for the state. Their administrative act is discriminatory and the statute authorizes it. The vote to accept such discrimination does not bind those who refuse to acquiesce. The state passes a statute that permits discrimination. It then calls on the people to approve by a special vote or referendum the particular discrimination. The majority does so approve. Can it be said that the vote removes the right of those discriminated against to complain? Obviously not, since exactly this procedure is used whenever a state constitution is amended. It is well-settled that even a constitutional provision voted on by all the people may violate the equal protection clause. E.g., Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 242 F. 2d. 156 (5th Cir. 1957), aff'd. 356 U.S. 964 (1958). The vote cannot confer validity upon plainly discriminatory state action.

In a similar situation in Texas, the vote of one school district, in effect requiring the continuance of segregated schools, could not preclude the right to object to the continuance of segregated schools.

See Ross v. Peterson, D. C. S. D. Tex., Civ. No. 10,444, 5 Roce Rel. Law Rep. 703 (1960).

This situation should not be confused with a state-wide vote to close every school at the same time. In that case there would be no separate treatment, parish to parish. The law itself or its application determines the discrimination. Obviously every statute in a sense discriminates against those who oppose it. The test is whether it is discriminatory on its face or permits such discrimination by its application. If the operation of the law permits discrimination, a referendum adds nothing to cure it. If the operation of the law necessarily produces an equal result as to all, there has been no discrimination against those who opposed it.

In Louisiana there is even less ground for contention that the vote is the operative agent effecting the closing, because the vote does not bind the Board

to close. The State has permitted the Board to close on condition that a majority of the people agree before the Act. The vote has no effect of law. It produces no statute or ordinance. It attempts to ratify the discrimination which the operation of Act 2 permits. That ratification cannot bind every parent in St. Helena Parish. The parent who voted to close the schools may now be estopped from asserting his constitutional right to object; that estoppel is personal and cannot operate against all the citizens of St. Helena Parish as a whole. The authorization in the statute is "state action" permitting discrimination. The administrative act of closing would effectuate that discrimination.

F. CONCLUSION

At this moment Act 2 is more akin to "massive resistance" than to "local option" because Louisiana has not, in fact, adopted the "local option" principle. Nevertheless, the case may be appropriately considered on the broader ground, especially as Louisiana is contending that it should be, in order to maintain its validity. In that event, Act 2 appears as akin to those later option plans that attempt to retain all the advantages of a state-wide system pertaining to control and equalization of funds available for parishes. The local system cannot be considered autonomous under the present laws of Louisiana.

No change is made in the relationship of the local system to the state, except that the state permits a local authority to close rather than desegregate. Even if the vote were held in all parishes at one time, it is submitted that a denial of equal protection would result if any schools were permitted to operate, and if any parent in a closed parish objected. Even more objectionable is a situation in which a closing can occur, parish by parish, as desegregation orders are entered. Such a plan preserves public schools for as long

as possible for those in areas not affected, by discriminating against those whose parish is affected.

Act 2 in effect classifies Louisiana citizens by parish. That classification is arbitrary; each citizen of Louisiana is entitled to stand on equal footing with every other as concerns public education. Since the operation of Act 2 results in discrimination against the Louisiana citizens of one parish, those citizens may object. Those that do object, are not bound by the vote of those who consented to the discrimination against them.

Fifty-six persons in St. Helena object, as well as the plaintiffs in this instant suit. They constitute a class, entirely apart from racial discrimination. The instant plaintiffs, as members of that class, are entitled to object to this discriminatory treatment, aside from any consideration of whether the operation of Act 2 amounts to an evasion of the specific injunction at hand. The issues of taxpayer discrimination and evasion through substitution of a quasi-public school system also need not be reached. Act 2 suffers from a broader objection to validity. It arbitrarily classifies, without any rational basis other than an attempt to avoid the effect of federal law. The arbitrary classification produces a discriminatory result that is unreasonable. A plan designed to avoid a requirement of non-discrimination against one class can scarcely justify a new discrimination against an entirely different class.

Respectfully submitted,

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC. OF NEW ORLEANS

By: _____

John P. Nelson, Jr.
702 Gravier Building
New Orleans, La.

_____

Katherine S. Wright
7725 Plum Street
New Orleans, La.

_____

Victor Hess
Oil & Gas Building
New Orleans, La.

NEWSLETTER NO. 2 FROM SAVE OUR SCHOOLS INC. 413 HILLARY ST.

CO-CHAIRMEN:
RABBI JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN THE REV. JOSEPH H. FICHTER, SJ. THE RT. REV. GIRAULT M. JONES

SOS is a non-profit organization whose aim is to preserve public education in New Orleans. SOS does not argue the relative merits of segregation or de-segregation. SOS does not discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong. SOS does not debate states' rights vs. federal rights. SOS does assert that public education is indispensably necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if the children of those who are not wealthy are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. SOS URGES ALL CITIZENS TO UNITE IN OPPOSITION TO THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

PROGRESS REPORT

On June 28 at Dixon Hall, Tulane campus, SOS presented its first public program of information to the community. Mrs. Thos. Breeden, chairman of the statewide HOPE organization in Georgia (Help Our Public Education), spoke on "Organizing to Save our Public Schools," giving us a clear picture of the problems facing the people of Atlanta and Georgia and the ways HOPE has worked to give wide distribution of facts on the school crisis. The progress this organization has made under tremendous difficulties gives us a wonderful example to follow.

Following Mrs. Breeden's talk, Mrs. Fred Wright, of SOS's legislative committee, answered numerous questions from the audience on the legal aspects of school closure and interposition.

Mrs. Wright has since appeared on one of WDSU's TV series of programs on the school crisis, and John Nelson, Jr., vice-chairman of SOS, appeared on the League of Women Voters' series being presented Wednesday nights at 8 PM on WYES.

In the last few weeks the conspiracy of silence in Louisiana has been broken by concerned citizens. Let us maintain these discussions of the school crisis, and let us congratulate the School Board and the television stations and newspapers which have helped to bring our crisis out into the open.

New Orleans citizens are awakening to the realization that they must speak out NOW concerning the schools. More and more groups are inviting speakers to present all sides of the arguments for and against open schools. As a result they are reaffirming their support of continued public education. Some of these groups are:

	Schools
United Church of Christ Ministerium	Mc Main
Gentilly Christian Church	Lakeview
Southeastern Louisiana Chapter of the Nat'l Assn. of Social Workers	Hynes
New Orleans Clericus of the Episcopal Church	Allen
Presbytery of N. O. of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.	Gregory
Tulane Faculty Senate	Jean Gordon
Committee for Public Education	Wilson
YMBC Board of Directors	Bienville
Oak Park Presbyterian Church	LaSalle
High School Students' Committee for Public Education	
N. O. Ministerial Union	

Incidentally, published letters to the local newspapers have been running about 3 to 1 in favor of keeping the schools open. We must continue to express our views to Gov. Davis, our legislators, the school board, the newspapers and TV stations. So PLEASE WRITE, PUBLIC OPINION CAN SAVE OUR SCHOOLS.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. HELP KEEP SOS GOING! No dues, but if you would like to be a Contributor, please send $2 or more, or a Sponsor $10 or more, or a Patron $50 or more. Donations are earnestly solicited from individuals, corporations and organizations. These funds are needed for postage, supplies, publications, speakers in order to give direction, information and

program to all members of our community who desire to continue the operation of the public schools. A breakdown of the budget is available to anyone interested.

Checks should be mailed to Paul Hostetler, Treasurer, 1318 Audubon St.

2. MEMBERS! The larger our membership, the more impressive our voice. Send names to Mrs. Paul Murison, 7722 Hampson St., UN 1-2484, and volunteer to serve on her committee.

3. CLERICAL VOLUNTEERS! Phone Mrs. R. Dlugos, TW 9-7519, to help with mailings and typing.

4. ORGANIZE A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING! Invite your neighbors and friends to your home for an evening or morning of discussion on this grave problem. SOS will supply up-to-date materials and a speaker, if you want one. Informal discussion groups are the best way to bring all the facts into the open. Call Mrs. Geo. Hendrickson, UN 1-7352.

5. PETITIONS! Thousands of signatures are needed on petitions to the Governor to keep our schools open. If you wish to sign one or better still circulate one, Call Mrs. Murison, UN 1-2484 or Mrs. Dlugos, TW 9-7519 and we will furnish them.

6. INFORM YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS! If you belong to an organization which would like a speaker, call Mrs. Hendrickson, UN 1-7352. Take time to read the attached REPORT ON THE SCHOOL CRISIS carefully and then pass it along to a friend, asking him in turn to give it to someone else. Betty Wisdom has carefully compiled this information from many sources, and we feel a wide circulation will build up support in our fight to keep our schools open.

7. SUGGESTIONS! Write to 413 Hillary St. We need your help.

Here are some questions to consider in the public versus private school debate:

1. What community has successfully done this? Is it rural or an urban community? Is it densely or lightly populated? Has it any heavy industry? Has it attracted any industry since the public schools closed?

2. What legal steps are being taken to lease our public schools? Why will this be legal here when it has been forbidden by the courts in Virginia and Arkansas?

3. What legal steps are being taken to sell our public schools? How can they be sold to private school groups when the federal courts have forbidden such circumvention of federal court orders? How long will it take to straighten our this legal tangle if taxpayers bring citizen suits to enjoin the authorities from selling their public schools to private school groups?

4. What assurance do we have that Governor Davis, if he takes over the schools, will not be defeated as Gov. Almond was in Virginia, or as Gov. Faubus was in Little Rock?

5. Is there any private school foundation here like Raney in Little Rock (now closed), or Mosby in Front Royal? How is it financed? How much money does it have? How many teachers has it hired? How many students can it serve?

Because of the many requests for information on these questions the following material has been compiled.

NEW ORLEANS

At this moment New Orleans is faced with desegregation or public school closure in September of this year, according to the requirements set forth in Judge Wright's order of last May.

The Louisiana legislature has just passed laws which would:

1) Empower the governor to close any or all Louisiana schools if one of them should be integrated.
2) Empower the governor to take over the management of the schools and to interpose himself, and his office, between the federal government and the state of Louisiana.

The first is a measure which has not proved a solution elsewhere. Temporary school closure can accomplish nothing since the schools, on reopening, would still be subject to Judge Wright's ruling. The governor may, however, close all our schools permanently. He has been given that right by the state legislature. The federal government cannot compel a state to maintain public education; it can only regulate certain aspects of that education when it exists. Some states possess constitutions which guarantee public education to the children of its citizens. Ours, while it deals with many aspects of public education, does not contain this guarantee.

The second measure is interposition and can work only if and when the federal government tolerates it. Interposition, as a doctrine, has a history almost as long as that of the United States. It has never worked, but it is a durable thesis. Interposition is a political theory that has never been accepted by the U. S. Supreme Court. It is not a legal defense to a suit against the governor if he acts unconstitutionally. The Supreme Court answered this contention fully in the Little Rock case of Cooper vs. Aaron: "No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it...If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgements of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery..." United States vs. Peters...."A Governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained."

It is a generally accepted doctrine of law in the United States that in any conflict between the rulings of the Supreme Court and citizens or states the rulings of the Supreme Court are sovereign. The Court can be overruled by an amendment to the U. S. Constitution, but passage of an amendment which would alleviate the school crisis is most unlikely.

Also, when a lesser federal court ruling conflicts with state courts or state laws, the ruling of the federal court is sovereign. In Virginia when Gov. Almond closed six white high schools that had been ordered to desegregate and allowed the remaining segregated high schools to continue operating, parents brought suit against Gov. Almond: James et

al v. Almond. The federal court found that the plaintiffs were being denied their right of equal protection of the laws as set forth in the fourteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and the closed schools were opened.

It has been said, by advocates of interposition, that the governor may simply ignore subpoenas from federal courts to maintain his position as the buffer between the federal government and the state of Louisiana. Actually, as we have said, the federal government is sovereign in such conflicts. Furthermore, the governor is subject to federal court jurisdiction after he is served with notice. He will be served, and he will be enjoined from interfering whether he asserts his defense in court or not. An injunction will be enforced. President Eisenhower has shown that he will do all that is necessary to preserve the integrity of federal court orders.

OTHER LAWS

Louisiana has laws on its books which would require the cut off of all state funds to integrated schools. This law has been tested in Arkansas and found unconstitutional.

We also have a law which would permit the School Board to lease or sell public schools to private groups for use as private segregated schools. According to Att'y General Odum of Florida such leasing has already been declared unconstitutional:

"The liquidation of public school property and its bonded indebtedness would be, in a way, one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings in history. The Federal Courts have already ruled that public school buildings may not be leased to segregated private schools. Although the question has not been legally tested, I believe that the buildings could be sold under state law at their fair value on a time payment basis. This would, of course, contemplate that title to the property would pass (to the purchaser) and the school board would accept a mortgage to secure the deferred payments. It would also entail that the sales were not a method of circumventing federal court orders, but were bona fide sales of school property which was no longer needed for school purposes. In addition to the liquidation of valuable property we would also be faced with the retirement of huge bonded indebtedness ....our state courts would have to enforce the payment of the principal, and accrued interest on these bonds, regardless of the reluctance of the taxpayer to continue paying taxes for benefits which no longer existed."

If the schools are closed and a private school system attempted, Orleans Parish students will find themselves attending classes and tutoring groups as the children of Norfolk and Little Rock did...in basements, attics, stores and living rooms, without books, globes, laboratories, gymnasiums, or any of the aids which are an integral part of our public school system. In other communities a few children were able to attend makeshift private schools, notably Raney in Little Rock and Tidewater Academy in Norfolk. Their instruction was inadequate, their resources were scanty, their curricula were cut to the bone, and the schools were not accredited. The vast majority of white children, however, found their education at a standstill. Some of these children left the state, some dropped out of school permanently. Raney School went broke and closed. The Tidewater Academy is still open with a small enrollment. Other private school groups set up to counter integration in Selma and Dallas counties in Alabama, Union County in Kentucky, Nashville, and Arlington County in Virginia have all been unsuccessful and have closed their doors.

There are several areas in Virginia, where massive resistance was pioneered that deserve special attention.

WARREN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

There are now two high schools in Front Royal, Warren County: the Warren County High School, public and desegregated, and the John S. Mosby Academy, segregated and supported by tuition grants and private donations. Warren County High is a well-constructed school building with modern scholastic conveniences. Mosby Academy is presently occupying a small restaurant on the edge of town. It has no laboratory, no manual training workshop, and no home economic facilities. Its library is inadequate.

Four hundred students, including nineteen Negroes, attend Warren High. About 600 white students attend Mosby, but the enrollments in Mosby are slowly dropping, and the enrollments in Warren High are growing proportionately. There has been, according to the Warren High principal, no trouble between the Negro and white children enrolled.

The budget for the coming year at Mosby is approximately $110,000. Most of this money goes into teachers' salaries. There is no appropriation for books. Only 12 of Mosby's seniors expect to continue their education as opposed to 27 seniors at Warren High who plan to attend college. Warren High has no money troubles. Its staff has taken advantage of smaller classes to improve the school's curriculum. Two years of algebra are covered in one year, and biology is taught on a college level. The students have been divided into three groups according to their relative abilities with excellent results.

The Front Royal experiment, so far, indicates that a community need not sacrifice its entire public school system and that the desegregated public school and the segregated private school can exist side by side.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Under the local option plan the county board of supervisors in Prince Edward County voted in 1959 to close their public schools and to abolish that part of the property tax which paid for the schools. In September of that year the county's 20 schools shut down. They are still closed. Prince Edward County did not take advantage of the Virginia tuition grant plan during the school year of 1959-1960. Instead, 1400 of the county's white students attended school at a private foundation supported by private donations. The Negro pupils had no schools.

Because of the inadequacy of private financing Prince Edward will apply for the state tuition grant for the 1960-61 session, and the county board of supervisors has adopted a tentative budget calling for a $2.40 tax increase to raise about $270,000 for "educational purposes," which when added to the state money will provide about $250 for each child. The county's tax rate was $3.40 per $100 of assessed valuation when it decided to abandon its public schools. Then the rate went down to $1.60. Now to raise the money for "educational purposes" it has been tentatively increased to $4.00, nearly a 20% increase in the real estate tax. Taxpayers who contribute to the local private school will receive tax credit. The Prince Edward experiment of public school abandonment was originally designed to continue segregated schools under a system of private schools privately supported. This recent step marks the transfusion of tax money into the experiment. The constitutionality of this local action will undoubtedly be tested in court.

Recently five of the six members of the Prince Edward County School Board resigned because of their unwillingness to offer the white high school building of the county for sale as surplus property without a public referendum. The school board's attorneys have requested permission of the federal court in Richmond to withdraw from the county's desegration case, expressing the opinion that the replacements of the school board should be free to select new counsel. An editorial in the Richmond NEWS-LEADER says: "....in the midst of its cumulative troubles, Prince Edward continues the search for a substitute for the public school system it abandoned. It won't find any. There are private schools in makeshift buildings for white pupils, but nearly all of the 1700 Negro pupils of the county are out of school... Before it goes further in the attempt to declare a public school surplus, Prince Edward County should look back over the lonesome road it is travelling. It should look back before it goes deeper in the fiscal mire. It should reconsider before it suffers further loss of prestige as 'the county that abandoned its public schools.'"

An unanticipated problem which arose recently in Virginia was the misuse of state tuition grants. The standard figure of $250 per child is apparently not adequate to pay for good schooling, since the generally accepted cost per child of education in private schools lies between five and six hundred dollars. The County Board of Arlington has discovered that out of $43,000 paid in tuition grants to Arlington students, only $3750 was actually used for the purpose intended by the legislature, that is, to reimburse parents who chose to send their children to segregated schools in Arlington. Only 15 of the 172 Arlington children who received tuition grants last year transferred from the public schools to private Arlington institutions. 124 of these children did not attend any Arlington school, preferring to use the $250 towards tuition in private schools in other cities and states. Thus the community was subject to a heavy drain on its financial resources without any real guarantee that the children who were its beneficiaries were putting the money back into the community. A survey taken in Virginia in 1959 showed that the vast majority of the 532 children of northern Virginia who had accepted tuition grants were already attending private schools. Wherever tuition grants are given, the state must grant them to children in any non-sectarian private school; otherwise it will be charged with favoring the "cooperatives" and thereby supporting segregated "quasi-public" private schools and discriminating against the truly private school.

It has come to the attention of the Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans that a new organization has been formed termed SOS. This new organization has stated it is only interested in the public schools remaining open, and the organization has no interest in the segregation-integration controversy.

It may be noted the incorporators of this organization are persons working toward destroying segregation so do not be mislead into thinking they are merely desirous of keeping the public schools open. What they mean is they want negro children to go to school with your white children. Their only interest in the public schools is to mix the white children of this city with the negro children, and they mean your children not theirs. Many of the parents founding and supporting SOS have their children in private schools and these schools would not even think of accepting one of your. They are in effect telling you to send your children to school with negroes regardless of what happens to them, but they are sending their children to all white private schools for their education.

SOS is clearly a left wing group. Certainly the parents of the thousands of white children in New Orleans will not trust the statements of this organization and these people.

Organizations such as this always profess to be interested in the welfare of children, yet they never tell you anything about what has happened to the helpless white children of cities in the north such as New York and Chicago where many white parents are forced to send their children to integrated public schools. Many of them have neither the money for private schools nor for the transportation of their families to other areas that are segregated and this condition would exist in New Orleans. Do you know that many men and women in New York, Chicago and Washington have been forced to move miles further from their jobs in order to preserve the children's rights to attend segregated schools. That is just one of the things SOS wants you to do here in New Orleans. SOS doesn't care how far away you would have to move in order to protect your child from being integrated in the public schools.

SOS is a front. Behind this front is the same integrationist, socialist conspiracy working to destroy your liberties and freedoms as citizens of a sovereign state.

The Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans appeals to every sensible white and negro person to reject any and all advice or counsel that comes from SOS. Tell your friends, neighbors and relatives to stand firm against the evils of race mixing. If the white people will stand solidly together the schools will remain segregated. The decision is in your hands. Do not let anything divide you. Wherever the white people are divided there you have or will have integration. The integrationists can only succeed in their purpose to integrate the public schools if you allow yourselves to be divided on this school issue. That is what SOS is designed to do.

It must always be remembered that the moment one negro child is put in a white public school that thousands of them will pour in. There can be no token integration. SOS knows that will destroy the public school system quicker than anything else, and yet they have the audacity to claim they want to Save Our Schools.

The Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans knows and you know SOS does not want to save the public schools and worse of all they do not want to save your children from the terrible fate that will befall them should they be crowded into mixed schools with nearly 50,000 negro children.

The Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans recognizes the importance of public schools, but there is no school public or private worth keeping compared to the health and safety of the children of this city. The Council is interested in public education but if public education is destroyed by putting the negro children in school with the white children we can set up a system of segregated private schools throughout Louisiana just as is being done in other places in the South. The races must be kept separate in the public schools.

In sum, the Council is interested in Saving Our Children and our schools but not at the sacrifice of our children's racial purity and social well being.

GSM

June 8, 1953

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop St.
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Ocie Lee:

I got your note and your letter. I will handle the matter about Mrs. Tucker. I know Mrs. Dawson, and I know therefore various of the things involved.

It did us all good to have you here.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

F.T.C.

I do not wish that my statement implies as a reflection on Mrs Hogue's judgement, for I believe she is sincere, It happened tho', we sat together at the luncheon. And she said "I woke up late in the night and thought about Mrs Tucker. It has been 10 yrs since I have had intimate contact with her, I am sure tho' she has not changed, Mr. Hogue and I were

(over)

The PIONEER
Little Rock
Harry Morgan Phone 4-0271
DEMOCRAT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY

Other side of E.T.C. 2)

Married in her home.

I am citing this as evidence that Mrs Hogue doesn't have current information regarding Mrs Tucker. I believe Mrs Hogue is entirely democratic in her actions and views, and entirely sincere. And quite - like me, considered our Task, as a member of the Committee, a sacred one. "If Democratic processes are to be salvaged out of this social order. The SRC will direct the Wrecking Crew"

S.L.S.

Mr John G. Lewis Jr
Box 2110
Baton Rouge, La
(Grandmaster of Masonic
Lodges, and a Board Member
of N.A.A.C.P.)

Mr. Harry Ashmore
Ark Gazette. L Rock ark

Mrs W. Floyd Bates
125 Atkins St Rose City
North Little Rock ark
(a crusader of the finest Calibre

Mr U.S. Bond
Madison, ark.

i 1620

~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE~~
~~FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION~~

1500 Bishop St.
Little Rock, Ark.
May 19, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doc:

Please accept my sincere thanks for permitting me to serve on the nominating committee. It was a great honor. I enjoyed my stay a lot. The meeting was wonderful. I could not help but think how right and righeousness ultimately survive#, here in times like these when retrenchment is the order of the day, The SRC reaches a noticable state of real expansion and growth. Our purposes must have Holy Sanction.

You nodoubt will recall that when Mrs. Hogue mentioned the name of Mrs. Henry S. Tucker, I was reluctant to place it for nomination. I was thinking like this; If this woman is doing a job of note in this State I should know about it. For I put myself in position to stay informed, and I do this through actual participation. Well, this name did not register with me atall, but upon Mrs. Hogue's persuasion I submitted the name. Immediately upon return to Little Rock I began inquiring as to her affiliations, attitude etc. I regret to say, that despite the fact she is acclaimed as an ardent civic and religious worker in the City, I am reliably informed, that she is not entirely free of certain prejudices. Of course She should not be indicted for owning a big plantation near Little Rock, but she has staged a vigorious fight against the forces who do not condone tenancy. Her philosophy, as I was ably informed, is that it is wholesome and should be perpetuated. Once I began inquiring into this matter then I remembered how she conspiciously places barriers in the paths of Mrs. Ethel B. Dawson, a Negro woman working as a paid worker with the Council of Churches. Box 912, Pine Bluff, Ark. Altho' she resides in Pine Bluff, her work is mostly concentrated in Lincoln County. A cotton county, one of the great"Strong-holds" But she has the nerve to rebuff the prevailing conditions almost without fear. Her greatest foe is Mrs. Tucker. So Doc. if I am in order, and you can find a way to do it, since no notices have been sent as yet, I presume. I wish to withdraw Mrs. Tucker's name and substitute Mrs. Dawson's.---I beleive you know me well enough to KNOW that my thinking is not flavored with any malice or prejudice. But I feel that a member of our Executive Committee has got to have the right concepts else they might serve to taint the half-converted element in our group.

Thanks again, and expect some perking up of our straggling chapter here.

Sincerely, Cecil Lee

The correct names and addresses of the persons I submitted are enclosed.

October 2, 1953

Mr. Ossie Lee Smith

Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ossie:

I am sorry Deer has left. Good man. I will write him in his new job.

Meanwhile though the effort may be mountainous would you contrive such a spasm of life and activity in the Arkansas Division of SRC as would get it to buy two or three hundred copies of the pamphlet and mail it out from within Arkansas to appropriate state and local school officials? Supposed to be 12¢ apiece, but we could ship them to you for 10¢ apiece. I think most of the Divisions will do that, and I hope Arkansas will.

I suppose you have got an Arkansas Association of Negro teachers. Can you not find the Secretary over there and ask him to buy 1000 and mail them out to his members? The Negro teachers in Georgia have done that. And I have asked all the other associations to do it. When they met at Orangeburg in August they all said they would. I could not get the name and address of the Arkansas Association, so I have never asked them. That job is up to Ossie Lee Smith.

This little pamphlet is really bang-up and used widely by local discussion groups. It will build an understanding public opinion ahead of the Supreme Court's decision.

I think I have given you the steer and I beg you, please to get busy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

Smith, Oscie Lee

Oct 3, 1953

Dear Oscie Lee,

I never have heard from US Bond as to whether he is willing to serve on Board of SRC or not. Invited him months ago, and reminded him once since. Hesitate to put him in "accepted" list (now 46) unless I heard from him or on his behalf that 't is OK. I suspect the guy's busy, and doesn't like to do letters. Can you get an answer, and let me know?

Best,

GSM

RECEIVED
SEP 30
Southern Regional Council

1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
September 28, 1953

Rev. Lewis M. Dear
1701 N. Taylor
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Rev. Dear:

Thank you for giving me two hours of your time Saturday. I am deeply grateful that I was accorded this opportunity to talk with you, which is to me a privelege and a supreme pleasure.

I once spoke to a group of Negro farm families in a community meeting in Mississippi, and I used as my subject "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness". I was trying to inspire a group of people with blighted hopes and delayed obscure horizons. As I talked I saw scared grief-stricken faces renovated to where a gloss appeared in their eyes. A tiny smile broke out as they twitched their lips, stooped shoulders squared, and their heart beat quickened. I could feel them grasping for new hopes, renewed courage, revived ambitions and a stronger faith in God. I finally closed my conversation by having them repeat after me these quotations:

1. "God's purposes are unfolding just unfolding every hour. Bitter may be the bud but sweet will be the flower".

2. "I've been young, now I'm old, but I've never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

3. "I shall use this little Heaven on earth as a stepping stone to the Heaven above."

After leaving you yesterday this occasion flashed through my mind. For to me it symbolizes your work in this community. From the church house to the community centers, the capitol building and even the jail house, you've lighted a candle. You've done these things unselfishly, you've turned a deaf ear on the "darkness", and the men sought to slay you, you stooped down and lifted them up. YOU ARE GOD'S MAN. He needs you in higher places, where more people can feel the touch of your hand and the worship of your soul. So he is taking you away and you shall be his commissioner, for he knows you shall continue to light candle after candle.

We've worked together in many activities. I appreciate the confidence you have in me. My efforts with you in the Southern Regional Council, without a doubt, strikes the saddest note in my being when I recall them and know you are leaving. What we were able to do was not spectacular nor too outstanding, but when you place your finger on the pulse of those whom were working within the framework of our endeavors you get a sort of satisfaction that changes were taking place inside of them, realizations of the proper and Christian concepts of humanity regardless of color.

Your type and quality of leadership was inspiring and invigorating. You stood before them as a "living example" of Christianity and democracy in one human package. They knew you were unrelenting in your efforts to make this little heaven on earth serve as a stepping stone to the Heaven above. You are God's man, and wherever you are, I know he will be there. So I say "Goodbye" to a true, tried and cherished friend.

Forever,

Ocie Lee

Well Doc Rev Deer leaves Wed AM To take a job in Indianapolis Indiana as National Director Race Relations for the Christian Church. This is a lost to us, but we will gain because of his larger sphere.

Mr Ashmore is to work with me in getting a new Pres. & Chairman. Before too long we will give you this information. Then I hope we will be able to start some activities.

Thanks for the letter you wrote. More about it later.

Ocie Lee

Dear Doc: I did absolutely no good with the negro Sorcheer Assoc. They showed no interest. I've been too busy with the 4-State Judging for the Balanced Farming Contest that I have not had time to do anything for Ike. I guess this rush will let up after Xmas anyway. I am tired out Ms. Joke Smith

Best wishes, Ocie Lee
Louisiana

December sixteen, 1953

Mr Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

I have written a letter to somebody high up in the Secretary's office and asked him to keep a finger on the problem your letter raised. There is nobody left high in the Department of Agriculture who will do much of my bidding but this guy was worth trying. That's all I know to do.

There is one other thing: If you can get word to J M Patton of the National Farmers Union of exactly what the fears are, Jim Patton could have his Washington office go and see the Administrator of FHA. I think that would probably help, although it might not and it might hurt. I just don't know what the situation is in Washington.

Clarence Mitchell could do a good deal if he would actually go and see the Administrator and sit down with him. Nobody in an administrative job in Washington today wants to open a quarrel with the NAACP.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December sixteen, 1953

Mr H H Gordon
U S Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D C

Dear Howard:

Willy nilly - and mostly willy on my part, I confess - various of my Negro friends still associated with the Farmers Home Administration have let me know of their fears that in the general urge toward economy and in the various re-organizations under way in the Department the Negro persons attached to State and local offices of FHA are in danger of being reduced in number.

'Tis officially none of my business of course - and I daresay in your present job it is none of your business either. But I am also sure that if you care to exert your interest you could protect something that is rather precious to Negroes in Southern agriculture.

Friends have told me the generally wholesome arrangements the Administrator has been making within the Department. They have felt that he has moved wisely and liberally - personnel-wise. I write merely to express the hope that you or somebody whom you trust will have a finger on this always delicate point.

I frequently travel through Amelia and do my best to find your place. One noble farm stands out - a few miles from the Court House. White fences, beautiful lawn, great stretches of green pasture; but somehow the home does not recall the one I remember as being yours.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Just to keep you advised.
Best wishes,
OLS.

1500 Cross Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
March 1, 1954

Dear Friend:

You are familiar, I am sure, with the changes that are now taking place in the United states Department of Agriculture. I would like to advise, that in changing the structure Negroes are being eliminated almost 100%. Specifically, is this true with the Farmers Home Administration, which agency I have been connected with for more than 13 years. At present there is only one other Negro employee with the agency in Arkansas, Mr. Jesse W. Mason, Crittenton County, and from all indications he will be terminated within 30 days. I received my notice to become effective March 26th. This means that there will not be a single Negro with the agency in Arkansas. There are a total of over 200 positions however. and for your information there are 40,810 Negro farm families in the State of Arkansas.

For the sake of Negro participation in an agency where we deal with land and money, I have made supreme sacrifices, despite higher and more pleasant job opportunities, plus opportunities for educational advancement. I have laid my weight against the door to hold it open for Negroes. Every conceivable means has been to freeze or wear me out. I have been cursed out, pushed out, left out, and persecuted, but I have stayed right there. I have had to use my office frequently for a 'Prayer Room', never closing the door, but in the midst of a situation where I knew I was not wanted I was a disturbing factor. "Even the devil trembles when he sees the weakest christian on his knee."

In times like these it would be nothing less than tragic to not have Negroes in jobs where policy is formulated. So, I am asking you to send letters of protest to the following persons asking them to use their influence in seeing that, at least, these two positions in FHA be retained. Please emphasize that you would like the state position maintained as is. I say this as a reminder that we do not want a compromise in relegating this job to one outside of the stream of things. There is one great satisfaction that I have i. e., because I refused to bend in any respect that would be un-becoming to a throughbred Negro, millions of dollars have trickled through my hands to give Negroes ownership and raise standards of living to higher levels. The names and addresses: Mr. J. V. Highfill, State Director Farmers Home Administration, 301 Federal Building, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mr. R. B. McLeish, Administor, Farmers Home Administration U.S.D.A.; Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. W. Fulbright, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Brooks Hays, House of Representative, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John McClellan, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Tooke Gathings, Congress of United States, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

I would like that you know the same pattern of elimination is being tried in the other few states (Southern) where we have one or two Negro workers. In each case, however, the protest is forthright and vigorous. I would suggest that you please send all letters immediately and Via Air Mail and mark them "For Addressee Only", and may I also suggest that your letters carry a positive tone and ask for an answer to your request. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Ocie Lee

Ocie Lee Smith

April 20, 1954

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

I enjoyed that good long letter. Nice to see you behind the work. Here is a copy of Memorandum #1, which explains the setup here. Observe that while we have a total period of eighteen months in the first grant, (and I think a total range of three and one-half years for the whole business), there is only enough money in the first grant to enable us to carry the paid personnel for the first twelve of the eighteen months. That means that we can pick up the payroll in each state in about October '54. By our plan, each state gets a paid executive drawing $5,000 the first year and $55,000 thereafter. An split between twelve states, there is money for five associate executives drawing the same salary and travel money of their own.

It rather means that unless the state raises extra money themselves over and above the $1800 that they have got to raise anyway, there is no way for them to get going with paid personnel earlier than October, 1954.

We have not worked out how the split of associate executives will be made. I see the two Carolinas together and Georgia and Florida together, and Alabama and Tennessee together. I think Texas deserves a full time executive all to itself. It looks as though we would be proposing to Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana that they split one man between the three of them.

I dare say you have been getting 'way yonder above any $5,000 a year. The job is not mine to fill. It would have to be worked out with the three states or with whatever became the Delta unit. Also, I know that Harry Wright hopes for a job somewhere in it. As soon as I heard that the money was coming through, my heart leaped in hope that our local force could and would pick up up.

All I can say is, hold on to things for awhile and we will see whether something works out. I emphasize, though, that it is not my job to fill. Our head person in Mississippi is Rabbi Charles Mantinband, 808 Mamie Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. And the Acting Chairman of the Louisiana division is the Reverend L. J. Toomey, Loyola University, New Orleans.

Mr. Walker of Arkansas wrote me that the Arkansas group will have a small planning meeting April 24, which I hope you will put your appearance into. Harry Ashmore tells me, also, that he will keep a warm interest in getting a stable program set up in Arkansas.

I am so glad to get your news that Giles Hubert is back over here and at Dillard. Giles is my good friend and I will hunt him up next time I am in New Orleans.

All praise to you, Ocie Lee, for strength of character.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

RECEIVED
APR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Doc:

I read the good news in the paper yesterday, and this morning Mrs. Bates called me to tell me about the letter she received from you Saturday. She and I got togehher, after a metting Thursday night at the Urban League, and made tentative plans for calling a meeting of the members, now that she has heard from you this makes the cheese more binding, our meeting is set for the 23rd.

Since my termination with FHA I have been offered three jobs, two of them carry a handsome salary. I thought to take a few weeks off and get some much needed relaxation before even hitting a lick at a snake, but it seems that I stay busier unemployeed than I was when I had a job. howbeit Doc. I want you to know right now I want to work with the setup. Even if you couldn't pay me as much as has been offered, I still would rather be identified with that movement than anything else I know. I can see great possibilities, even to where full time workers would be so effective in their afforts the financial end would eventually take care of itself. You had that ace up your sleeve when you explained to the group last spring the new plan of operation, but you wouldn't tell us about what you were doing to get money to finance it. Lordy! you show have courage.

Things ~~surely~~ surely happen very peculiarly. llyrs. ago about this same time through your efforts I was brought to Little Rock to work with Mr. A.D. Steward. Giles Hubert was our go-between. I shall always remember how he related to me your final conversation with Mr. Steward regarding my appointment. He said, "When he, and I belive Jerome, went in your office you were reclinning on a leather sofa. After they had reminded you that my appointment had not come through, you picked up the phone, called Mr. Steward and said, A.D. What about Ocie Lee Smith's appointment." In lass than 10 days I was in Little Rock. Well, would it surprise you to know Giles will be here tomorrow to spend the week with me. He is Prof. of Economics at Dillard Univ. and is coming here to recruit students for the school.

Now that I am out of FHA I want to tell you exactly what happened. In January while attending the professional Agricultural worker's conference at Tuskegee. Sam Greer, representing the Administrator, made contact with C.R. Robinson, of Texas, and me. He said that he had instructions to discuss our future status with FHA. Well, what the Adm. proposed was, that Rock and I locate our offices at the respective State Colleges. There are already three others located at Colleges, So Brother McLeaish wanted to get Rock and me out. ----I gave a flat -----No, and I got fired. Rock said if he demanded it he would go. Under the circumstances he almost had to. He is buying a home and just traded cars. Doc. I've given 25 yrs fighting for integration and my soul would not permit me to horse trade like that. Then what good, or service could I render that far away from the stream of things. I asked Greer why he had such a thing in mind, he said, Mr. McLeaish

was afraid that with the dismissal of so many Whites, to leave us in the State Offices would create a bad feeling. Whew!

Excuse mistakes I can only use the hunt and peck system.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ocie Lee

Ocie Lee Smith,
Assistant Representative of the Ark
Branch of the Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
APR 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

File - age counts

1500 Bishop St.
Little Rock, Ark.
April 20, 1954

Dear Doc:

Mr. Ashmore, Mr. Bonds, Mrs. Bates and I had a little get-to-gether meeting this afternoon, which we thought necessary inorder to organize our thinking for the meeting Friday. We reviewed the proposed plan of reorganization, and made an attemptto interpret same. The part that I wanted the greatest amount of clarification on, offered the greatest amount of confusion, so it was suggested that I write you in this regard.

In my last letter I told you that I would certainly like to work in this effort, this same information I have this committee, and they are as anxious that I be connected as I am, but there seeminly is an obstacle confronting me. Upon receipt of my termination notice I wrote the Supt. of Schools in Natchitoches, La. (I was working for him when I came to FSA) I asked him for work. He was happy to know that I would return to the Parish, and said he would be in position to pay me a decent salary now, and to expect a contract about the middle of May. If I could be fairly sure about a job with the SRC. I could take the contract to Mr. Lee and explain to him why I would prefer working the Council, and because of his regard for me I have nodoubt that he would understand and agree. In light of this fact the committee suggested that I confer with you on a clarification as to how the Associate would be selected and appointed. Mr. Ashmore said, that he feels the simplest way to get a person who would be acceptable to the states involved, would be that you make the appointment. For he believes that you intend that this person serve somewhat as a coordinator.

Well Doc, you can see from our discussion we need to know more about this angle. Lastly I hope you can find it possible to give an interpretation that will enable you to say that you believe I would be safe in returning the contract to Mr. Lee in La. I did not have a chance to read a copy of the proposed plan until this morning, somebody failed to send me a copy. Mr. Ashmore called me and I went down and read his copy before we went into our committee meeting. The reading of this outline made me doubly anxious to be connected and I pray that I can, for I can see a great opportunity to render service.

It would certainly be helpful to receive a letter from you before our meeting to be held Friday evening at 3:30. It would help us to convey the correct information to the membership. Because of the uncertainty of my affiliation with the Chapter I deem it advisable to relinquish the Vice-Chairmanship, hoping that we can find someone, who is more free from the standpoint of his job, to do more than I was able to do.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ozie Lee

June 17, 1954

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

Fine to have all the news from you.

I perceive that I will be going to Notchitoches.

Harold Fleming is coming over. I look for the Arkansas Division to move off with a bang. Mr. Walker's letter is a peach!

I am proud of your sticking with us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

HF! read & return to Ed

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Doc:

When I found out that after 12 wks in Grad. School (incidentally under Mr Stephenson of Ark Univ. Sociology) I would return to La as a teacher of Social Science in the Negro H. School (Natchitoches, La) I said, "I want to see two things a reality before bidding Ark adieu. 1. a wheel chair for an old woman who has been an invalid for 4½ yrs. with a daughter to lift about those 240 lbs. Well, she has the chair — no. 2. to do my level best to see that SRC is revived in Ark. I've played in the back ground, but believe we prospects look good. We have a plant on 100 Outstanding (In more ways than one) People in Ark. I see nothing but success for our chapter, Mr. Ashmore & I have spent hrs. toward this end. If we don't get effected results, well, guess OD heck! We'll get what we are working towards.

Bye now. See

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Arkansas Division
901 State Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

June 8, 1954

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION
Mrs. W. Floyd Bates
Miss Mollie H. Conn
Mr. Fred K. Darragh
Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Mr. A. T. Miller
Mr. C. A. Christophe
Mrs. E. B. Dawson
Mr. O. L. Smith
Rev. C. C. Walker
Mr. J. R. Booker
Miss F. McGetrick
Mrs. J. R. Henderson
Mr. Rodney Palmer

Dear Friend:

The Southern Regional Council Inc. with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. has recently been granted the sum of $240,000.00 from the Fund for the Republic (Ford Foundation) to assist the work of the Council in twelve States of the South for the next 18 months. There is prospect of additional but diminishing aid for two subsequent years. Our State, Arkansas has a division in this work and the overall program for improving human relations in this area.

Unfortunately, at the present time we do not have an active State organization so that we might qualify to receive our share of this $240,000.00. If we could organize actively, with a program, we would qualify and then be able to place salaried and competent staff members to guide the work.

Searching old files and from interested persons who would like to see our beloved State of Arkansas qualify, your name has been suggested as one to whom the program of the Southern Regional Council might appeal. Therefore, we are writing you this letter to solicit your active interest in a reorganizational meeting.

We are calling this meeting to be held on Friday, June 18, 1954 at 8 P. M. at the YWCA Building, 112 East 4th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director of Information of the Council from the Atlanta office or Dr. George Mitchell will be the principal speaker. We would like very much to have you present at this meeting to assist us in organizing a permanent group to qualify and to go to work.

Hoping to see you on June 18.

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Walker

Charles C. Walker
Secretary

CCW/bt

(Over)

I asked Rev Walker to supply you with copies of all the correspondence, but he thought to send this. Was funny form of a letter, but I get the Attorney Mr Ashmore & Dr Mitchell to be the speakers & place our names to the list of sponsors.

Hi! Mitchell

Hi! — he is conspicuous sort of fellow — Hi!

Hon Gov. Francis Cherry
State of Ark

Our State bears the reputation of fairplay, justice and equity for all people within it's confines. The unfortunate incident in Gritten County where Mr. Isadore Banks was mysteriously killed beclouds this picture, th refore we beg of you a full investigation ~~and bring the culprits to justice.~~ of this case, that the culprits will be apprehended

Olie Lee Smith

Pres Social Workers Organization
Greater L.R.

Im hoping that at least 100 of such messages will bring results, and some action will ensue. This is a dastardly thing Doc, and to date very little has been done To throw light on it. I knew him personally, Frankly he was not the belligerent type, but he believed in land, money & Education. His two children (adults now) are graduates of Dunbar He owned several large tracts of lands, but he was not what some might call him, a non-conformist - (over)

So far they have no clues to this brutal (Lynching) for he was chained to a tree & burned alive. It could be called nothing less, but for help me, between trying to fit into my classes at the Jr. School, and trying to influence action on this case I'll have a 24 hr. a day job.

Dikie whose coming for Fri nite, Mr Ashmore assumed this responsibility of making contact with you. I believe Fri nite will be our night. SRC
Will be on the ball in L Rock,
Gotta be — Dee Lee

July 9, 1954

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ocie Lee:

Many thanks for the Shreveport dope which I, myself, had missed, though maybe the engine got it. Anyway, we will get it into the stream.

Warm regards to Stephen Stephan.

I hear that Bunche told, at the meeting of the NEA in New York, the tale about going to the University of Arkansas and notifying them ahead of time that he would only speak to an unsegregated audience. All went well -- faultlessly so -- but when he was leaving one of his white conductors said "Mr. Bunche you don't know how much trouble you caused us. There are only about 70 Negroes in Fayetteville and we had to send down to Little Rock for whole carloads of colored people to come up here and sprinkle the audience."

Harold Fleming went out and met with the people in the Arkansas Division-to-be. They seem to have plans and I hope that they will come along this Fall with a good show.

I will get out there sooner or later. I know I would be thereabouts in December because I have to go to Mineral Wells, Texas, for a labor school in the middle of the month. And if I get to Mineral Wells, Texas I certainly ought to be able to get to Little Rock and Fayetteville.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

A H

TEN A

Two Negro Policemen Assume Duties Here

Two full-time uniformed Negro police officers started to work for the first time in Shreveport history Thursday, according to Public Safety Commissioner A. B. (Kotton) Morris.

Police Chief Luther D. Mliler said Joseph Johnson, 34, 629 W. 66th St., and William Hines, 27, 2076 Roberson Drive, will "work exclusively with Negroes and will not handle any white people."

Hines had been hired last spring and was assigned to work with the Negro juvenile court. He has been relieved of those duties and is a full-time uniformed ploiceman.

The Negro pair began walking a beat together in the 1000 block of Texas Avenue. They will later be transferred to a larger Negro area when they are more experienced.

Dear DOC!

Spent wk end in La (Shreveport) picked up on this. Some more results of your unceasing efforts,

"Mills of the Gods Grind slow, but exceedingly fine."

Who-er-ever-thought Shreveport would have confessed religion.

Bye now
Ocie Lee

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

Going to Sociology extension grad school, taking courses in sociology. Had a long talk several days ago with your friend. Stephan, as a matter of fact, he inducted me into two of his special courses.

934 Lee St

Natchitoches, La

Dear Doc'

I am here and upon persuasion I am teaching the 6th gr. a new trend in education to place men in elementary grades, because boys develop slower than girls. I love the work. It bought me a home, and for once I am really happy. I'll miss my associations and participations, I mean directly, I'll always have some connection. — Thanks Doc' for everything. You've been my dynamo. — Eternally a friend. Ocie Lee

September 23, 1954

Dictated September 21

O.K. RHA

Rush — chg. of address from Ark.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

Many thanks for the postcard and evidence of cheerfulness.

Harry Ashmore is supposed to be preparing a list of "big'uns" to pull together the Arkansas Division. They should be getting started before too long. South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia have their people employed, and Kentucky has figured out just what it will do.

In Louisiana, the New Orleans Committee (all of whose members are members of SRC) is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council and with the quasi-defunct Louisiana Division of SRC. The New Orleans Committee employed, on their own for the Summer months, Milton Vigo, at 1224 Ursulines Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He is to serve both the New Orleans Committee and the Louisiana Division. Nice young fellow, widely connected in New Orleans. Few links up-state. I have an agreement with him that when the Louisiana Division takes on additional personnel, he, or they, will be from up-state. We hope quite soon to get the whole Louisiana Division moving and Vigo is at work on it.

Your membership will be automatically transferred to the Louisiana Division when it gets going. Meanwhile, we have moved your address to Natchitoches.

If you ever come over here, by all means spend a long time with us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

1206 10-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
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	PAID		SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	12/23/54

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. OCIE LEE SMITH
934 LEE STREET
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA

TELEPHONE ME COLLECT OFFICE WALNUT 1821. HOME DEARBORN 5961

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana
Christmas - - '54

My Dear Friends

God has made me the benefactor of many beautiful true and tried Friends. I wish it were possible to list each name in this Christmas Letter, but the number is too great, so I'll say the poems given below are for all of you with a special dedication to:

Prof. F. M. Richardson ----------My Principal
Hon. E. A. Lee ----------My Superintendent
Mr. Eli Edwards ----------My Prop.
Dr. E. A. Johnson ----------My Pain Reliever
Mrs. Spizette (BIG MAMA) Benoise -------My Mother
Mr. Sebrom Mallard ----------My Fallen Brother

"The Perfect Light"

"I asked the man who stood at the gate if he could give me a light by which I could find my way in the darkness that lay ahead and he said to me, 'Go place your hand in God's hand, for the light that he giveth is better than any known way'".

"The Year Ahead"

I went to the desk with trembling hands, the work was done-
Have you a new leaf for me dear teacher, I've spoiled this one.
She took my sheet all soiled and blotted, and gave me a new one
All unspotted, then into my tired heart she smiled,
"Do better now, my child".

I went to the throne with trembling hands, the year was done.
Have you a New Year for me Dear Master, I've spoiled this one.
He took my year all soiled and blotted, and gave me a new one
All unspotted, then into my tired heart He smiled,
"Do better now, my child".

And somehow I wish I could see, what the future holds for me,
But fate decrees it cannot be - So hand in hand my dear Friends,
Lets boldly trudge into the dismal dark as upon life's journey
We embark.

Eternally your Friend
Beneath the Skin
Ocie Lee Smith
Ocie Lee Smith, Sr.
Jr.

February 9, 1955

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has to do its own picking. We have the power of approval or the power of veto as to the people any state shows purpose to take on. I can say that we here would certainly not veto you. But I have to be letter peffect in not urging a state group to employ any particular person. It simply has to be their choice. They have got the committee, and they know the local situation, and I am sure that they will do a good job.

As to tenure. If each state raises its stated and not mountainous share of its budget for the remaining months before September 30, 1955 as a first period; for the next twelve months; and for the twelve months after that; and if this central office raises the quite stiff sums which it has to raise year by year, we are assured that the Fund for the Republic will make a second and third assisting grant to the Southern Regional Council. Those grants plus what the states and we raise will be enough to run the show with subsidy to the states through September 30, 1957. Thereafter I don't see any subsidy, but I hope for much continuing autonomous action.

This letter is not chilling.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: GTH
FBR

FEB 9 1955

Dear Doc,

You remember Dr. Iggers at Philander Smith college dont you? He is a German Jew. The first White Man in the South to join a negro Fraternity. He is my first Brother.

Well, I guess there is no such thing as having your Cake and eating it too. I know you Cant tell me the best thing to do, but I would like your comment. I say you can tell me the best thing to do, what I mean is, you would feel that I would have to make the decision. — I'm just got straightened out here, bought me a home, and sorta taking it easy. but I tell you the truth this letter stirs up that ole race-horse blood in me. you know how it is. I'm so used to the track that I'm a bit uncomfortable sitting on the side lines.

Rev Walker wrote me a couple of weeks ago saying. were he offered the job he would have to accept it on part-time basis, as he didn't want to give up preaching.

Oh Well. tell me Sumpsion, Ocie Lee

Does it appear that I were selected and accepted, I cancel for, say, at least 2 yrs.

Copy

1118 Spark St.
L Rock, Ark
Feb 5, 1955

Dear Brother Smith;

I was sorry when I returned from Canada last september to that that you had left for Louisiana

As you know we have re-organized the Ark branch of the SHC as the Ark Council on human relations and we are at present looking for an executive director at a salary of $600.00, several of us thought of you and I am inquiring whether you are interested or available

If you are interested, let me know and send me some biographical material so that I can submit your name for consideration by the personnel committee of which I am a member.

I hope to hear from you soon

Best regards
George G. Iggers

(over)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

February 9, 1955

To be put into Arkansas State File

as a cross reference.

Mr. Ozie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ozie Lee:

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has to do its own picking. We have the power of approval or the power of veto as to the people any state shows purpose to take on. I can say that we have would certainly not veto you. But I have to be letter perfect in not urging a state group to employ any particular person. It simply has to be their choice. They have got the committee, and they know the local situation, and I am sure that they will do a good job.

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This letter is not chilling.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: GTH
FER

9SM
9C
1956

January 18, 1956

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitochs, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

I didn't know the nice lady but I'm sure she was a nice lady if you praised her.

Dr. Will up and died January 13. Seventy-one. He had a couple of heart flops in the last few years and then he got sick and stayed sick three weeks and his heart quit pumping. They were supposed to bury him last Monday at the Congregational Church at Chapel Hill. The family said, "No flowers - send some dough to Dillard."

Mrs. Alexander's address would be New Hope Farm, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Stephen Stephan was a student of my Father's at Richmond College. His last name was Stepanian and Father argued him into shortening it, but the shortened version is the boy's own. He is a good guy, and what Father taught him shines out.

The Methodist Church has put its betterment eggs into a basket called the Board of Economic and Social Relations with a boss man in Chicago. The bossman and the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Church between them have got up three Louisiana workshops on how people ought to behave. New Orleans in the afternoon of March 1; Baton Rouge in the afternoon of March 2; Shrev eport from 10:00 AM - 3:30 PM on March 3. They ask me to come down and manage each successive workshop and I'm acomin'. In Louisiana the program is bossed by a Methodist parson called Ben Oliphint, St. Mark's Church, Monroe.

Baton Rouge and Shreveport are both too far for you to get to. And I think it quite unlikely that they will allow me any time in the whisk from Baton Rouge to Shreveport to get to see you down in your Red River bottoms.

But if I do get thereabouts and have several minutes you may be sure I will stop. Maybe by some lucky chance you can be in Shreveport because it will be a Saturday. They haven't told me what Church the Shreveport meeting is to be at, and the Lord knows it will be in the non-Central jurisdiction. But anyhow there ought to be some chance for us to shake hands, eat lunch, and to talk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

934 Lee St
Natchitoches La
Thurs. eve

Dear Doc,

It's been a long time since I've had this pleasure. Not because I have not thought of you, but because of heavy duties, plus I'm trying to do a thesis on "Some Factors related to the health of Negroes in Natchitoches Pr. La." Incidentally I am and have been a student of Dr Stephan for two Summers. I am indeed fortunate to be able to study under a man with such a broad perspective. The course that I enjoyed most was, "American Minorities." Gee! it was wonderful, and our Southern Regional Council was highlighted every step of the way. There were many whites from all white populated counties thro-out the South who had never heard of the Council, nor NAACP. Betcha they couldn't boast of that long after enrolling in Dr's

Class, for he laid it on 'em. What I'm trying to convey that he is really doing his bit in that neck of the woods. The entire setup (univ ark) seems to be on the extreme alert to see that nothing occurs to mar their good and unparralle record. Of course I am malicious in the field of Rural Sociology, naturally so, Ha!

I am a bit handicapped, as a class room teacher, to do what I desire for the cause, but you know the amount of circumvention. We are subjected to it. And you have to remind yourself frequently that your bread & meat can be cut off. I call it hard, for it is just in me to fight, and rebel in a subtle way. I detest complacency, and compromise when I have to lie to myself in the process of not becoming a distasteful element, a small town prevents me from being vocal.

My 12th Gr. Social Studies class has devoted 4-60 minute periods on the lives and works of accomodation and protest

leaders, we explored this ~~Uis~~ several approaches, for example, they arranged a panel on you, your works, and the SKC. They know all about it & you, for the first week I was in there I grounded the information in them. They compared you & your works with other Protest leaders with regard to approaches to problems and situations. Mannerisms were injected, I hope I am making myself clear. I'm trying to write and wait on kids, (I operate the School store) you'll at least get the thought I'm trying to portray I'm sure.

I am more vocal with teachers through out the State, I can afford to be. And in our getting together, in small or large groups, I never miss an opportunity to peel SKC.

During the bare-foot days Mrs Brazeale was strictly a friend to man. I remember when I got ordered out of town for being a member of the Tenant Farmers union, she gave us protection, and you know how significant & and far-reaching the protection and influence

of a Southern White Woman May be.
I wrote this article a little late, for Mrs
Breazeal was too demented to even know it
was written. The accompanying article
tells of when she changed homes. It is not
for the good it did her (This I regret) but
the affect it had on others, and may I tell
you there are obvious manifestations in
this regard.

5 days later

Well, I got away from this letter
and just getting back, but I'm going
to say Bye Bye

And forever grateful
for all you've meant
to me —

Cecil Lee

If you find the time
Please send the
clipping book.
Odie Lee

February 20, 1956

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

I wrote to you right away when you said you were still expecting me to turn up.

I have nothing more to add except that it is true McGill wobbles.

I am to be in New Orleans March 27, 28 and 29 at Dillard for some kind of workshop of high-school principals. Maybe they will rope you into that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

February 20, 1956

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

Somebody high up amongst the Methodists called off our Louisiana meetings and I'm not coming. When I see you I can tell you more of what little I know of the story.

Will answer in more detail later but meanwhile here is our tribute to Dr. Alexander.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

Encl.

RECEIVED FEB 17 1956

934 Lee St
Natchitoches La

Dear Doc'

Just a note to say I'll be at that March the 3rd meeting, If before the time you can tell me where the meeting place will be. Wonder if they'd object to me bringing a compla fellow along with me?

Rather sad news about Dr. Will, but those who knew him intimately will attest to the fact that he lived a full fruitful life, dedicated to the cause of lifting humanity and the elevation of God's Kingdom. If there are heavenly rewards I feel sure that his will be bountiful. The man in overalls, with a rusty nail serving as a button for the apron flap, and a piece of hay - wire for shoe laces, will sorely miss him.

5 days later

Please excuse use of pencil, but I want to get this note off this p.m. It seems that I don't have any spare time, aside from teaching 5 classes a day, I operate the school store, and have charge of other concessions, finances etc, I stay in a light trot, despite all of this I enjoy what I am doing and

(over)

I am supremely happy. Guess I was just travel-worn. And if I am, what about you? You've hit the trail for a long time now.

On the editorial page in the Shreveport Times (Monday) I saw some quotes from an article written by Mr McGill. It said something about the Atlanta Constitution about face. Slowly, not after all these year Mr McGill can't afford to backslide. Maybe, even I, placed the wrong interpretation on his remarks. I pray for the loss of one christian makes the lon and narrow path harder to travel.

Let me know if you can about the Shreveport meeting. I even have friends in Shreveport I'd like to suggest their attentance if permissable. This would give me a chance to let them meet you.

Kindest regards - Sincerely

Ocie Lee

March 21, 1956

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

I keep pulling blanks on letting you know when I hope to be in your neighborhood but here comes another. Dr. Dent at Dillard annually has a Principals' Workshop. This one is March 27, 28 and 29 at Dillard. Annually he imports wheels to make speeches. This time imported me for a wheel within a wheel. So I will be on the Dillard campus Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. I halfway hoped that maybe you were a principal and would be work-shopping?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 30, 1955

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Ocie Lee:

I reach out toward you, and I know what your situation is. And I wish to goodness we could sit down somewhere and, maybe with a couple of bottles of beer, turn the situation around and look at it topside and side-side and bottomside, and discuss it. Wouldn't do any good to the situation, but it would do some good to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Thurs -

MAR 30 1955

Dear Doc,

For fear you won't run across this article, I thought to send it to you. It sorta swells my ego for the writer to give my friend Mr. Ashmore this Clarification

Just everything is on the up and up. I have the Spring fever.

The Supt. of schools here will retire in June after serving more than 30 years. I began teaching under him. I came back here because I had faith in him as an Administrator. I still feel that he is fair and square in his dealings, but I got a lick below the belt last Friday.

The Supt.-Elect was introduced to the Parish Teachers, in a meeting, last Friday. His remarks were short and general. For it later came out that the present Supt. was using his influence to sway our thinking re-Segregation. So as to clear the path for the Supt to be. I was flabbergasted at his approach. 1st he referred to his long

long years of service and association with many of us, called some names, including mine. Then continued by saying we knew he had our interest and welfare at heart, etc., that he recently attended a meeting in St Louis where the question of desegregation was discussed, and how some participants, pro + con, made remarks that startled him. He admonished us to get our thinking straight, for bread and meat is important. The implication was, and almost said, if schools are integrated Negro teachers would have no jobs.

Since Friday, in a subtle way, I've tried to get the reaction of the 42 who work with me here. Some, by about 35% are in accord with his thinking. I am of the opinion they have little confidence in their preparedness. About 20% resented being told what to do. The others were non-committal, either scared, or mixed up in their thinking.

La. is going to put up a terrific fight to rebuff what they will soon be instructed

to do. It is amazing to know, via of grapevine, of the number of caucuses that are being held.

Monday eve

Dear Doc,
I had the urge to talk with you last week, so I started writing, didn't get far, guess I'll have to wait until a later date.
Best wishes —

Sincerely,
Ollie Lee
931 Lee Street
Natchitoches, La.

October 9, 1956

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, La.

Dear Ocie Lee:

I am not technical enough to be able to criticize helpfully the questionnaire you sent me. But I would bet the last 10¢ I had that you would find out something useful. This not on account of the questions, but on account of Ocie Lee.

I have some queer news for you. I have told the Executive Committee of SRC that on January 15th I am going to quit my job and prepare myself to move for good and all to the Highlands of Scotland. Various reasons. Fortunately SRC has exceedingly able people to take over and run the works better than before.

One purpose in going to Scotland (I admit not a major one) is to burrow out a place where all my friends from hereabouts and yonder-abouts, (meaning Arkansas and Louisiana), can come and get out of their shells and have a good time. I will build a guest house, otherwise called a motel, next door to my house. There will be moorland paths seventeen miles across the heather to the nearest pub. And for special people like you and your family, I will drive the car around by road and pick you up at the end of the seventeen miles and bring you back to a peat fire and a warm bed.

Exact spot not yet presently selected, but pretty well pinpointed on the map. Probably called Applecross, opposite the Isle of Skye on the mainland. The rarity of a valley with a limestone floor in a region of sheep sodden moors.

Please set your course to come and pay us a visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eab:c

Dear Friend,

Thought you'd like to review the schedule I am using to write a thesis from this hypothesis,

"Sanitation and food consumption practices are related to the health of 60 Negro rural families in Natchitoches Parish, La."

Best wishes,

Ocie Lee

Dr. Mitchell

Identification

Table I — Date _____

Name of family _____ Address _____

Neighborhood _____ Parish _____ Trade center most often used _____ Owner ____ Part owner ____ Renter ____

Cash ____ Share ____ Share cropper ____ other, specify _____

Principle occupation of head other than farming _____

Acres in farm ____ Acres in cultivation ____ Number of work animals ____

Name	Relation to head (Sex)	Age, or age & year of death	At home or age when left home	Last grade completed check (x) if still in school	Condition of health reported by informant good fair poor

Table II

Obtain from map

Number of miles to nearest doctor _____

Number of miles to nearest dentist _____

Number of miles to nearest hospital _____

Indicate general attitude of acceptance of Negro patients in each catagory.

Doctor G ____ F ____ P ____

Dentist G ____ F ____ P ____

Hospital G ____ F ____ P ____

Maternity Care

Additions to family in past 5 yrs. (Compute from table I) Number _____

Where delivered? Home ____ Dr. ____ Other ____ Hospital ____ Midwife ____

Table III Care during pregnancy of children born 5 yrs. back

Check up by private dr. number _____ Check up by health unit number ____

Trips to health unit number _____

Check for presence of symptom	Line Number												
	H	W											
1. Unexplained loss of weight: Persons over 18: 10 lbs. or more last 6 mos. Persons under 18: any unexplained loss.													
2. Continued loss of appetite													
3. Unexplained tiredness: regularly													
4. Running ear or ears: watery, bloody, pus													
5. Poor vision: for distant or close work, e.g. reading													
6. Repeated nosebleeds not due to blow or injury													
7. Persistent headaches													
8. Toothache													
9. Unable to chew food: teeth "sore" or missing													
10. Sore mouth: due to plates or bridges													
11. Repeated or frequent bleeding gums													
12. Persistent skin rashes or itching of skin: "breaking out" (one week or more)													
13. Lumps or discolored patches on skin													
14. Persistent pains in chest													
15. Persistent cough: (except colds in chest)													
16. Coughing or spitting blood													
17. Severe shortness of breath: after doing light work													
18. Asthma or hayfever													
19. Repeated or persistent backache													

	H	W										
20. Persistent pains in joints												
21. Open or running sores or ulcers that do not heal												
22. Repeated or persistent swelling of ankles: (2 weeks or more)												
23. Repeated vomiting: (several days or more)												
24. Repeated or prolonged pains in stomach or anywhere in abdomen												
25. "Rupture", hernia, or wearing of truss												
26. Fainting spells: stuttering: stammering: Nervous breakdown: fits convulsions:												
27. Accidental injuries: broken bones, head or severe injuries, accidental poisoning, snake bites, etc.												
28. (For each person with one or more "1's in column) "Do you think ____ needs to see a doctor?" Y __ N __												

29. (For each "yes above) "What would you say is the main reason ____ hasn't seen a doctor?"
1. Lack of time
2. Symptoms not though serious
3. Too expensive
4. Other (specify on reverse side)

Table IVA Illness and Medical Care
(last 12 months)

Disease or Illness Or reason for service	Line No.	No. Visits Dr. Office	Home	Days in hospital	Days incapocitated

Table IVB

Illness and Medical Care During Past 10 Years

Line No.	Acute & Chronic diseases	No. of visits to the doctors' office	No. of visits of dr. to home	Days in hospital

Table IVC

Persons Receiving Dental Care in Last Five Years

LINE No.	Examinations without repair	Fillings	Extractions	Cleaning	False teeth used	Have cavities

Table IVD

Physical Defects Other Than Mental

Line No.	Sight	Hearing	Mobility

Table VA Physical Defects or Diseases

LINE No.	Persons in family		
	Obvious signs of mental illness	Feeble-minded	Institutionalized for mental illness

Table VB Immunizations

Small Pox		Diptheria		Typhoid (shots)		Polio Vaccine		Chest X-Ray	
Parish Health Unit	Private physi-cian	Parish Health Unit	Private physi-cian	Parish Health Unit	Private Physi-cian	Parish Health Unit	Private physi-cian	Parish Health Unit	Private physi-cian

Table VC Environmental Sanitation Facilities

Source of Water Supply

Well _____ Open _____ Covered _____ Pump outside _____ Pump inside _____
Curbed _____ Not curbed _____
Piped into house _____
Depth (ft.) _____
Distance from possible source of contamination _____
Slope toward _____ Away from _____

Spring _____ Cistern _____
Creek or river supply _____

Garbage Disposal
Where? _____
Distance from house? _____
How? _____

Toilet
Outdoor _____ Open back _____ pit _____
Distance from house (ft.) _____
Above cistern or water supply? _____ below _____
Indoor _____

Table VIA Family Insurance

I. Medical care insurance _____ Line No.
A. Employer _____ _____
B. Blue Cross -Blue Shield _____ _____
C. Insurance Company
1. Group _____ _____
2. Individual _____ _____
3. Family _____ _____
D. Other specify _____

II. Other Lodge Insurance Co. (Private)
A. Life
B. Burial
C. Endowment
D. Accident

III. Old age and survivors insurance Line No.
_____
_____
_____
_____

IV. House insurance (Fire) y _____ n _____
(Storm) y _____ n _____
(Furniture) Y _____ n _____

Table VIB Principal Sale of Farm Products and Other Income

Best estimate of the total amount of sales of all cash crops (1955) _____
B est estimate of expenses during 1955 $_____

Off Farm Work

Line No.	Days worked	Earnings

Other income

Amount during year

Old age and survivors insurance $_____

Unemployment insurance $_____

Assistance: Old age _____

A.D.C. _____

Other, specify _____

Table VII Housing

I. Exterior

1. Lawn y ____ n ____

2. Exterior Construction

Vertical siding with framing _____

Log _____

Vertical siding with framing _____

Battens _____

No Battens _____

Vertical siding, no frame (box type house)

Battens _____

No battens _____

Horizontal siding _____

Framed, boarded, paper on board _____

Brick veneer _____

3. Structural soundness 1 2 3 4 5

4. Roof type

Tar paper ____ sheet iron or tin ____ composition roofing ____ wood shingles ____ tile or slate ____

5. Exterior doors

Total ___ broken, fit poorly No. ____ well fitted No. ___

6. No. of doors screened ___

7. Condition of door screens 1 2 3 4 5

II. Interiors and Equipment

1. No. of rooms ____ no. rooms in use ___ no. bedrooms ____

2. Room types

Separate dining room y ___ n ___

Separate kitchen y ___ n ___

Combination kitchen & dining room y ___ n ___

Separate living room y ___ n ___

3. Insulation (closeness) of house 1 2 3 4 5

4. Living room wall construction 1 2 3 4 5

Building paper ___

Ceiling against weatherboard ___

Ceiling against weatherboard studding _____

Wall board ____

Plaster ____

5. Windows, number with:

Glass _____ Broken glass ___ Unbroken glass ____

6. Windows screened ___
None ___ Broken screen ___ Unbroken screen ___

7. Window decoration
None ___ Shades ___ Shades & curtain & drapes ___

8. Floor type, dirt ___ stone or cement ___ rough boards ___
soft wood (planed) ___ hardwood (planed) ___

9. Living room floor finished y ___ n ___

10. Lounge
None ___ Daybed or couch ___
Cot or bed ___ Studio couch ___
Davenport or diven ___

11. Lighting
Oil lamps ___ Mantle or pressure lamps ___ Electric ___

12. Kitchen (cooking)
Fireplace ___ Makeshift stove ___ Wood or coal range ___
Oil or gasoline range ___ Gas or electric range ___

13. Kitchen cabinets
None ___ built-in ___ Moveable ___

14. Refrigeration
Icebox ___ mechanical refrigerator ___ deep freeze ___
Town locker ___

15. Pressure cooker y ___ n ___

16. Sewing machine None ___ pedal ___ electric ___

17. Radio y ___ n ___

18. Television y ___ n ___

19. Automobile y ___ n ___

20. Newspapers:
Weekly papers ___ Daily newspaper ___

21. Farm magazines taken regularly (list) ___

___

22. No. books in home ___

23. Receive Agri. bulletins y ___ n ___

24. Observers comment on general condition of home and premises
1 2 3 4 5

Food Consumption During Week

	Number meals served	
I. Bread, flour and cereals		
Corn bread, home made		
Wheat bread, home made		
"Baker's" bread		
Ready-to-eat cereals		
Oatmeal		
Grits		
Rice		
Pastes (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles)		
II. Meat, poultry, fish & eggs		
A. Eggs		
B. Meat		
beef		
veal		
liver		
mutton & lamb		
pork (exc. of bacon)		
C. Poultry and game		
chicken		
D. Fish and sea food (fresh or canned)		
III. Potatoes, fruits, vegetables (N.E.S.)		
A. Potatoes, sweet potatoes		
yam		
white (Irish)		
sweet potatoes		
B. Vegetables (N.E.S.)		
Canned, dried, or fresh		
corn		
beans		
peas		
pork and beans		
C. Fruits	Fresh	Canned or dried
apples		
figs		
peaches		
prunes		
raisins		
bananas		
IV. Butter & fortified margarine		
Butter		
Margarine		
Lard & other shortenings		
Bacon		
Salt side		

Number meals served

V. Milk and milk products
- Milk- whole _____
- buttermilk _____
- dried, evaporated _____
- condensed _____
- Cheese _____
- Cream _____
- Ice cream and milk custards _____

VI. Citrus fruit and tomatoes
- A. Tomatoes
  - fresh _____
  - Juice _____
  - puree _____
  - canned _____
- B. Citrus fruits
  - Oranges _____
  - Grapefruit _____

VII. Green and yellow vegetables
- A. Green
  - cabbage _____
  - lettuce _____
  - okra _____
  - snapbeans _____
  - green peppers _____
  - spinach & other greens _____
- B. Yellow
  - carrots _____
  - yellow squash _____

VIII. Other
- A. Sugars
  - sirup (cane, maple or sorghum) & _____
  - preserves, jellies, jams _____
- B. Nuts
  - peanuts _____
  - other nuts _____
  - peanut butter _____
- C. Beverages
  - coffee _____
  - tea _____
  - bottled beverages _____

IX. No. meals eaten outside home _____

Food Consumption Past 12 Months

Garden
- Number of months used _____
- Leafy vegetables used _____ (check)
- Tomatoes _____

Milk
- Number of cows _____
- Months fresh _____

	Unit	Home Produced and consumed	Purchased and consumed
Milk	gals.	_____	_____
Meats			
Beef	lbs.	_____	_____
Pork	dressed	_____	_____
Chickens	lbs.	_____	_____

	Unit	Home Produced and consumed	Purchased and consumed
Sweet Potatoes	bu.	_____	_____
Syrup	gals.	_____	_____
Peanuts and nuts	lbs.	_____	_____
Canned vegetables	qts.	_____	_____
Canned fruit	qts.	_____	_____
Dried fruit	lbs.	_____	_____

Number of meals eaten out during year _____

RECEIVED OCT 5 1958

934 Lee St
Natchitoches, La.

RECEIVED OCT 5 1958

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

(Southern Regional Council)

RECEIVED OCT 27 1956

934 Lee St
Natchitoches, La
Oct, 17, 1956

Dear Doc,
your letter struck me like a bolt of white heat. I've spent a lot of time trying to figure out why you're leaving, and what will be the consequences. Frankly I've gotten nowhere. I have arrived, however, at a few impressions and ventured to concoct a few predictions. All, of course, for cushioning of the shock to me.

When Pres. Truman stepped out of public affairs (directly) I did some reshuffling of my concepts and long time objectives, where they involve a lot of out put of Civ Sec. Selfish I know, but somehow I feel that maybe that last mile is a little far. I got a good jolt and a reaffirmation of my thinking regarding the fallibility of man and his man made laws, when I saw the Civil Service reverse itself, and with one stroke of the pen revamped its laws to suit the fancy of a group of mongrelized bigots. Not because I got the axe, but the principle, or the breach of the principles. I detest

(over)

those kind of things in a society, yet I realize that there will always be graft, deception, theft, chicanery entwined in our social order. When you are young you can devise a way or ways to accept, face, or sidestep the barriers, but as the years pile up. It find it a little difficult to rationalize these dogged deliberate sins of man. I have not grown bitter, neither am I disgusted, but a little travel-worn. And rightly so. It hurts when you have to stand and see your horizons relegated, and can't even speak out against the system.

Were it possible for the sagacious, venerable Abraham Lincoln to rise from his grave, and take a look at the South in its second reconstruction period (self-imposed and designed) he would, no doubt shudder in utter disgust at the misinterpretation and non-adherence to the emancipation Proclamation, and elect to retire to his peaceful resting place. That portrays the South in an undesirable way, but I can't feel differently, not at the moment anyway. — For when a group of law-makers,

"Such as La. boast of, use the power and Pressures of their positions to enslave its People, one Cant help but silently (Because we are forbide to talk by law) hate the System promulgated by a Vicious tenacious Watchdog.

Were Mr. Lincoln inclined to hang around awhile he would observe that all has not been in Vain. And here and there, over the Near 90 yrs. have been, and are those whose Souls are steeped in Freedom. Those who have stood up to be counted. Those who have defied debauchery, and held up a banner that bespoke the rights and dignity of Man. He'd find those who have given Numberless days of toil and Sacrificial endeavors. Trying Make real the American Creed, disregarding ostracism, threats and inhuman accusations. - Among these (few in Number as Compared with our total population) has been, and will continue to be George Sinclair Mitchell - you have tried in various ways to tear down the unsightly monument the South

persist in trying to build. One of ill-health
Poverty and illiteracy, predicated on
human slavery and exploitation. It
scares me to think of you being out of
the arena. I'm praying tho' that there may
be a ram in the bush somewhere.

Abraham Lincoln wrote his proclamation,
George Sinclair Mitchell lives his —
a life symbolical of service and
unfaltering devotion to the cause of humanity.

Rabble-Rousing Gerald L. K. Smith, in
eulogizing the unforgettable Huey Pierce
Long said "as long as there are hungry
bodies, and lean human frames stalk-
ing on this earth, his spirit will never
rest." In likemanner, as long as there
are mere fragments of human injustices
prevailing, and the flagrant abuse
of law, with the denial of inherent
rights as setforth by God and the Govern-
ment, your influences and (concepts —
solidified) will permeate every hamlet,
and County court-house.

Long may you live, and may happiness, health,
and contentment be yours in abundance

Eternally your friend
Ocie Lee

April 14, 1960

Father T. M. Hesburgh
Notre Dame University
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Father Hesburgh:

I have been in telephone communication with Dr. A. W. Dent of the Louisiana Civil Rights Commission and with Mr. William Swan of the Washington office of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. Although unable to attend the recent Gatlinburg sessions, both Dr. Dent and myself are hopeful the Louisiana Commission may eventually attain its full complement and function properly. Major drawback is the lack of a state chairman, a vital necessity, for the proper establishment and operation of the State Commission. It is beyond my abilities and potential to discover such a chairman (Dr. Dent is similarly persuaded), but I am keeping the lines open. The early departure of Dr. Rufus Harris from Tulane eliminated the possibility of his assistance in the matter.

I would strongly recommend a person from the National Office come to Louisiana and seek to revitalize the Commission in the state, beginning with discovery and appointment of a chairman.

I am happy to be of assistance in any fashion.

Yours in Christ,

Fr. Alexander O. Sigur

Father Alexander O. Sigur

AOS:BAP

cc: Dr. A. W. Dent
Mr. William H. Swan
Mr. Paul M. Rilling

This answers yours of April 11, 1960.

copy to: Mr. C. H. Parrish

September 27, 1954

Dictated September 24

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Dr. Mitchell has turned your letter and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations over to me, since I am going to be in charge of working with the state programs.

A quick reading of the Constitution and By-Laws sounds very good, and shows that you have given considerable thought to them. Before we give formal approval we will show them to our legal counsel, and should have a reply to you sometime next week.

I note from your letter that you are having a general meeting of the present membership on October 4. I have been attending such meetings in other states and will come out to be with you at that time. We see the function of the regional office as being a clearing house for information among the various states, and a sort of guide and assistant to set up the state programs. We do not believe it is the function of the central office to dictate either policy or program to the state offices, for each state program must suit its unique needs to the state which it serves.

I note from the letter that the Louisiana Council is interested in helping to defeat the constitutional amendments in the November referendum. You are aware, I assume, that our organization must be non-political if we are to continue to receive tax-exempt funds. Our legal counsel advises us that we should not take stands on specific legislation, but rather we can state matters of principle, such as not believing in abolishing public schools, without mention of any pending legislation or referendums in such a statement.

I look forward to meeting you and being with you in early October for the membership meeting. If there is any service or information we can provide you with, please let us know.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

September 28, 1954

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

Nice job, the letter to your members dated September 21. ✓

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

✓ to Fred Routh

15 Oct 54

Mr. Milton Vigo, Exec Dir.
La.Council on Human Relations
303 Bd. of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton,

Just a brief communique to inform you of the staff meeting to be held here in Atlanta at the central office on Nov. 9-10-11. On the 10th we will sit in on the SRC Board meeting and perhaps get increased insight into the current thinking of the organization.

Give my regards to your fiance and I only wish I could fly out for the 27th as I recall the date.

I am looking forward to seeing you here in Atlanta and feel certain the trip will be of value to all of our state people.

Best of everything,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

October 28, 1954

Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Dir.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Bd. of Trade Annex Bldg. - Room 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thank you for your letter of October 26th. We have gone over the Louisiana Constitution and have approved it. We must review this act with the overall board of the SRC, but this is a mere formality. I would like to keep the Constitution until you come here November 9th, 10th and 11th and you can take it back with you them. Thanks a lot for the list of the Executive Committee members of the Louisiana Council

You tell Billy Graham to leave the French Quarters alone and if he wants to find sin to go someplace else because that is still one of my favorite places. My best regards to your fiancee and to the other good folks in New Orleans.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

October 26, 1954

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Please send the copy of the Constitution back to us if it has been approved. We would appreciate receiving it as soon as possible.

We are enclosing a list of the Executive Committee members.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

bac

October 28, 1954

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
The Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

Welcome to the company of staff members working with state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you again when you come for the staff and Board meeting November 9, 10, and 11.

This letter is to inquire whether Louisiana is far enough along in plans for completing its staff organization through one of the ways suggested in Memorandum #6, copy enclosed? We very much hope to have a staff meeting on the 9th as representative as can be of the people, both white and Negro, who will be carrying professional responsibility with state organizations, whether on a full or part-time basis. If your personnel committee has developed a list of potential "associates" or "consultants," we would very much hope that you would be able to know the person whom the committee will most probably ask to be associated with you in serving the state organizations professionally. Would you let me know whether you have in mind such a person, and whether arrangements will be sufficiently along for us to be able to invite him or her to the staff meeting on the 9th?

There are many challenging matters to consider these days! It will be good to see you and the other folks from Louisiana.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for
Program Planning

GTH/eab
Encl.
cc: Mrs. Milton P. Adler
Father L. J. Twomey

Blind copy - Mr. A.W. Dent

October 28, 1954

Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Bd. of Trade Annex Bldg. - Room 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

We have planned to go into the whole question of useful materials and periodicals at the forthcoming staff meetings of November 9th and 11th. At that time I will hope to have a variety of suggestions to make.

At the moment I can suggest a few of the publications we have found helpful around here:

Journal of Negro Education, Howard University, Washington, D.C. ($4.00 per year)

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia (This is about the best of the Negro weeklies published in the South -- or, for that matter, in the country. It may be that instead of this, or in addition to it, you will want to subscribe to the Louisiana Weekly. The Journal and Guide is $5.00 per year.)

Journal of Educational Sociology, The Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, 157 West 13th Street, New York, New York. ($3.00 per year.)

Interracial Review, 20 Vesey Street, New York, New York ($1.00 per year)

You should already be receiving the Southern School News published by the Southern Education Reporting Service of Nashville; we requested that you be placed on their mailing list. Also from time to time we will send you, or call to your attention, individual publications -- books, pamphlets, special issues -- which should be of particular use. It would be a good idea, too, if you wrote the principle organizations in the human relations field and asked to be placed on their mailing list for releases, publication announcements, and the like. Some of these are NAACP, Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, National Catholic Welfare Conference, NCCJ.

Of course, you would make your own judgment about what local dailies or weeklies you would need.

We will henceforth send you ten copies of each issue of New South.

I will look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

October 26, 1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are planning to subscribe to various newspapers, magazines, etc., that would be of help to the work in our organization.

If you can draw up a list for us for subscriptions to magazines and newspapers that are usually helpful in obtaining information for our work, we would appreciate very much your sending it to us.

Also, when mailing our copy of NEW SOUTH, will you please send 10 copies to us.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

bac

Int + Guide, Norfolk
Int of Negro Ed
Int of Educ Soc.
NAACP, ADL, AJC, AJCong, NCCJ,

November 2, 1954

Dictated November 1

Mr. Milton H. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
309 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

I promised to be at the YMCA-YWCA Student Conference at Southern University all day Saturday and Sunday, November 13 and 14, in the custody of the girl who called you, Miss Sarah Dickey Ennis. Her telephone is LSU 86511, Extension 168. Home address is 158 East Eighth Street, Telephone 86087.

They are going to put on what promises to be a most instructive show of how to get schools open.

If you can be there, it would be profitable for us both to watch the program and talk more about it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FBR

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Rm 303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

November 4, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Received your letter in reference to the YMCA-YWCA Student Conference at Southern University on November 13 and 14.

I will discuss the conference with you next week at our meeting in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

November 23, 1954

Mr. Milton H. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

I guess I never thanked you and Mademoiselle for company and transportation and much kindness, and for my opportunity to share your plans.

Every happiness to the two of you!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Rec GTH

December 20, 1954

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Rm. 303, Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Vigo:

So interested to hear about the Program Workshop planned by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations for Tuesday, January 11th. I will be glad to participate in the Workshop leadership (find it a little hard to think of "making a speech" at a workshop -- but I think I know what you mean). Please thank Miss Syts for her cordial invitation to quarter with her. I will have to let you know somewhat nearer the time about my plans for arrival and departure.

If there is a tentative outline of the Workshop agenda, please let me have a copy so that I can do my thinking on the topics which you will be working on.

All of us here send greetings to all of you in Louisiana for a Happy Christmas Season.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/vmf

December 21, 1954

Mr. Milton G. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

A long-time friend of SRG, until lately strategically placed in one of the leading Methodist Church Boards in New York, has been Miss Marjorie Minklen. Some weeks ago she married into your city and lives there now. She married the Reverend Virgil Morris. He is a District Superintendent for the New Orleans District of the Methodist Church. They live at 1431 Octavia Street, New Orleans 24, Louisiana.

I suggest that you call on them. Tell them who you are and what you do and ask for their support and friendship in the years to come, and I think you will get it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/cab
bc: Mrs. Tilly

December 27, 1954

Dictated December 23

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
The Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

A week or ten days ago I came through the New Orleans airport at some practicable hour of the evening, and consulting my pocket book directory of SRC personnel duly telephoned what I thought would be 1224 Ursulines Street, CAnal 4635. Some bird I never heard of answered and said he never heard of you.

Straighten me out on your place of residence and your telephone number so that I will have them correct.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 28, 1954

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I notice that a letter addressed to Mr. D'Orlando at the First Unitarian Church, New Orleans, comes back to us for an address. Can you fill us in with a correct one?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 29, 1954

Mr. Milton G. Vigo
The Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The Southern Regional Council has never done much to assist the observance of Race Relations Sunday. We are not unsympathetic with the observance, but in our experience the several church denominations have their own machinery for doing about as much as local ministers are willing to do on the matter, and assistance from us in the way of kits and mailings has brought disappointingly small response. And, I confess to small enthusiasm presently for a once a year observance of what we all agree should be daily practiced.

We just haven't taken a strong stand on it one way or the other. If you find Louisiana churches anxious to make a real observance of Race Relations Sunday, give them all the help you can locally.

Appreciate your calling on Mr. Morris. I do hope that he will get in touch with you. But if he doesn't, you should go back after a while and knit up what should be a really fruitful friendship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: GTH
HCF
FBR

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY
MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., TREASURER
MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 28, 1954

RECEIVED 12/29/54 Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia:

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter of December 21 was very helpful to us in that we acquired a new acquaintance for the LCHR. Last Thursday, I called upon Rev. Morris at which time he indicated an interest in our organization. However, his wife was not in at the time. Both he and his wife will contact us in the near future.

Do you know of the nature of Race Relations Sunday, February 13, 1955 being sponsored by the National Council of Churches. Will there be a convention in New York or will there be a day of observance in each city throughout the country by the various churches? If Mr. Oscar Lee, the executive director of the Council has furthered any information to you, we would appreciate knowing about this at your earliest convenience.

The Program will be forwarded before the end of the year.

Hoping to hear from you again, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

December 31, 1954

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Many thanks for dope.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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December 29, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED 12/31/54 Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am very sorry to have missed the pleasure of chatting with you during your stopover at the New Orleans airport recently.

The names, addresses and phone numbers of our executive committee was sent to SRC sometime ago which included my change of address and telephone number.

Enclosed you will find the executive committee listing and again, I am very sorry you were unable to contact me recently.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

bac

January 18, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Board of Trade Annex Building - Rm. 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Vigo:

I hope by now you are rid of the virus with the aid and assistance and good care of your charming wife.

The Louisiana Workshop, I think, laid a base for development of organization and program in other areas in Louisiana besides New Orleans. Miss Syts told me that there was thinking that the New Orleans Committee should be reorganized as a group distinct from the Louisiana Board. This seems to us very sound. Between now and the "annual meeting" in April this may be possible. It may also be possible sometime between now and the Spring for Fred Routh to have some time in other parts of thesatate where you think there is good possibility that groups may be formed and related to the Louisiana Division. He will be writing you about this possibility.

Do keep us in touch with developments as a result of the Workshop and the introduction to the Louisiana Division which the people outside of New Orleans had on this occasion.

With my good wishes to you and your friends.

Your friend,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

P.S. I will be so grateful if you will ask Mrs. Cates to send me a copy of the record of the meeting and of the names and addresses of those in attendance. Please give her my greetings.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one on to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Jan 25, '55

Staff

Milton Vigo has moved just in the last day of two to 1119 Peniston Street, where the telephone number is Uptown 4445.

This is is residence, not his office, which continues as heretofore.

GSM

FBR ✓
HCF ✓
GTH ✓
KS ✓
MET ✓
AH ✓
RNF ✓
RA ✓
EAB

January 26, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

I have read with interest the proposed annual program functions which you have sent to us. I find them to be a mature appraisal of what is possible in this early stage of development on a statewide basis. Within the next six weeks or two months, I am going to take a swing through Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana to confer with our various people on the problems that face them and the assistance we can give. Would you please notify me in the near future of any planned meetings that will be held by the statewide board in Louisiana.

My regards to my many friends out there, particularly to your good spouse.

Your friend,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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January 21, 1955

JAN 24 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I assume that Mrs. Hamilton has already told you about the Program Workshop of the LCHR which was held on January 11. We have enclosed a copy of the minutes of that Workshop and a copy of the general Program Policies of this organization for the year 1955. I would appreciate it very much if you will review these very carefully and let us know if you have any suggestions and additions to them.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

CHP: If you can make this meeting it would probably help considerably. Let's hope it can be on the Saturday so it will be possible for you to attend.

February 9, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Dir.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milt:

I am making the swing through the Western part of the South on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, February 24-28, and must be in the following places at the times noted:

Feb. 24th -- Jackson, Miss.
Feb. 25th -- Little Rock, Ark.
Feb. 28th -- Mobile, Ala.

Would it be possible for y'all to hold the Baton Rouge district meeting on Saturday, the 26th. It might be remotely possible for me to be there on Thursday, the 24th, and then fly from there up to Mississippi for their meeting depending upon the times scheduled -- I have not yet been informed of the time of the Mississippi meeting.

I think you were wise in having George Mitchell speak to you for the statewide annual meeting and the idea of having Marion Wright as the guest speaker for the New Orleans group sounds constructive, too. I would suggest that along with these two, in each case you seek some outstanding local person who is sympathetic to the cause to also speak. I believe that while speeches are one means of communication and serve as stimulus for further action, beyond this a breakdown of the group into working committees to specifically consider program activities, financial possibilities, organizational matters and an evaluation committee (to review what has thus far been done) is even more important to the work of a state council.

I am off to Florida to do an organizational job for them during the next week. Please drop me a line on the proposed meeting at Baton Rouge and when I get back to the office I will let you know if I can make it.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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February 7, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
State Organizations
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The staff, officers, and the Executive Committee of the LCHR are happy to know that you will be in this area within the next five weeks or a month and a half.

The proposed meetings of the LCHR are as follows: organizational meeting of the Baton Rouge district on either Thursday, February 24 or Monday, February 28 in Baton Rouge; the organizational meeting of the New Orleans district on Monday, March 14; and the state-wide annual meeting in the last week of April, the specific date to be determined. We hope to have Marion Wright as a guest speaker for the New Orleans organizational meeting and George Mitchell as guest speaker for the state-wide annual meeting. As soon as the exact dates are determined, you will be notified.

It is hoped to have some of the other districts organized before the state-wide meeting in April. If there are any other details that we can fill in, we would appreciate your inquiry.

As ever,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

February 9, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Linville Falls, North Carolina, has a total of maybe 14 houses, including the postoffice shack. So, if you send a letter to Marion Wright, Linville Falls, North Carolina, it gets there.

If you need emergency communication with him, it can be attempted by calling Spruce Pine, North Carolina, Poplar 5-2569. That gets you the country store. When and if it suits them they send a quarter of a mile down the road for Mr. Wright, if at home, to come to the phone.

I think the nearest telegraph point would be Marion, North Carolina.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 7, 1955

FEB 9 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Will you please give us the complete address of Marion A. Wright, the President of the Southern Regional Council at Linville Falls, North Carolina.

We would appreciate this information as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

February 18, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Mrs. Hamilton from our staff will go to the meeting of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, and will let everybody in the states know something of what went on. Another year, if you are richer, you and other state directors may care to go yourselves, but I doubt that it is needful as yet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: GTH

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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February 14, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEB 16 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We received a communication from the National Civil Liberties Clearing House indicating that there will be an annual conference on civil liberties in Washington, D. C. on March 17 and 18.

Would you please indicate if the Southern Regional Council will be represented at this conference and if it is advantageous for the state directors to be present at this conference.

I will greatly appreciate this information.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MAGNOLIA 4295

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F.B.R.

February 23, 1955

FEB 25 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is presently subscribing to the NAIRO REPORTER.

We are not subscribing as members of NAIRO but have been receiving the publication for quite some time.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

February 25, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Board of Trade Annex Building
Room 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South; the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 3, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

This is all we have or could get about Marion Wright. He has no pictures and refuses to let any be made. If you can achieve a press photograph of him while he is down there, you will confer a favor on everybody.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 1, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 2 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In order to obtain publicity for our Annual New Orleans district Dinner Meeting of the LCHR, I would appreciate it very much if you would send to our office as soon as possible all the information and pertinent facts about the life and background of Marion Wright, the guest speaker of this meeting.

As I have already indicated to Fred Routh in a previous letter, I would further appreciate any photographs which you may have of Mr. Wright.

There will be the Annual Meeting of the College Students' Interracial Group of Louisiana, Serinco, on Sunday, March 13, the day before our New Orleans meeting.

I have already personally indicated to Fred Routh our desire for his presence at both of these meetings. I think it would be very worthwhile, if Fred is unable to attend either one of these meetings, that another representative of the SRC be present, especially at our meeting of the 14th.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

March 8, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

You remember that Mr. D'Orlando wrote January 4th and said that on conscientious grounds he didn't care to be a'signing loyalty certificates re personnel, though goodness knows he nowhere implied that you or Mrs. Cates were anything less than devotedly American.

The Executive Committee of SRC at its meeting February 17, 1955, discussed what to do in cases of this kind (Louisiana the only one), in which on grounds of conscience alone the certificate was not available from the appropriate chairman. The decision was that in such cases the Executive Director, meaning GSM, should be empowered to make an appropriate statement as to the loyalty of the personnel involved. Accordingly, I have certified to your loyalty and to that of Mrs. Cates, and have so notified Mr. D'Orlando in a letter, of which the attached is a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

March 10, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Louisiana Council on Human
Relations
Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of Dr. Sander's book, "Make Good Communities Better."

It seems to us an excellent guide to sound processes of community organization. The Kentucky Community Services Committee and consultants, who are looking into the state of communities in Kentucky in terms of the public school situation, are using Dr. Sander's book for their own guidance.

We believe you will be interested.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rmf

Airmail Special Delivery

March 10, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milt:

I will be out in New Orleans for the New Orleans District meeting on Marcy 14th at 6:30 pm at the Hayes Restaurant, and will be glad to participate in any way in that meeting. I will also be out in time for the meeting Sunday morning and will be glad to participate in it also. Would you be good enough to call Peter E. Duffy at the Southeastern Regional Interracial Commission and tell him I will be pleased to attend.

I would appreciate it if you would make reservations for me at the Hotel Senator -- one of the more reasonable hotels and only coincidentally in the French Quarter. Reservations should be made for Saturday and Sunday night. I will be taking a late flight -- 11:30 p.m. back to Atlanta Monday night.

Best regards to your good wife, Barbara, and I'm looking forward to seeing you, and will call you after I get in town sometime Saturday -- though don't stay home or wait for the call.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Development

FBR/rnf
cc: CHP

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT — NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY — MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., TREASURER

MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 24, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations will hold an organizational meeting of the New Orleans district on March 14 at 6:30 P.M. at Hayes Restaurant, 2101 Louisiana Avenue. The guest speaker of the day will be Marion Wright, the president of the SRC.

I was wondering if it would be possible for you to also be present at this meeting.

I have written to Mr. Wright about sending us some photographs in order to publicize the meeting. However, if the SRC has any photographs of Mr. Wright, we would appreciate it very much if those would be loaned to us. I would further appreciate it if you will be present if you would forward 1 to 5 photographs of yourself. We will be very grateful to you if you will let us know as soon as possible.

Until we meet, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

March 15, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accommodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Program is being worked out, and you will be notified.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 16, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
Board of Trade Annex Building
Room 303
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

March 21, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

No trouble about getting me to come to New Orleans for your meeting Saturday, April 30th. Glad to come. And it is easy because I have to be at Tuskegee, Alabama, the 28th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT
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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 17, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 18 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I think one of the most profitable experiences that can be given to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations would be your dissertation on making human relations work at our Annual State Meeting on Saturday, April 30. Although I have spoken to you before about your presence as our guest speaker for that day, I was wondering if you do not have any previous commitments for that day.

11 free

The conference will consist of an all day session with panel discussions on the various fields of human relations in the morning and afternoon.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know whether or not you can be present as our main speaker because I wish to make up the program this coming week. As soon as the exact location of the conference is known, it will be forwarded to you.

In behalf of Dr. D'Orlando and the other members of the LCHR I wish to thank both you and Fred Routh for the assistance that Fred had given to us prior to and during our New Orleans district meeting.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

March 22, 1955

Dictated March 21

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Bishop King is a part of that queer business in the Methodist Church proper which is called the Central Jurisdiction. That doesn't mean that it is central geographically -- it just means that it is Negro ethnically. He was, I believe, head of an excellent Negro Seminary they have here, and then was for six or eight years a Bishop for them in Liberia. Now he is back and I suppose must have succeeded Bishop Brooks, who was a very fine man indeed. And King is a good man himself.

I should think it would be well worth your time to seek him out. He is an elderly statesman, worthy to be honored.

And while you have on your seeking shoes, do again seek our friend Dorothy Minkler, married to somebody or other.

I think it is in or near Bishop King's office that there is published a magazine for the whole of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church. In Bishop Brooks' time that magazine was often quite helpful to our cause.

They will be perceptive; you need make only light suggestions of your willingness to be friendly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: Mrs. Tilly - no circulation copy made.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 25, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The staff and the officers of the LCHR wish to express their deepest appreciation and gratitude to you for your presence at our New Orleans District Meeting on March 14.

In addition to Mr. Wright's speech, you presented a very concise picture of the organizational structure of the southern make-up.

It was indeed a pleasure to have you visit with Barbara and me the weekend before the meeting.

I hope that you will be able to be in New Orleans April 30 for our state meeting when George Mitchell will be our guest speaker.

Good luck to you in your travels.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

March 25, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The Southern Regional Council is trying to get together a Finance Committee composed of members of its Board of Directors. We are fairly far along with appointing the Committee, but it hasn't yet been officially finished. I want to put up to that Committee the whole policy matter of what is to be done by SRC, or on its behalf, in reaching out to individual donors in the various states. And so until the Finance Committee can consider the angles on that we will not proceed with requests to individual citizens for aid to us, or mutually to us and to the state groups. The one exception is that we are asking the Chairman of the Executive Committee of SRC to write to the fifty originally-elected members of the Board of Directors of SRC and ask each of them to chip in $100, following on the example of the members of the Executive Committee itself.

But in that action we are specifically not going to approach those Board members of SRC who are on the SRC Board because (a) they are chairmen of state groups, or (b) because they are elected by state organizations to be on SRC's Board, ex-officio.

Specifically in Louisiana that means that we shall be asking for $100 from John McCann, Florence Sytes, and Dr. Dent. We will not make such a request of D'Orlando.

I am uncertain whether the Louisiana Council on Human Relations has elected an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of SRC or not. Can you straighten me out on that?

We shan't be asking our Board members to send any hundred dollars of their own straight away, but shall be notifying them along about now that we hope they can get or give $100 by next September.

I appreciate all your hard effort to run down Tom Sutherland.

Let me know in due time the results of the consultations with your Executive Committee on this whole matter of avoiding competitiveness in fund-raising.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: KS
FBR
CHP

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 3, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 4 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday, I called the Town and Country Motel and was informed that Tom Sutherland was not registered or had not been registered at that motel. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Cates also called and was likewise informed. She also tried the Town Motor Motel which did not have a Tom Sutherland registered.

Since the Inter-American Investment Conference was held at different parts of the city and we are busy at the office with our organizational work, it was very difficult to try to locate Mr. Sutherland.

I did not call you this morning because I was hoping that Tom would drop in or call us during the day. When I called your office this afternoon I was informed that you were in Chicago.

I spoke to Dr. D'Orlando, our president, about the financial situation which you presented to me Wednesday. He said that this would have to be presented to the Executive Committee which will meet this coming Wednesday.

If there are any details that you would like to know, please write as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

March 31, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Fred Routh had no general Southwesterly trip planned at the April 30 time, and I in my chinchiness said we had best let the one of us, GSM, do the trip alone. But Fred and I will confer intensively ahead of the trip, most especially about any items you may write in about, and I hope I can be primed to get out eleventeen answers if you need them.

And you were going to write me about what I am to say in hon. speechlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 7, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thanks for April 6th letter.

One glossy and four mats coming separately.

Will be there all day April 30.

Please save me a room the night of April 29th, preferably at the St. Charles. Cheapest they'll do.

Who's who dope herewith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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MAGNOLIA 4295

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April 6, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

APR 7 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I wish to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to you for your transmittal of the $800 check to us for operating expenses. At our Executive Committee Meeting this coming Monday, April 11, there will be a discussion on finances and budget of the LCHR.

In regards to the state meeting on Saturday, April 30, the conference will begin at 9:30 a.m. with registration and adjourn at 3:00 p.m. In the latter part of the morning and the earlier part of the afternoon, there will be panel discussions in the fields of education; communication; housing; government, politics, and law; religion; medicine and public health; and business, industry, and labor. Your speech specifically is to be at the general assembly between 2 and 3 p.m. at which time we will also have the election of officers.

We hope that you will give us a picture of the conditions in the South in the past, present, and future or more generally, what is the situation in regards to human relations in the major fields of endeavor throughout the South. I know it is asking very much of you to condense this speech to about 30 or 40 minutes but that will be the time allotted for the principal speaker of the day.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send 5 photographs (glossy print) of yourself before April 14 in order that we may attain some publicity for this meeting. I would further appreciate it if you would send a chronology of your background and affiliation with other organizations concerning the field of human relations. In other words, give us all the information about yourself. If you desire to make hotel reservations, we will gladly do so upon your request.

As soon as we have set a policy in regards to finances, I will inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

April 11, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover
These My Brethren
Go Down, Moses
A New Gospel of the Soil

April 12, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Board: Miss Orlean Davis, New Orleans; Mrs. Ida Nance Givens, Baton Rouge; Mrs. A. D. Hawkins, Shreveport; Mrs. Grace S. Jackson, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Lizzie W. Reed, Shreveport; and Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	4/21/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. MILTON C. VIGO
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

AIRPORT TOMORROW FRIDAY NIGHT 10:30. SCARE ME UP A BED PLEASE.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

April 22, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Some change of plans. The Texas group is insistent that I be at Austin, Texas, Friday, April 29th for the mid-part of the day. They said that they would drive me to Houston and put me on an airplane to New Orleans that would slip me into New Orleans May 30th, the day of your meeting. I told them I would.

Which means that I don't sleep in New Orleans Friday night the 29th.

Previously I had asked you to scare me up a bed that night. This cancels that request.

I expect I will fly from New Orleans to Atlanta Saturday night, April 30th.

You and I will discuss this tomorrow, but I send this along by mail to confirm.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

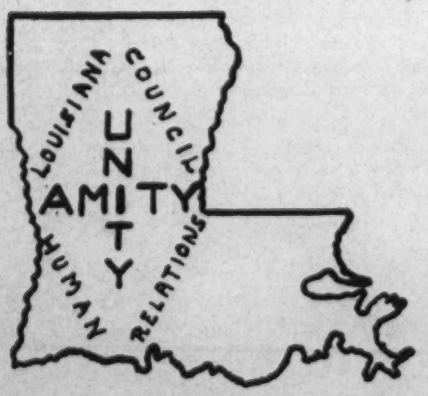
GSM/eab

Democracy in Action

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Annual Conference on Human Relations

Saturday, April 30, 1955



American Red Cross Building
2000 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, La.

PROGRAM

9:30 A. M. Registration
Foyer of American Red Cross Building

10:00 A. M. Opening of Conference
Dr. Albert D'Orlando, *presiding*

10:30 A. M. Morning Panel Discussions

11:45 A. M. Luncheon

1:00 P. M. Afternoon Panel Discussions

2:15 P. M. General Assembly
The South and the World Today
Dr. George S. Mitchell, *Executive Director*
Southern Regional Council

3:00 P. M. Election of Officers

3:30 P. M. Adjournment

In this era of international tension and insecurity our people and our leaders are coming to realize the need for better understanding among all of our peoples. The citizens of our state believe that the problems of Louisiana can best be solved through mutual understanding on the part of everyone in the state.

Since one of the objectives of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations *is to provide for a mutual meeting ground where people of good will and of all races and creeds can come together, air their common problems, and achieve honest solutions for the betterment of the communities of Louisiana, the LCHR wishes to extend this invitation to you and your friends to attend its Annual* Conference on Human Relations *to be held at the air-conditioned American Red Cross Building, 2000 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La., on Saturday, April 30.*

Authorities in their respective fields will evaluate the most important problems of our state and their solution in order to effect a reaffirmation of our constitutional principles of freedom, justice and equality.

"In downtown New Orleans with ample free parking space."

MORNING PANEL DISCUSSIONS
10:30 A. M.

RELIGION
Integration in Our Churches

Catholic Churches
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plauche; *Chancellor, Archdiocese of New Orleans*

Jewish Synagogues
Isaac Heller; *Attorney-at-Law; representative of the Jewish faith*

Protestant Churches
Rev. George H. Wilson; *Executive Director, New Orleans Federation of Churches*

BUSINESS----INDUSTRY----LABOR----EMPLOYMENT
The High Cost of Discrimination

Management and Labor
Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J.; *Director, Institute of Industrial Relations and Regent of Law School, Loyola University*

Business and Industry
John J. McCann; *President, McCann's Incorporated, and Chairman, Race Relations Dept., Catholic Committee of the South*

Employment and Incomes
Prather J. Hauser; *Director of Industrial Relations, Urban League of Greater New Orleans*

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Adequate Medical Care for Everyone

Medicine and Medical Societies
Dr. William H. Harris, Jr.; *Chairman, Parochial School Health Committee*

Dr. C. C. Haydel; *Chief of Surgery, Flint-Goodridge Hospital*

AFTERNOON PANEL DISCUSSIONS
1:00 P. M.

EDUCATION

Equal Educational Opportunities for All

Higher Education

Dr. Marion B. Smith; *Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University*

Public Education

Dr. Stanley C. Fitzpatrick; *Director; Research, Census, and Planning Department, Orleans Parish School Board*

GOVERNMENT----POLITICS----LAW

The Role of the People in our Democracy

Law

John P. Nelson, Jr.; *Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans*

Government

C. Cyril Broussard, Sr.; *Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives*

Politics

Bernard T. Engert; *Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives*

COMMUNICATIONS

A True Enlightened Public

Radio and Television

William B. Monroe; *Program Director, WDSU-TV*

Newspapers

Mario Fellom; *Political Reporter, New Orleans* Item
Louisiana Reporter, Southern School News

HOUSING

Adequate Homes for All

Housing Developments

Elliot J. Keyes; *Management Supervisor, Housing Authority of New Orleans*

Slum-Clearance Programs

J. Westbrook McPherson; *Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New Orleans*

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La. Ma 4295

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FR
GTN
HCF
APR 21 1955
ICS

April 18, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for the photographs and photomats.

I am enclosing a couple of copies of the program for the state conference of April 30.

others in meeting & Regents File.

There is a possibility that we may need your assistance on Friday, April 29. However, I have to confer with Dr. D'Orlando about this matter. If we do need your advice that day, I will let you know the details of it this week.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

May 3, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

This is the day I first need the list of possible contributors. It hasn't come and I will still need it. I know you have been busy, but do try to get that together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 10, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Our files fetched up today my letter to you of March 8th, about the possibility of the 1955 meeting of the Board occurring in New Orleans.

The Executive Committee of SRC meets May 26th, and it would be nice if you could write me as to whether the prospects for a New Orleans meeting are favorable.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

~~April 30, 1955~~ May 15

How's Vigo coming about a N.C. meeting

November 9th. Written March 8th. ~~See~~

~~Board meeting, March November 9, 1955 folder~~

FILE COPY

March 8, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

For years and years various members of the Board, and of our general membership (when we had one) would occasionally propose that the Southern Regional Council annual meeting be, for once in a while, somewhere besides Atlanta. Moving it around would get us more friends, it was (rightly) thought.

When we were so poor we never took the dare, but now that we are a manageable Board only we think it worth exploring.

What say to New Orleans for 1955? Nice city, and would pull in a Southwestern interest, as well.

Under the by-laws the meeting would be November 9, 1955. The total Board is about 85 persons, including elected members, ex-officio members, officers, and the staff persons who ought to be there. But only about 60 or maybe 65 people would actually show. That's excluding a staff meeting of state directors, which could be held at the same time, or not. No decision on that yet.

But would you begin inquiries as to where and if we could have a meeting of the Board, on the 9th of November, in or near N.O.? I guess about one-third of those present would be Negro. A luncheon is de riguer. One day meeting -- but all morning and till say three or four in the p.m. Well to have a break for the luncheon, and to go to some other room for the meal.

Don't get much worried about the prospect, but begin to ask, and when the Executive Committee meets in about three months I will wish to report on the New Orleans prospects.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 19, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Dir.
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milt,

Danka-schoern for the letter of May 17th, the anniversary of a rather historical date which I am sure you will recognize.

I am driving up to the Camp Tuesday morning myself from the Atlanta office so I look forward to seeing you in the office Monday. I will need to take my car up to the camp as things now stand for we will use it to limousine people in and out from the air port. Certainly approve of Barbara coming to the camp. If you see any other lovely little things in the French Quarter -- particularly one named Mimi (never did learn her last name) -- bring 'em along!

I trust by now you've gotten the material sent out on the camp meeting.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State
Organization

FBR:rnf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY
MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., TREASURER
MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 17, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Concerning the semi-annual meeting of the staff of the state councils which will be held at Camp New Hope, I expect to arrive by car Wednesday morning or Wednesday noon, June 1.

When Dr. Mitchell was in New Orleans for our state meeting, he thought that it would be feasible for my wife, Barbara, to come with me. Do you think this arrangement would be possible? Naturally, it is understood that I would personally pay for her accomodations, meals, and whatever other expenses that would have to be paid at or to the camp.

I hope to be in Atlanta Monday, May 30 and leave Tuesday morning to drive to the camp. If it is alright with you, I would go directly to the camp from Chapel Hill if I have the route number and address of the camp. You could either forward that to me or if you are in the office Monday, May 30 you could instruct me how to get there. If there are any other details that I would need prior to my attendance at this meeting, I would appreciate it very much if you could forward that to me.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

May 20, 1955

TO: KS

I never answered this letter from Vigo. I take it that the answer was given him verbally at the meeting of their Executive Committee when I urged on them the raising themselves of the extra money they would need in this fiscal year.

GSM/eab
Encl.

June 9, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

Dr. A. W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans

Mr. John McCann
231 Baronne St
New Orleans

Rev. L. J. Twomey
Loyola University
New Orleans

Rev. Albert D'Orlando*
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Ave.
New Orleans

Miss Florence Syts
Tulane School of Social Work
New Orleans

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

June 9, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946, and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellow still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state is: The Reverend Jerome A. Drolet, St. Charles Church, RFD 236, Thibodeaux, Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

File

14 June 55

Dear Milton,

We got your note to GSM re: Louisiana people who are on the Board of SRC. Let me explain:

There are two general categories of SRC Board members: 1) those who are elected by the SRC Board itself as regular members or officers; 2) those who represent the state organizations, two in number, the state chairman and a "representative" both of whom are designated "ex-officio" in SRC By-Laws. Both of the latter are elected by the state organization.

The name which I sought was the "representative" your organization elected to our SRC Board. Since your chairman is white we would prefer it if your representative were a Negro....perhaps one of your Vice Chairmen. The decision is up to your Executive Committee for this time, but in the future it would be best if the "representative" were elected along with other officers at your annual elections; or if the L.CHR established the policy of having the Vice Chairman as "representative."

Trust this clears up your questions. The other SRC Board members who live in Louisiana, we are pleased to hear, are members of the LCHR and hope that you will see that they are kept abreast of your progress.

Asever,

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 10, 1955

JUN 13 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Will you do me a small favor?

In one of your letters of June 9 you listed the members of the Board of Directors of the SRC residing in Louisiana. Specifically, these are five in number. Today I received a card from Fred Routh which asked for the names of the two people from the LCHR on the SRC Board of Directors. Will you please clarify the situation about the number of people from the LCHR to be on the SRC Board of Directors.

It is my understanding that there are to be two: our chairman, Dr. D'Orlando and an elected member. However, the five members which you listed in your letter of June 9 are all members of the LCHR. Therefore, one person from this group, exclusive of Dr. D'Orlando, would have to be elected as the representative if there are to be two representatives only. Will the SRC carry these five persons as members of the Board of Directors if someone else is elected to be a representative to the Board.

I would appreciate it very much if you could clear this misunderstanding of mine.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

June 28, 1955.

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state -- for example, the president of executive director of the state council of churches. If it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

July 25, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thank you for sending in the list of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council. A quick glance at them indicates that more time must be spent in building the board.

Your promptness in sending them in makes more easy this end of the show.

Best personal regards to you and Barbara.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

August 9, 1955

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
NewOrleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

C.H. Parrish and I are taking a swing out through your part of the country and will be in New Orleans on Friday, August 26.

Would you please arrange a morning meeting that day with your executive committee so that we might sit down with them and talk about program planning and developments for Louisiana?

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 10, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am happy to learn that you and C.H. will be in New Orleans a couple of weeks from now.

Tentatively, I have set 11:00 A.M. on Friday August 26 as the starting time of the meeting. If there is a change in time, I will inform you of such change.

In the meantime, if I can be of any assistance to you or make any arrangements for you, please do not hesitate to make any such requests.

Very sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

August 24, 1955.

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

I am glad to have your letter about the Lake Charles study but I am afraid that we can contribute very little of the kind of information the Research Committee is seeking. As you know, the communities in the South that have integrated their schools are few and none of them is comparable to Lake Charles in size or proportion of Negroes in the population. There is non-Southern experience which might be relevant, but the best treatment of that is still the book Schools In Transition which you have.

Of course, a good number of Southern cities have announced their official intention to integrate some time in the future. We have published and summarized most such statements in recent issues of New South. I enclose a copy of the policy statement of the Fayette County (Kentucky) Board of Education's Advisory Committee which has just been made public.

We are on the look-out for material of the sort that you need and we have hppes that it will start becoming available within the next few months. Meanwhile, I am sorry that we cannot help more; nor do I know of other sources that might be able to help.

All best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc
Enc.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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August 19, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director for Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Would you do me a kind favor?

At the meeting of the Lake Charles chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations this past Wednesday, the research committee on the study of school integration suggested that information concerning integration of cities comparable to Lake Charles would be of great value to the group. Therefore, they requested of me material about such communiites that have made plans for, actually started, and/or are in the process of integration. It is hoped by the committee that the information could be furnished within the next ten days.

I would appreciate it very much if you would forward any information which you or the Southern Regional Council may have about the integration of cities of the size of Lake Charles, which is about 60,000 in total population and has a non-white population of about 25 per cent. However, if you do not have any information immediately available, would you please send me any sources of such information.

Thank you very kindly.

Milton

MILTON C. VIGO
Executive Director

MCV/bhv

September 27, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I have just returned from my vacation and found a letter from Mrs. Cates saying that you had entered the hospital and should be there for at least a week. Mrs. Alexander informed me that you are now back at your office. I hope this letter finds you in good health and you will not have a re-occurrence of ulcers upset.

Quit worrying about the Council and make the Board of Directors assume that responsibility.

Best regards to you and Barbara,

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director

FILE COPY

October 6, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

It has been necessary for us to do some re-scheduling of my visits in the states to take care of some snags in the original schedule.

We are now proposing to make my visit to Louisiana January 23-27, instead of January 16-20 as originally proposed.

Will you let me know as soon as possible if this will be satisfactory to you? I'm making every effort to stabilize a schedule which will be as convenient as possible for all concerned.

Let me know. Thanks!

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/ys

FILE COPY

October 7, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Many thanks. Just what I wanted.

Here are the clips back. Hurry and get well.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 5, 1955

OCT 6 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your telephone call this morning inquiring about the petition to the Orleans Parish School Board by Rabbi Feibleman and Mrs. Keller.

I stopped on my way to the doctor at the office in order to give you the information which you seek.

On September 13 a petition was read to the Orleans Parish School Board by Mrs. Charles Keller and headed by Rabbi Julian Feibleman. The petition was circularized by James Dombrowski of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Prior to the presentation of the petition, Mr. Dombrowski had called my office and asked if I would sign the petition and he forwarded the petition to our office with a statement that our president, Dr. D'Orlando, Mrs. Keller, and others of our organization had already signed the petition. However, it was and still is my policy not to sign such petitions.

When Fred Routh and C. H. Parrish were at our board meeting in August, I brought up the problem of my signing this petition as an individual or in the name of the LCHR. I am indebted to Fred for his support in stating that it was generally the policy of the SRC not to sign such petitions.

Ironically, on the same day that the petition was presented to the school board, Senate Investigators on the recommendation of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee requested Attorney General Brownell to determine whether the SCEF is a communist front organization.

Following the petition to the school board for desegregation, a citizens council was formed in New Orleans to secure 15,000 names on a petition to maintain segregation in Orleans Parish. I might add that a member of the Orleans Parish School Board gave the citizens council his assistance.

I have enclosed a series of articles which pertain to our discussion this morning and to what I have just related in this letter. I would appreciate it very much if you would return these clippings to me when you have finished with them in order that we may keep our files in order.

I wish to thank you for your consideration during my (so-called) illness last month.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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October 13, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OCT 14 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The matter we discussed yesterday about the Southern Conference Educational Fund is still a concern of mine. I think I failed to mention in my previous letter that the petition to the Orleans Parish School Board by Rabbi Feibelman was engineered and circulated by James Dombrowski of the SCEF.

I have enclosed a copy of his letter requesting signatures for that petition.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me again if I can be of any further help in this matter to you.

Thank you very much for your words of wisdom and consolation. With sincerest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo bac

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF The Southern PATRIOT

822 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA • CANAL 7326

September 1, 1955

Dear Friend:

I enclose a copy of a petition to the Orleans Parish School Board written by Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, asking the board to draft a plan for integration in the parish schools.

Thus far 140 persons have signed the petition, including 27 ministers, 19 professors, 9 physicians, 6 attorneys, and 6 editors and writers. Also represented are businessmen, artists, musicians, architects, nurses, radio executives and announcers, and others.

The petition will be presented to the School Board on September 12th by a small committee in the name of the signatories and not in the name of any agency or organization. Members of the committee are: Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, spokesman, the Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Mr. James E. Gayle, the Rev. Robert Hill, Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., the Rev. Edward E. Russell, Mrs. Gustaf R. Westfeldt, Jr., the Rev. John Winn, Jr., and Mrs. Fred Zengel.

If you would like to add your signature, please sign and return to me if possible by Friday, September 9th. However, signatures received on the morning of the 12th will be included. If you would like to invite one or two other persons to sign the petition with you, please feel free to do so.

Sincerely,

Jim Dombrowski

James A. Dombrowski,
Coordinator

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF The Southern PATRIOT

822 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA • CANAL 7326

September 7, 1955

Mr. M. C. Vigo
c/o Touro Infirmary
3516 Prytania Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

I have just heard from Miss Cates that you have been hospitalized. This is just a note to express my sympathy and to hope that you will soon be up and well again. In the meantime if there is anything I can do to help you personally or with your work, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

James A. Dombrowski

FILE COPY

October 18, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I talked the other evening by phone with Mr. D'Orlando. I told him that it seemed important to me to carry through on a commitment made at the April membership meeting to have another general membership meeting in the Fall of 1955.

I also suggested that at an early date he send us details of the candidate or candidates being considered for the position of Associate Executive Director, as this office had power to approve major staff in advance.

Mr. D'Orlando said he had not known of the requirement on the matter of an appointment, but would send us what we wished.

I thought him quite ready to proceed in conference with you to plan a Fall membership meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

bc: FBR

FILE COPY

October 19, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We had a nice note today from Father John G. Masterson, who was at the Dominican College years ago when I did a speechlet there, and is now newly back from four years of North, at St. Anthony's Priory. Wanted catch-up literature, which I sent. And I told him to hook on to you. He ought to make you a member.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FILE COPY

October 20, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Mrs. J. R. Sheppard* is the Chairman for the Presbyterians in Louisiana of their intergroup work, and came lately to a Conference in Atlanta, which I had a chance to talk to briefly.

If she is not already related to the Louisiana Council, you might perhaps hunt her up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Mrs. J. R. Sheppard
Alexandria, Louisiana

November 4, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Many thanks for your letter of November 3rd.

Messages ~~from~~ for Mr. D'Orlando: He ought to pick some other lay and volunteer person connected with the Louisiana Council on Human Relations to send to the Board meeting at Tuskegee. It should be a meeting of the policy people who control staff people.

I like what appears about Mr. William Wallace, who seems in most ways well trained. But, I notice that he is a Catholic and I think, considering the makeup of Louisiana, the man associated with you ought to be a non-Catholic. I should think it would be possible to find such a person, and I do hope the Louisiana Council will make a strong effort to find somebody who fits that general idea.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR - plus incoming address.

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo,
Louisiana Council on Human Relations,
303 Board of Trade Annex Building,
New Orleans 12,
LOUISIANA.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Vigo,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo,
Louisians Council on Human Relations. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

December 5, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Dir.
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Received notice of your meeting on December 15. As things now stand, I will plan to come out for this meeting and will probably arrive Tuesday the 13th and spend sometime with you and other folks in the community talking about Louisiana Council and its program. I urge you now to make a special effort to invite Dr. Dent, Miss Syts and other powerful figures from the old New Orleans Commission.

I am sorry that you have been in poor health and hope that by now you are fully recovered. Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL UNITY AMITY HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MAGNOLIA 4295

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December 8, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director
State Organizations
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 5.

I am very happy that you will be able to come to New Orleans next week--not only to attend our meeting, but to spend some time with our members and with me about our council and its program. I will not only be glad to see you personally, but also to receive your assistance in trying to help us to make our organization more effective. Dr. Dent, Miss Sytz, John McCann, and others from the old New Orleans Commission have already been invited. However, I shall make a special effort to see that they can be present.

Barbara and I would be very happy if you could have supper with us on the night of December 15 at about 5:00 P.M.. Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, the nominee for state president will also dine with us that evening. I think it would be very profitable if both you and she could meet more informally and discuss the plans of the SRC and the LCHR.

Please excuse my delay in answering your memorandum about Frank Loescher. The reason for my delay was because we are trying to set up our quarterly state executive committee meeting at the same time that Irene Osborne would be here. The Lake Charles Chapter has informally extended an invitation to have the meeting in Lake Charles. However, George Mitchell told me the other day that Miss Osborne may have a change in schedule. I do hope that

we can plan to hold the meeting when both Irene Osborne and Frank Loescher are in this area.

I would appreciate it very much if you would get in contact with me as soon as you arrive in town. As you may recall, my home address is 1119 Peniston and the telephone number is UPtown 4445.

Best wishes to all at the SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

FR

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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December 9, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 12 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 5 concerning the unofficial school board similar to the one in Virginia. I, personally, like the idea very much and think that it would be a worthwhile project to be undertaken by our group. However, I do not know whether I will be successful in demonstrating to the members of the LCHR that this plan is a very feasible and effective one.

I would appreciate it very much if any of the other states, as well as Virginia, who have undertaken a project of this nature could send information to us about their approach, progress, and success.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo,
Louisiana Council on Human Relations,
303 Board of Trade Annex Building,
New Orleans 12, LOUISIANA.

December 12th, 1955.

Dear Milton,

A mutual friend came in a day or two ago to talk about some prospects of support for our purposes in the new combined labor movement, in its Louisiana portion. Lige Williams will be the head man, and Robert Starnes the assistant. Starnes I knew well in CIO days; a Mississippian, who has run his own business at one time, and whom I regard as a straight, sound fellow in every way. Lige Williams, I am told, is further along toward conversion on Negro matters than he is generally given credit for, and would be helpful.

I suggest that you spend some time with both. I have the friendship of both, and I am sure they will wish to do helpful things with the Louisiana Council. And, for one thing, they could give you a good deal of strength in outlying parts of the State.

I leave the matter to your judgment, but suggest you explore cooperation pretty well.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

GSM:rl.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

DR. ALBERT D'ORLANDO, PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. DAVID FICHMAN, SECRETARY
MRS. C. C. DEJOIE, JR., TREASURER
MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 19, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 21 1955

Dear Fred:

I am deeply appreciative of the time that you have given to me during your stay in New Orleans. I will make every effort possible to put into practice the ideas and suggestions that you have given to me and I sincerely hope that our organization will become more effective through the methods that you have suggested.

The following is the information about the new state officers: Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, Attorney, 203 Woosley Building, 111 W. Pujo Street, Lake Charles, President; Numa J. Rousseve, Professor of Fine Arts at Xavier University, 4636 Willow Street, New Orleans, Vice-President; Dr. Clarence Forcia, Physician, 726 Lee Street, Alexandria, Treasurer; Dr. S. V. Totty, Director of the School of Business Administration, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Secretary.

I would appreciate it very much if you would forward to me other techniques that I may employ in trying to implement our objectives.

May you have a very Joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

December 22, 1955

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Exec. Dir.
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

It was nice to be with you in New Orleans and I hope that we made possible a stronger organization. I hope that you have gotten in touch with Mrs. Rowland and that you are proceeding to commit people to that proposed advisory group or planning committee. I think this will greatly strengthen the Louisiana Council and make more effective its work.

The best of Christmas wishes to you, Barbara, and the "wee one".

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 19, 1955

RECEIVED DEC 21 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the state meeting of the LCHR held this past Thursday, the following state officers were temporarily elected: Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, Attorney, 203 Woosley Building, 111 W. Pujo Street, Lake Charles, President; Numa J. Rousseve, professor of Fine Arts at Xavier University, 4636 Willow Street, New Orleans, Vice-President; Dr. Clarence Forcia, physician, 726 Lee Street, Alexandria, Treasurer; Dr. S. V. Totty, director of the School of Business Administration, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Secretary.

If there are any questions concerning the above officers and if I am able to supply the answers, please do not hesitate to write.

May you have a very joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

Ha. Please note for file of officers & Bd.

Stone

December 29, 1955

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The Executive Committee at a meeting last summer said it wanted to jump around from spot to spot. One of the jumps is New Orleans, as you know, January 20-21.

I will do my best to join in with what you want in connection with Mrs. Cahn.

The Executive Committee convenes at 1:30 Friday afternoon, January 20, at Dillard. It will meet all that afternoon. In that afternoon session will be myself and three or four other staff members present.

I expect that will keep me busy also Friday evening; and I also will be at their beck and call for all of Saturday morning. I promised Mrs. Goldthwait and Company that I would try to make their Saturday luncheon and spend the afternoon with them. And I think I may be under some obligation to Mrs. Goldthwait to do her bidding Saturday evening, but I am not sure about that.

As the Methodist ladies have me for an early Saturday afternoon appearance, I am sure I will have exhausted my usefulness to them temporarily by 4:00 PM Saturday. So I should think I could disappear and betake myself to any gathering Mrs. Cahn might set up for later Saturday afternoon.

Alternatively, I would ~~have been~~ be willing to stay over in New Orleans for any ~~meetings~~ part of Sunday, January 22 - though, naturally, I am more anxious to get home, too. If you pick someone, you

Saturday

had better check with Mrs. Goldthwait, but I feel sure I could be available in the later part of the afternoon. Sounds like a good scheme all around.

Sincerely,

George W. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 27, 1955

RECEIVED DEC 28 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It has been my hope that the various chapters of the LCHR throughout Louisiana would sponsor an educational program through discussion groups. We were hoping that we could work through the parents and teachers. I know that your philosophy and practice on this subject has been brought out to many people throughout the South. However, most of the groups throughout the state have been very slow in trying to latch on to this idea.

When we had our state meeting about two weeks ago in New Orleans, one of our members, Mrs. Moise Cahn, had suggested to the group the practical application of your idea. Last week I conferred with her and we drew up a list of hames of ladies from various representative religious, social, educational, etc. organizations to meet at her home in order that we may form a steering committee which would help to project the discussion group plan into the New Orleans area. Mrs. Cahn and I elaborated upon the "chain reaction" type of home discussion group meeting,that is, one lady attending one session would be responsible to get ten other ladies at her home to have speakers sent from the LCHR on various phases of integration and desegration.

Today I called Mrs. Charles Goldthwait, president of the United Church Women, to invite her to the initial meeting of the discussion group steering committee. She told me that you are to be in New Orleans on Friday, January 20 at Dillard University and at her conference at St, Mark's Methodist Church on Saturday, January 21.

Following my discussion with Mrs. Goldthwait, I spoke to Mrs. Cahn again who thought that the initial meeting of the steering committee would be stimulated by your presence. We would appreciate it very much if it would be possible for you to "squeeze in" some time for this all important steering committee. If you could let us know when you intend to arrive in New Orleans, intend to leave and your schedule while you are here in the city, we could set up a meeting of the discussion group steering committee when you have time available. The only difficulty that we seem to encounter at the present time is that Mrs. Cahn was hoping to have the meeting at her home as a semi-social gathering. However, she will be in New York until Friday, the 20th.

I was hoping that Mrs. Cahn, with our assistance, could spearhead this discussion group plan in order that it may mushroom throughout the city and gather those people who are on the borderline of integration-segregation. Naturally, the LCHR would be the sponsoring organization and would provide the discussion leaders and speakers for the home discussion groups.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to meet with this group of ladies in order to give them the incentive that is so very much needed in our organization.

Best wishes to you, the other members of the staff, and your family for the coming New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

Stuts

January 4, 1956

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

January 16, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo, Exec. Dir.
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milt:

The Executive Committee Meeting in New Orleans will be attended by George Mitchell, Harold Fleming, C. H. Parrish and John Hope II and me from the central staff. We will arrive in town on Friday morning and be there until late Saturday afternoon. The meeting, as you know, is at Dillard. If you will contact Dr. Dent I am sure that we can arrange to be together.

Frank Loescher will be in Louisiana on Saturday and will attend the Executive Committee sessions.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
MRS. ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, LAKE CHARLES

VICE-PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, NEW ORLEANS

TREASURER
DR. CLARENCE J. FORCIA, ALEXANDRIA

SECRETARY
DR. S. V. TOTTY, BATON ROUGE

MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

January 13, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I noticed in the January SRC Newsletter that Frank Loesher will be visiting the various states as had been indicated before. The article states that state offices have been advised of his itinerary for this month. However, we have not received any correspondence from your office indicating when he will be in Louisiana, if he is going to pass through or stop in the state.

Since I may be on the road on certain days and undertaking certain projects, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know if and when Frank Loesher will be in Louisiana in order that I may adjust my schedule to his.

If you are in town next week, I will see you then.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

ans FBR

STMi

January 16, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo, Executive Director
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

All straight about the switching over to your meeting in Rosemald Hall at Dillard University, Friday the 20th, at or shortly after 4:30.

Most kind of you to have it at Dillard.

Perhaps I told you I am to move over to the Methodist ladies at St. Mark's at 1:00 PM, where I believe I start with the map speech. Again I believe I'm on tap for the Methodist ladies at 7:00 PM. Then I'm on tap for a 10:15 Saturday night Coach Flap to Atlanta.

If baby sitters abound, you and you wife are most welcome for any part of the Methodist foregatherings that you can come to, but I don't urge you - I just say you are welcome. Personally I think Saturday and Sunday are made for recruitment of family life and not for flapping, mapping and spouting.

I arrive at New Orleans via plane at some unearthly hour Friday morning the 20th. Not really so unearthly. I think it's six-ish. Suppose I show on your office doorstep at 9:00 AM Friday the 20th. Then we can talk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 17, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo, Executive Director
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Sorry to notify you of the death of Dr. W.W. Alexander, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 13.

It was Dr. Alexander who carried the earliest and first burden of organized interracial work in the Southern States. He was the head staff man of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation from its beginning in 1919 until it was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council, in 1944.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

State

January 17, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo, Executive Director
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Here comes some more Louisiana business in March. The Methodists operate some sort of Board of Social and Economic Relations. Partly at their instance and immediately on the invitation of the Louisiana Methodist Conference, through one Ben R. Oliphint, of the St. Paul Methodist Church at Monroe, I am to talk and run a seminar on race relations at three successive Methodist workshops:

March 1	New Orleans	starts 3 PM
March 2	Baton Rouge	starts 3 PM
March 3	Shreveport	starts 10 AM ends 3:30 PM

That's a fairly full schedule and there's not a lot I can do interstitially. But I'm open for anything urgent.

I have written Father Marvin Bordelon at Alexandria and told him that they will be hauling me through Alexandria on Friday night and I would try my best to get in a half hour's quiet visit with him.

Also as the New Orleans meeting does not begin until 3:00 PM of March 1, I could readily be available to go calling or do anything you might wish with you in the earlier part of March 1.

And, of course, a man could stay over in Shreveport for Sunday, March 4, and do anything that had to be done there; though, as you know, on my principles, a man would be pawing the ground to go home.

Anyway, advance notice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MAGNOLIA 4295

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January 13, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JAN 16 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your reply to my letter concerning the Louisiana State Executive Committee Meeting.

Because it would be inconvenient for many members of the executive committee to meet Friday morning, we have set the meeting for 4:30 P.M. in the Conference room of Rosenwald Hall at Dillard University on Friday the 20th. If you are still tied up with the SRC meeting at that time, we would like to have you join us as soon as you are finished with the other group.

If there are any arrangements or reservations that I can make for your or the other members of the staff of the SRC, please let me know because I may be out of town Wednesday and Thursday. If you come in Friday morning and you have time, I would like to have a talk with you.

Until I see you next week, I remain

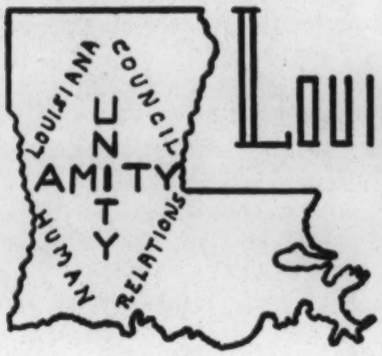
Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

State



LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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January 19, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 20 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your call last night about the change of plans.

I called Mrs. Goldthwait today and explained that although the SRC executive board meeting would not be held here that you would still be present for her workshop. Mrs. Goldthwait asked me if we would sell to her group some copies of the SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH. When we checked our supply of literature, it was noticed that we only had one or two copies of the SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH at the office. If it is convenient to you, I would appreciate it very much if you would bring about twenty copies of the pamphlet. Naturally, the LCHR would reimburse the SRC for these.

Mrs. Goldthwait indicated that she did not have any special arrangements for you between the afternoon and evening sessions. Therefore, my wife and I would be very happy if you would have supper with us Saturday night.

Until I see you Saturday at noon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bac

To home address - Air mail special
To office address - Air mail

January 19, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Eastern's flight 575 Atlanta to New Orleans arriving New Orleans 12:00 noon is pokey and punk. By good fortune, Eastern was persuaded to let me ride Delta's 911 which arrives New Orleans 10:47 this coming Saturday morning, January 21. I'm still leaving New Orleans on Eastern's Mighty-night at 10:15 PM, arriving in Atlanta 2:29 AM.

If you can conveniently meet me at 10:47 at Moisant or wherever 'tis I'll still be very grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

February 6, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I had a call from Dudley Ward amongst the Methodists who said that the Louisiana people have become timid about the three meetings scheduled for March 1, 2 and 3, and the meetings are called off. So I won't be coming.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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February 8, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Information Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have interested a group of ladies from various organizations to undertake a project which will involve the discussion plan throughout the city.

Through the League of Women Voters, we are going to continue the discussion group as an extention of the FREEDOM AGENDA.

We are now in the process of drafting a discussion outline on how to prepare the citizens for the implementation of the Supreme Court's decision.

Sent Two items 2-10-56 HCF

Does the SRC have any discussion outlines other than those of the "Schools in the South" and Irene Osbourne's outlines on this topic?

Very briefly, the outline would include:

1. A presentation of the present situation in Louisiana.

2. An educator to discuss the scholastic achievements.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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February 8, 1956

3. A sociologist or a social worker to explore the problems of the social aspects of integration.

4. A physician or health authority to elaborate upon the "Health Hazards."

The LCHR is to furnish the discussion leaders and the resource material and personnel.

There is to be a meeting of the planning committee to draft an outline this coming Wednesday the 15th. Therefore, I would appreciate it very much if you could forward to me by the beginning of next week any discussion outlines other than those that I have available.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

February 14, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Dudley Ward has an office in Chicago where he is Secretary of something called the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church. What I hear is that when some years ago there was an out-cry against that unoffical agency among the Methodists called the Methodist Federation for Social Action, the Church set up this other body to be sure of its behavior.

The local Methodist minister at Monroe is Oliphint. I don't know how it fell to Oliphint's lot to organize the now not-to-be-held three meetings. But Oliphint did it in conjunction with Dudley Ward.

Your man to deal with is Oliphint - about getting things going in Monroe.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

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February 8, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED FEB 9 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter about the Methodist meetings scheduled for March 1, 2 and 3.

After I had received your letter about the proposed meetings, I wrote to Reverend Oliphint inquiring whether or not it would be feasible for me to travel with you on your tour of Workshops.

Last week I received a reply from Reverend Oliphint stating that he would be very glad to have you travel with me, however, he indicated that the Workshop to be held on March 3 was changed from Shreveport to Monroe. He also invited me to discuss plans with him and his group about the formation of the Monroe chapter of the LCHR.

Do you know the connection between Dudley Ward, the person who called you about the cancellation of the meeting, and Reverend Oliphind?

Do you think it would be wise if I write to Dudley Ward or Reverend Oliphind about the situation in Monroe?

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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February 16, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Information Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my request about discussion guides.

I am deeply grateful to you for the two pamphlets which helped us very much to formulate a discussion outline for our discussion group project.

I have enclosed with this letter clippings from this morning's paper concerning the court decree about the desegregation of the Orleans Parish schools. I have enclosed under separate cover other clippings for this month. I would appreciate it very much if you would return these clippings and others that we will forward to you in the future in order that we may maintain our files.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know at what time of the month you would prefer to receive these clippings.

Best wishes and good luck.

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

February 27, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:maf

March 1, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

March 13, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

You were kindness itself to me and I am very grateful. And so is Marion Wright.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 26, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations says they never got the fat speech from the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice about what the SRS of the DJ can do.

If you are through with yours, would you send or lend it to them? If so, do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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1104 Lynch Street
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March 21, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 24 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are in receipt of your letter dated March 15th. We are expecting the speech, by the man who runs the Civil Rights Section in the Department of Justice, which you mailed to us. We will let you know when it arrives.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. Washington
Mrs. E. P. Washington
Secretary to Mrs. Lyells

EPW:s

April 2, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Your Methodist Bishop in the Central Jurisdiction in New Orleans (which is to say your Methodist Bishop who is a Negro) is Bishop King. I think his initials are W.I. He has long been a member of SRC. Was out in Liberia for years and always at pains to send back his dues. Was translated to New Orleans at about the time SRC translated its membership to LCHR. And his membership got lost in the shuffle. If you will pay him a visit or even write him a letter I think you will find he will send you five or ten dollars and be helpful. A notable and experienced man.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMtmmf

June 27, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

The police issue of "Research in Action" is a honey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 2, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
c/o Institute of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Milton:

Thank you for your letter of June 20, and I am glad you are planning to attend the Institute at Fisk. I believe this is an enrichening experience, even for the initiated.

As to fund-raising, the thing that has proved most successful among other states is for the Board of Directors to assume the responsibility for fund-raising. Some boards have effective finance committees which are going out to raise the funds. Local organization in the various communities of the state, I believe, is the best way to build membership. It seems to us, however, that membership fees alone are not adequate to finance an effective program and that you must seek donations in larger amounts from individuals, church groups, labor groups, businesses, and other interested groups. The Negro teachers group in some of the states has been most generous. Some churches -- both white and Negro -- have been willing to take up collections for a given state Council.

These are just some random thoughts, and certainly do not constitute a well-organized money-raising plan.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

P. S. See you at Fisk, for I will be there the 10th and 11th.

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed in his absence by his secretary.

August 7, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Dr. Mitchell gave me your letter of July 27 to answer. I have delayed doing so until now because we are preparing letters regarding the financial arrangements between the Southern Regional Council and the state organizations. This letter is being sent today to your state chairman and a copy is being sent to you. It will answer your questions in your letter. I note that you ask for this information prior to September 1, so feel that we are complying in good time.

You will note in our August Newsletter several comments about the "Research in Action" bulletins you are putting out. I believe that they are well done and deserve commendation.

I note that you are on Army service at the moment, but thought it would be wise to get this to you that you might find it on your return.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed in his absence by his secretary.

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Louisiana Council on Human Relations, New Orleans, La.

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:o
enc.

August 15, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milt:

We have received your letter of August 13th with its six specific statements which you ask us to verify.

Let us proceed with them:

1. Correct
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. Correct
5. Correct
6. Correct

You ask for a copy of the general evaluation of your state organization. Fred and C. H. Parrish are in the process of developing criteria for evaluating state organizations. A first rough draft of this evaluation tool was used in giving a rather quick and not too penetrating analysis of state organization efficiency. We are refining this tool and upon the completion of the evaluation of the state organizations you and your Board will be informed of where the Louisiana Council stands; not in terms of other states, but in terms of your own organization's strengths and weaknesses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

August 13, 1956

AIR MAIL

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED AUG 14 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Upon my return to the office today I received a copy of your letter to Mrs. Whitman of August 7, 1956 pretaining to the allocation of funds to state organizations, and also a memorandum from Fred Routh on the same day about the same subject.

In order to clarify my understanding of your letter, I would appreciate very much if you will verify the following statements:

1. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is to receive from the SRC a total of $7,500 from October 1, 1956 through September 30, 1957 which is to be used only for salary purposes.

2. No other funds other than the $7,500 will be sent by the SRC to the LCHR.

3. That the LCHR does NOT have to raise $3,500 for this fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1955 through Sept. 30, 1956).

4. The LCHR must raise for this fiscal year $2,000. If it does raise $2,000 by September 30, 1956, the $7,500 will be sent to the LCHR for the next fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1956--September 30, 1957) for salaries commencing October 1, 1956.

5. The LCHR must raise $6,500 for the next fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1956--Sept. 30, 1957).

6. That this $6,500 may be decreased on a pro-rata basis.

My reason for asking for a definite clarification is that we do have enough money in the bank to continue operation until September 30, 1956. However, since we have already raised $2,000, I will not have to put on a concerted drive to raise $1,500 in the next month and a half in order to make the $3,500 total.

I would be very grateful to you if you would let me know whether or not we are to raise the $3,500 minimum for this year.

I would also appreciate your sending to me the report of the general evaluation of our organization, that is, is your letter of August 7, 1956 the evaluation of our state, or is the SRC to determine whether a state is less than satisfactory and to be on a "provisional" status.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

cc to Mr. Routh
Mrs. Whitman

April 18, 1956

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

I don't believe we have heard from you yet on the desegregation survey dealt with in my memorandum of March 23rd.

I hope you will send me whatever you have, however slight, shortly.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

August 23, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I had occasion lately to be in conversation with Mrs. Gladys Kahn (I understand her to be Mrs. Moise Kahn). She telephoned me about some matters about the Council of Jewish Women of which she is, I suppose, a national officer. And we conversed pleasantly at an occasion at which we were both present at Ann Arbor, Michigan. She can be helpful to you.

She told me to let you know that David Fichman at Pine Street in New Orleans is newly disengaged, and is interested in these matters and available to be quite useful. I suppose that is Rabbi Fichman.

I duly pass these matters on to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 14, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Have just received your letter of the 12th and I too regret that I was unable to see you again before leaving New Orleans. On Friday afternoon I became involved with Kent Courtney and took longer than I had expected.

Art Levin of the ADL here is of the opinion that it is unlikely the New Orleans office will release the files in which I was interested. Therefore I have had Art send a request for additional biographical information on Robert Patterson and W. J. Simmons of Mississippi and Kent Courtney of New Orleans. I think this information will be sufficient for our needs.

I would like to thank you again for all of the good help of you and your office during my brief stay there. Trust that I will have the pleasure of seeing you again in the not too distant future.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PAmbo

October 8, 1956

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

In reply to your letter of the 4th, it will be possible to prepare the article for Research in Action by October 26th.

As I recall our discussion of this article it was to be centered on information concerning Louisiana. After having put all of our material together it appears to me that it might be somewhat more valuable to give your readers a picture of the Southwide scene in general and, of course, Louisiana in particular. In this way I think the actual information on Louisiana would be more valuable by showing its relation to the neighboring states. If you prefer however, we can limit the material to Louisiana.

As a title for the Southeastern summary I would suggest something such as "Organized Resistance Groups of the Southeast." This summary would cover some eight or ten states with a somewhat longer coverage of Louisiana. I judge that we are dealing with an article of some 3,000 words. Would you please correct me on this if I'm wrong.

As soon as I have your opinion on the above, I will get to work and try to shoot the article right out to you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA:mbo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 8, 1956

GSM
FBR - for your information

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to notify you that I have read and understand the contents of your Memorandum of October 1, 1956 concerning political activity of state organizations.

To the best of my knowledge the Louisiana Council on Human Relations has not engaged in political activity or activities and has not in any manner attempted to influence legislation, since the inception of the Council in September 1954.

I have written to our state chairman, Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, about this matter and have requested that she serve as the steady legal counsel for the LCHR since she is a practicing attorney.

I did not write to you earlier because I was waiting for a reply from Mrs. Rowland. As soon as I hear from her, I will write to you.

Incidentally, I forgot to tell you that Mrs. Glasys Cahn has been a member of the LCHR and N.O. Committee on Race Relations for years. This past spring she helped me to organize a group of ladies who formed discussion groups on a PTA basis to discuss how to implement the Supreme Court's Decision. She has been out of town for the past month, but I have arranged to have a conference with her this Thursday.

As I was typing this letter, the mailman gave me your letter about the signing of the certificate about political activity. I have already written to Mrs. Rowland again about this matter, but I will write to her again this afternoon. and send her the blank certificate for her to sign and forward to you.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

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October 16, 1956

Noted & shown to HCF + R-Alexander.

RECEIVED OCT 17 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am in the process of trying to obtain finances in order to operate and fulfill our quota for this fiscal year. I am also in the process of completing the tax-exemption forms which I will forward to you shortly.

However, in the meantime, the problem arises of large contributions made to the LCHR which is not tax-exempt. The contributors naturally want to deduct this from their income tax. Consequently, they would have to make their checks out to an organization which is at present tax-exempt. Would it be agreeable with you if I instruct these contributors to make the check out to the Southern Regional Council and I would forward the check to your office, and in turn the SRC would make out a check for the <u>same</u> amount to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, until we receive our tax-exemption status. The understanding would be that this is money raised locally, and not money raised for the SRC of which we are to receive one half, and that the LCHR would receive the full amount made out to the SRC.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know if this is agreeable with you.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 18, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Answ'd by letter Oct 19 GM

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This morning I received a telephone call from the former president of the New Orleans Chapter of the Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Lazare Levy, Jr., who is also a member of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. She had received an invitation from Mrs. Tilly for the south-wide conference of the Fellowship of the Concerned. She said that she had received the invitation through the Anti-Defamation League through the director here in New Orleans. Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, the National Chairman of the Council of Jewish Women, who is also a member of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations also received an invitation to the Conference in Atlanta.

Mrs. Levy was disturbed about the fact that the Louisiana Council on Human Relations did not receive an invitation to send one of its representatives to the conference. She stated that since we are trying to develop techniques for desegregation and integration here in New Orleans, that it would be helpful to our local chapter to have a representative from the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. Her contention is this: if she and Mrs. Cahn were not members of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, the Council would not have known about the conference, nor would have a representative present to profit from its findings.

Mrs. Levy would like to know more specifically, than my explanation to her, of the relationship of the Fellowship of the Concerned with the SRC, and would like to suggest that if the Fellowship of the Concerned is part of the SRC that there be co-ordination by the central office among the state organizations in this area. She said that she intends to attend the conference, but not in the capacity as a representative of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

I would appreciate it very much if you will clarify the situation for her by giving me an explanation of the relationship of the Fellowship of the Concerned with the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated state organizations.

I would appreciate if you would answer this by air-mail in order that I may receive your answer this Saturday and inform her of such.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

c/c to Mrs. M. E. Tilly

October 19, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Your letter to Dr. Mitchell concerning your articles for RESEARCH IN ACTION has been passed on to me, and I think that you are on the right track for your publication. Nothing in your summary conflicts with anything I have in mind since it mostly deals with Louisiana.

Incidentally, let me congratulate you on your September issue which I think quite excellent.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Managing Editor - New South

JC:mbo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 17, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply by telephone to my inquiry about contributions to the LCHR.

As I stated, I hope to publish articles which stress the positive aspects of desegregation and integration. I have drawn up a proposed list of articles to be published in future issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION. As you may notice, I have devoted the February, April, June and August issues to planning and preparation for a desegregated school system in New Orleans. At present I am in the process of trying to obtain information and statistics which could be used as a guide for recommending where and how desegregation could be initiated in Orleans Parish schools.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know of any suggestions and/or ideas that you may have for possible articles and fields of endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

ARTICLES FOR RESEARCH IN ACTION

SEPTEMBER 1956	The Shattered Magnolia Barrier. Education: Desegregation in La.'s Colleges Staff survey and editorial
OCTOBER 1956	The Election and Louisiana's Negro Vote Three-month field survey by Dr. John Fenton of Tulane University The Legal Aspects of Segregation: "By This Will All Men Know" Article by Rev. William J. Kenealy, S.J.
NOVEMBER 1956	Resistance Movements in Louisiana Against the Supreme Court's Decision Three-month field survey by Paul Anthony of SRC
DECEMBER 1956	Desegregation in and Policies of Louisiana's Religious Institutions Articles by a rabbi, minister, and priest
JANUARY 1957	The History of Segregation in New Orleans and Louisiana Article by a historian (Dr. John Dyer of Tulane University) Desegregation in Transportation: One Year After the ICC Ruling Research survey and short article
FEBRUARY 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated School System in New Orleans Part 1: Factors That Facilitate Public School Desegregation Research Project and editorial
MARCH 1957	The Pattern of Unsegregated and Segregated Housing in New Orleans Research project and article by housing official
APRIL 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated Public School System in New Orleans Part 2: White & Negro Schools in New Orleans in 1957--Inequality of Facilities and Services Research project and editorial
MAY 1957	Fair Employment Practices and the Economic Differences Between Negroes and Whites in New Orleans Article by Urban League official
JUNE 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated Public School System in New Orleans Part 3: Recommendations--Where and How Desegregation Can Be Initiated in the Public School System in September 1957 Research project and editorial
JULY 1957	Louisiana Libraries That Have Opened Their Doors to Negroes Staff survey and article
AUGUST 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated Public School System in New Orleans Part 4: White & Negro Schools in New Orleans in 1957--Problems of a Dual Public School System in New Orleans and Suggestions for Solution of These Problems Research project and editorial
SEPTEMBER 1957	Desegregation in Sports, Athletic Events, and Recreational Facilities Article by sports writer
OTHER AREAS:	Labor, Medicine, Communications (Radio, TV, newspapers, etc.), Armed Forces, Government, Law Enforcement, Fire Departments

October 23, 1956

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Enclosed you will find the resistance groups' MS. I regret that time and pressure has been such that more effort could not be spent on this but I trust it will serve your purpose and be of some value. A particular problem has been to drastically reduce the original information while keeping an accurate balance. By all means feel free to edit, delete, etc., as you see fit. In this regard I think appropriate space has been left for your material. If not you won't hurt my feelings by making such space available.

I believe that as plans now stand, a more detailed report will be made to each state organization. However, if I can do anything else for you, will be more than happy to do so.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA:mbe
Enc.

October 30, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I was glad to see your outline for future issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION. You are doing a good job with this publication.

You will have heard from John Constable here. The only thing I may add is the idea of more material dispelling the various myths being put out by the segregationists - as to racial traits, the workability of desegregation and the like. It may be that Father Fichter's efforts have sufficiently saturated your area with this kind of counter-information. But we can't do too much to disseminate authoritative facts on race and intelligence, health, scholastic standards, and so on.

I'm glad to see you are getting articles out of two of our research projects - the voting study and the study of the WCC.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 17, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Information Assn. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Would you do me a kind favor?

It is my hope to gather information and material within the state of Louisiana which will stress the positive aspects of desegregation and integration. I also desire to publish this fact finding in our monthly publication, RESEARCH IN ACTION.

I am wondering if it would be possible to attain your assistance on articles and subjects, methods of presentation, and areas of interest, because of your vast experience, knowledge, and ability in the journalistic field.

I have drawn up a proposed group of articles to be published in future issues of RESEARCH IN ACTION. I would appreciate it very much if you would have any ideas, suggestions, comments, recommendations, etc. on articles to incorporate in RESEARCH IN ACTION, format of articles, areas that could be covered, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

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MAY 1957	Fair Employment Practices and the Economic Differences Between Negroes and Whites in New Orleans Article by Urban League official
JUNE 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated Public School System in New Orleans Part 3: Recommendations--Where and How Desegregation Can Be Initiated in the Public School System in September 1957 Research project and editorial
JULY 1957	Louisiana Libraries That Have Opened Their Doors to Negroes Staff survey and article
AUGUST 1957	Preparing and Planning for a Desegregated Public School System in New Orleans Part 4: White & Negro Schools in New Orleans in 1957--Problems of a Dual Public School System in New Orleans and Suggestions for Solution of These Problems Research project and editorial
SEPTEMBER 1957	Desegregation in Sports, Athletic Events, and Recreational Facilities Article by sports writer
OTHER AREAS:	Labor, Medicine, Communications (Radio, TV, newspapers, etc.), Armed Forces, Government, Law Enforcement, Fire Departments

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
MRS. ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, LAKE CHARLES

VICE-PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, NEW ORLEANS

TREASURER
DR. CLARENCE J. FORCIA, ALEXANDRIA

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

October 31, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your suggestions about material for RESEARCH IN ACTION. I think that your ideas to incorporate more material dispelling the various myths being propagated by the segregationists are well taken and will be of help to me.

With your letter that I received this morning, I also received a statement by a group of prominent social scientists attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of whites. I think this statement fits in with what you suggested.

Do you have any intentions of printing this in a pamphlet, or does John Constable intend to print this in the NEW SOUTH. If not, I would like to write to Dr. Otto Klineberg for his permission to re-print this statement in RESEARCH IN ACTION. I have considered publishing this statement, if permission is granted, and if you do not publish it in the NEW SOUTH, either in the November issue with Paul Anthony's article on the WCC, or with the plan for desegregation in the New Orleans schools--some of the factors that are involved in preparing for a desegregated school system.

I would appreciate it very much if you or John would let me know if you have any intentions of publishing this joint statement of the 18 social scientists.

Good luck and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

November 8, 1956

Mr. Milton Conrad Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

I have read with considerable interest your latest issue of RESEARCH IN ACTION and believe it to be excellent. You have done more than any other state organization in this particular field and are to be congratulated for your efforts.

In your monthly narrative reports you have gone into such detail that they really appear to be a secretary's log rather than the narrative report of the activities of the professional staff member. I am enclosing a copy of a monthly report from Arkansas which better indicates not only the content of program but the process of program as well. It gives us here at the central office a better idea of what is being done by our state affiliates.

I look forward to a visit with you in New Orleans in the not too distant future. When do you plan to hold the Annual Meeting of the state group and of the New Orleans Chapter?

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mbc
Enc.

File

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT
MRS. ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, LAKE CHARLES

VICE-PRESIDENT
NUMA J. ROUSSEVE, NEW ORLEANS

TREASURER
DR. CLARENCE J. FORCIA, ALEXANDRIA

SECRETARY
DR. S. V. TOTTY, BATON ROUGE

MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

November 13, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you very much for your prompt response to my request for the film "Desegregation in Baltimore" which I received this afternoon.

Please disregard my letter of yesterday asking you whether we would get it.

As soon as we finish showing this on Monday, November 19, I will forward it to you.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

Voting
Typ copy

November 16, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Vigo:

We noted with interest an Associated Press story yesterday concerning the defeat in Louisiana of a proposed constitutional amendment designed to help White CitizenCouncils cut Negro voting. Since the story, as carried locally, was rather brief, we wondered if you possibly could give us any additional information, perhaps in the form of more extensive news stories carried in Louisiana newspapers?

We were interested especially in the mention of a drive against Negro vote registration before the November 6 election. The story said that in more than a dozen parishes pro-segregation groups have challenged some Negro voters. Could you tell us where this occurred, the number challenged, how many were taken off the rolls, how many remained, etc.? We have some clips from the Colfax Chronicle concerning efforts of the Citizens Council to purge Negro voters from the rolls of Grant Parish. The last article we have says that of 758 Negro voters challenged, 399 had weathered the challenge. However, there still was another week to go before the deadline and we would like to know the final outcome.

Any help you can give us on this matter would be appreciated, as we are working currently on the Southwide survey of Negro registration and the information would be most timely.

Incidentally, was our preliminary release on the voting survey, a day or two before the presidential election, used in Louisiana? If so, and if you have any extra clippings, we would like to see them.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Consultant

MP/bsc

November 30, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Thanks for your recent letter and for the return of the film "Desegregation in Baltimore." We are sorry that you had difficulty in showing the film.

Yes you may have the film for use in January if you will let me know in the near future the exact date you would want it. In the Meantime, we will try to have the film straightened out so there will be no difficulty in the future.

Come see us sometime.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

November 27, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

On behalf of the New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, I wish to thank you and the Southern Regional Council for the use of the film, "Desegregation in Baltimore," which I have returned to you by parcel post.

We ran into some difficulty with the film in trying to show it because the diaphrams were upside down.

Our state chairman indicated that possibly we could show this at our state meeting in January.

If the film is to be shown and is available, I will request it from you in advance.

Thanking you once again, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/jrb

December 3, 1956

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I prepare address lists of things that have been coming aimed at me that ought now to be aimed at Harold. After January 15th aim the welcome bulletin, Research in Action, at Harold Fleming please sir rather than at thy servant George.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated November 28

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA 107 NSA036

NS LLB073 NL PD=NEW ORLEANS LA 11= 1956 DEC 12 AM 4 18

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

:63 AUBURN AVE N E ATLA=

=NEED YOUR ADVICE ON URGENT PROBLEM IMMEDIATELY. PLEASE TELEPHONE MY OFFICE AT ELEVEN AM WEDNESDAY ATLANTA TIME. IF GSM IS NOT IN HAROLD OR FRED PLEASE CALL ME=

=MILTON C VIGO=

office — Main 4295

home — ~~Hytower 4445~~ Audubon 6-468 after 8 pm

Atl. Fulton

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

n

December 27, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Here comes the matter of an approach to Mr. Edgar Stern for a 1957 contribution to the Southern Regional Council. We customarily write him at about this time, and he has for years sent his three hundred or so to us along in January.

I think the events of last year on this matter were an aberration, and we would like to revert to the older arrangement. Which is that SRC in Atlanta will write Mr. Stern, and ask him to send us three hundred dollars or thereabouts, as a contribution to the effort in the Region as a whole. If at a later date, on behalf of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, you care to have him approached for a donation to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations nothing to stop you.

I have consulted Harold Fleming on this and this is the way he wishes it handled.

Trust you will be in agreement; my concern is to avoid confusion; and of course SRC needs money (as we are sure you do, too).

I tried on Dec. 26 and 27 to call you to straighten the matter out, but got no response.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:fc

December 27, 1956

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Trade of Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

What finally happened on the problem of the Human Rights Day observance? I would appreciate a confidential report from you for our information and future guidance.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director

HCF:fc

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

December 31, 1956

Harlod C. Fleming
Executive Diredtor Elect
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please excuse my delay in writing to you.

I had hoped to write to you earlier, but I became involved in so many detailed phases of the LCHR that I didn't have the time to give you a detailed run down of the Human Rights Day. When I had completed the untangling of that part of the program, I was busy trying to keep the LCHR alive, both financially and legally. I am trying to raise money to exist, to support RESEARCH IN ACTION, and the poject which I had spoken to you about. I also had to clear channels about filing the membership lists of the LCHR as required by law and naturally go through the pocedure of filing a notarized complete list for this year and the preceding year.

I am also trying to find a competent secretary since I have been without one since November and have had to do the administrative details in addition to the time spent in conferences in trying to raise money.

There is also no need to tell you the time that had to be spent in trying to get three articles for R in A for this month.

I have started on the report on Human Rights Day and will forward it to you as soon as I completed it.

Good luck for a joyous New Year.

Cordially yours,
Milton
Milton C. Vigo

mcv

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		The Southern Regional Council, Inc.	1/11/57

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. MILTON C. VIGO
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

RE MY LETTER ON ITEM CONFLICT FUND-RAISING EXPEDITE REPLY.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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NS LLD132 RX PD=NEWORLEANS LA 11 305P MC=

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

1957 JAN 11 PM 4 27

TU ATLANTA

IN AGREEMENT WITH YOUR SUGGESTION FOR FUND RAISING.

BEST REGARDS=

MILTON VIGO=

Rec'd 4:35 pm rha

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 11, 1957

Mr. Milton G. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

I share with you a sense of deep regret that the Executive Committee of the La. Council seems disinterested in the organization. I suspect you need to spend more time cultivating their interest and increasing their commitment.

I can be present for consultation and a meeting the first week in February. I cannot be present the last week in January, for SRC is having its Executive Committee meeting at that time.

Best wishes,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

January 14, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Many thanks for your telegram.

I have asked Mr. Stern for his usual contribution directly to us. It has ordinarily been $300.

What I said in the letter anent anything local was as follows:

> "We would regard a 1957 contribution from you as region-wide in scope; and there would be no complication of dispatch of a portion of your contribution to our affiliate in Louisiana, the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. I have cleared with them that whatever you might be so good as to send will be for the Southern Regional Council as a whole."

It would be my own judgement that the wording as given does not preclude an approach by your friends to Mr. Stern; but were I you, I would certainly make the approach many months on into this calendar year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 15, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

You are a good egg to write me, and I am grateful. You know that I am your devoted friend and praise you and expect always superior things from you.

And the pleasant day, by goodness, will come when you and Miss Barbara will sit by the Mitchells' peat fire and toast your shins and listen to the drip of the foggy rain on the roof.

When you come over try to sneak through three or four pounds of water-ground corn meal for me.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

January 13, 1957

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Words cannot express my feeling of regret about your retirement.

To me George S. Mitchell and the Southern Regional Council are synonymous.

It is needless to say that the cause of democracy has been furthered by the unselfish services of your experience, abilities, and talent which you have provided as executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to you for the guidance, assistance, time, and energy that you have given to me personally and to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations during the past years.

There would be no Louisiana Council today, if there hadn't been a George Mitchell to give himself to the services of his fellow man.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Mitchell for the many years ahead. Please keep in contact with us throughout the coming years.

Cordially yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

January 17, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

It surely sounds as if you are burdened with problems. I sincerely hope that it will be possible to develop an active Board for the Louisiana Council. I would place this necessity at the top of your activities for the next month or more. Without ~~adequate money~~ backing, a state organization cannot be of any real importance. More a adequate

We have always felt that New Orleans has a sufficient number of sophisticated people to underwrite a program in human relations that has meaning. Certainly it is important to get people from other sections of the state, but it is also obvious that the "core" group must come from New Orleans. We have found it hard to understand why people such as Dr. Dent and Florence Sytz have not been more fully involved in the organization. What ever became of the joint committee of organizations which you labored to set up?

I can and will be there for the two meetings. Would it be possible to combine the two, say the State meeting in the morning and afternoon and the New Orleans meeting in the evening with State people attending? This would demonstrate to State people the strength of the New Orleans people and might encourage them (the State people) to take a more active part. But whatever you do, let me know and I'll be there.

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

January 21, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I appreciate your thoughtful letter of January 17th. I hope I'll be able to do justice to a very demanding job. Certainly all of us here expect to work closely with the Louisiana Council and the other state groups in the months ahead.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

January 17, 1957

RECEIVED JAN 18 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Heartiest congratulations on your appointment as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. The Board of the Council has made a very wise choice, and I can think of no one in the Southern Regional Council who has the interest and the talent as you have. I am assured of the progress that will be made by the Council under your leadership.

As in the past, I look forward for your guidance and assistance and will continue to endeavor to further the objectives and practices of the Southern Regional Council.

I am still in the process of completing that report; it will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

Best wishes for continued progress.

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:mas

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

January 24, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I notice in the memorandum sent out to the members of the Board of the SRC from Dr. Clement on the subject of Proposed Future of SRC of October 22, 1956, that the state organizations, which submit a request for a grant-in-aid for financial assistance after October, 1957, would be given consideration by SRC. Would it be permissable to submit at the present time a request to the SRC for financial aid with justification of the allotment on the basis of our proposed program and evidence of organizational effectiveness?

I am enclosing a copy of the outline which I drew up for the Research Project of the New Orleans Public Schools and the financial requirements for this project and an Institute on Human Relations. When I was in Philadelphia I approached Frank Losecher of the Fund for the Republic about the possibility of obtaining financial aid from them for this project. I stipulated that none of this money was to be used for the Louisiana Council, but for those two projects. Our organization would act as a clearing house and the coordinator of such a project. Naturally, I would not receive any additional funds from this project but the regular salary from the SRC. Dr. Losecher gave me the answer which I expected I would get - these funds would be difficult to obtain since we are indirectly receiving funds from the Fund. Realizing this realistic problem, I knew that it would be difficult to obtain these finances from the Fund, but at least I attempted to find out definitely whether there was a very small possibility of doing so. I personally believe that this is one of the most worthwhile long-range accomplishments that the Louisiana Council can engage in. It is my hope to try to obtain these funds locally, although there is very little interest among our people to undertake the securing of these finances for such a project.

The purpose of the Research Project of New Orleans Public Schools is twofold:

1. To point out the inequalities of the dual school system in New Orleans
2. To have enough material available for discussion groups in certain parts of the city, in order that the parents and other interested individuals may realistically study the problems in their area involved in the desegregation of the schools.

- Cont'd -

The purpose of the Institute is also two-fold:

1. To bring together the teachers of this city - both public and private schools, in order that they may learn of the educational problems involved in desegregation
2. That from this Institute we may form smaller Institutes on a school district basis, so that the teachers and PTA members may study and solve their immediate problems involving desegregation of the schools.

I would appreciate it very much your opinion about this project and about the possibility of submitting a request for the grant-in-aid for the next month or so.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:mas

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

RESEARCH PROJECT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ORLEANS PARISH

I. The City of New Orleans

A. Brief history of the city
1. The background and development of its cosmopolitan nature: peoples of various national origins, creeds, and races.
2. The influence of these peoples and classes upon its evolution.
3. Its influence as the leading city of the South.

B. The present status of the city's population characteristics
1. Racial composition: white and Negro
2. Socio-economic composition
3. National origin composition
4. Occupational composition: professional, clerical, skilled, unskilled, etc.
5. Religious composition
6. Educational composition

C. The present status of the leadership in the city
1. Civic: governmental, organizations, etc.
2. Economic: business and industrial
3. Racial: Negro and white
4. Religious
5. Cultural: social, educational, occupational, etc.

D. Community changes in the past ten years and their effects upon the city
1. Racial: mobility, percentage composition, leadership, educational, occupational, economic, social, etc.
2. Economic: industrial and business: leadership, influence in city, etc.
3. Cultural: social, educational, occupational, etc.
4. Religious: leadership, percentage composition, influence in city, etc.
5. Political: voting behavior, leadership, influence in city, etc.
6. International: influence on race relations

E. The present pattern of segregated and unsegregated housing in New Orleans
1. The expansion in housing for the past ten years.
2. The trend from a racially unsegregated pattern to a segregated pattern.
3. Recent trends from a segregated to an unsegregated pattern.
4. The composition of the population by school districts according to race.

F. Fair employment practices and economic differences between Negroes and whites
1. Economic differences between Negroes and whites as a result of segregation.
2. Progress made by Negroes in securing employment as professional and skilled workers.
3. The recent increase of the wage level in employment of Negroes.

II. The Dual Public School System of New Orleans

A. The control of the system: New Orleans School Board

B. School administration: the superintendent and his staff

C. School enrollment

D. Class size

E. Pupil-teacher ratio

F. Pupil hours per week per teacher

G. Teacher qualification

H. Number of teachers

I. Capacity of the schools

J. Condition of the schools

K. Area of school district

L. Availability of special equipment

M. Availability of special facilities and services

N. Curriculum range

O. Financial outlay

P. Proposed new schools

Q. Expansion of school system

III. Case Studies of the Detrimental Effects of Segregated Schools Upon Negro Children

A. The consequences of a dual system upon the educational achievement of both Negro and white children

B. The effects of segregation upon the status of the Negro in the community

C. The benefits of an integrated school system for Negro and white children

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR
RESEARCH PROJECT OF THE ORLEANS PARISH PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM DURING 1957

I. Remuneration for the services of six research analysts ----------$ 7,500
Fifty (50) days of research (equivalent to 2½ consecutive months) from February 1, 1957 through May 31, 1957 at $20 per day.

A. Historian to conduct study of the development of racial progress in New Orleans and to trace the effects of community changes in the city during the past ten years--50 days or 2½ months----------$1,000

B. Economist to make study of the progress in fair employment practices in the city and to ascertain how segregation has caused the economic differences between Negroes and whites in New Orleans--50 days---- $1,000

C. Sociologist from the Urban Life Research Institute of Tulane University to conduct survey of the city's population characteristics and of the pattern of segregated and unsegregated housing in New Orleans--50 days or 2½ months----------$1,000

D. Two sociologists to make exhaustive survey of the structure, organization, facilities, services, inequalities, etc., of the dual Public School System of New Orleans--each-50 days----------$2,000

E. Psychologist or social worker to make case studies of how segregation has impeded the educational achievement of Negro children in New Orleans and of how integration will alleviate this situation--50 days or 2½ months---------- ---------- ----------$1,000

F. Co-ordinator of entire research project to organize, condense, and compile the results of the surveys and studies with the assistance of the executive director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations--3 months, June through August, 1957---------- $1,500

II. Cost of publication of results of surveys and studies---------- $ 9,500

A. Printing of 10,000 copies of complete research project report----- $6,000

B. Printing of 10,000 district reports (1,000 copies of each of the following ten districts: Commercial, Garden District, Uptown, University, Mid-City, Metairie, Lakeview, Gentilly, Downtown, Algiers)---------- ---------- $3,500

III. Postage: mailing of publications to administrators and teachers---------- $ 500

TOTAL COST OF RESEARCH PROJECT OF THE ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL SYSTEM---------- $17,500

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR
INSTITUTE ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(To be held for 5 days at a private non-sectarian University during August 1957)

I. Travel expenses of five consultants ---------- $1,000

II. Printing of literature to publicize Institute-10,000 -one-sheet leaflet---------- $ 600
(2 mailings to 4,000 New Orleans teachers and 1,000 other persons)

III. Postage to distribute promotional material---------- $ 300

IV. To university for use of facilities---------- $ 100

V. Paper, envelopes, stencils and other materials---------- $ 350

VI. Mimeographing of 1,000 reports of Institute proceedings-------- $ 150

TOTAL COST OF INSTITUTE ON HUMAN RELATIONS----------$2,500

RECAPITULATION OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT AND INSTITUTE

For research project of the Orleans parish schools---------- $17,500

For Institute on Human Relations---------- $ 2,500

GRAND TOTAL---------- $20,000

FBR to call

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

FBR - did!

January 31, 1957

Mrs. Ruth Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

I am enclosing my check #57 made out to the Southern Regional Council in the amount of Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars, as a loan to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. I would appreciate it very much if you would make a corresponding check to the Louisiana Council in that amount and forward it to our organization as soon as possible, in order that we may continue operations - payment of rent, telephone and postage.

Sincerely yours,

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:mas
Enc.

February 1, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I will be arriving in New Orleans on Thursday, the 7th, at 10:47 A.M., Delta Air Lines Flight #911. I will be able to stay through the Executive Committee meeting Friday night. See you then.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAGNOLIA 4295

February 4, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold

Thank you very much for your permission to reprint portions of Next Steps in the South. As soon as we receive financial backing, we will put out RESEARCH IN ACTION.

Good luck and best wishes.

Sincerely yours

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

February 4, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Confirming our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I am returning to you your check #57 for $200.00, marked "Void."

As I explained to you, running a check, for the purposes of a loan to the Louisiana Council, through our books would hamper and confuse our bookkeeping and also raises the question of tax exemption. I will discuss this further with you when I see you Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Ruth House Alexander

February 11, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I have your letter of January 24th enclosing an outline for a research project. The project seems to have been carefully thought through, but all we can do at this time is receive such proposals from the state groups as a matter of information and hold them for special consideration at a later time.

While the action of the Board in November set forth the objective of grants-in-aid for the fiscal year starting October 1, 1957, as yet the details of this aid program and the financial resources with which to carry it out have not been developed.

You can be sure that we will keep you, as well as the other state directors and chairmen, advised of the outlook for this grant-in-aid program.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 12, 1957

Reverend Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J.
1911 Law Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Father:

Our congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, and our thanks for accepting this responsibility.

Fred Routh has made a full report of his visit to New Orleans, February 7th and 8th. His report included the following:

(A) The Louisiana Council's Executive Committee has not had a quorum at a meeting since October, 1955.

(B) The treasury of the Louisiana Council is seriously depleted.

(C) Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland has resigned her post effective February 8th.

(D) You have agreed to become Chairman of a new to-be-created State Administrative Committee for the Louisiana Council which will supplant the State Board of Directors.

On the basis of Mr. Routh's report, the senior professional staff members of the Southern Regional Council have reluctantly decided, in accordance with the responsibility granted them by SRC's Executive Committee, to place the Louisiana Council on Human Relations on Provisional Status. Such status will continue at least until May 1, 1957. If the Louisiana Council is to continue to receive financial assistance from the Southern Regional Council, the following conditions must be met during the period of provisional status:

(1) The creation of a functioning State Administrative Committee which will assume the responsibility of acting as the lay policy-making body of the Louisiana Council, giving guidance and direction to the professional staff and raising funds for the organization.

(2) The planning and holding of a workshop session of this State Administrative Committee with SRC's Consultant Service Program under the direction of Mr. John Hope II.

(3) Evidence of promising developments in program with special focus on the New Orleans area.

(4) The raising of not less than $1,500.00

(5) That this procedure be approved by the members of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Council by mail ballot not later than March 1st, and that this office be notified of the results of the balloting immediately thereafter.

Dr. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh will make a trip to Louisiana toward the latter part of April to assess the progress of the Louisiana Council toward the goals outlined above.

We are anxious for the Louisiana Council's continued growth and development. In this endeavor we offer you our whole-hearted support and assistance. But the effectiveness, indeed the life, of any state organization is dependent upon the commitment of local people; commitment of their time, their thoughtful planning, and their resources.

You have our earnest good wishes in this attempt to make an effective, on-going organization of the Louisiana Council.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

cc:
Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland
Mr. Numa Rousseve
Mr. Albert W. Dent
Miss Florence Sytz
Mr. John McCann
Mr. Milton C. Vigo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAGNOLIA 4295

February 12, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter of the eleventh about the grants-in-aid and research project. I will be hoping to hear from you when the details of this program have been developed.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

February 14, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Have received your letter of February 12 and hope by this time that the Louisiana Council folks, including Father Mac, have received our letter placing the Louisiana Council on provisional status.

Regarding an approach to the Fund for the Advancement of Education and the Marshall Field Fund, I would strongly urge that you postpone any such effort until after the Louisiana Council becomes a much more stable organization. Harold concurs with me in this position.

I enjoyed my stay in New Orleans and the dinner with Barbara, Conrad, and you added greatly to the enjoyment thereof.

Best regards to them and you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

February 18, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Certainly you may have the film "Desegregation In Baltimore" during the week of April 15-19, and I will send it to you soon enough to be previewed. The film is now on a reel so there should be no trouble on that score.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:fc

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

February 15, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Do you think that it would be possible to make available the film "Desegregation In Baltimore" to this office through the week of April 15-19?

I will teach a course in Human Relations at night at Loyola University and would like to supplement a case study of "A Community in Crisis" with a film either on the night of Monday, April 15, or the night of Monday, April 22.

I would appreciate it very much if you will let me know if the film could be available either one of those two weeks and to forward it to us in advance in order that I may preview it.

Incidentally, do you have a reel on which you could send this film?

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain

Cordially yours,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

State - Louisiana

February 20, 1957

February 20, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

I have your letter of February 15th, and have discussed it with Fred. I gather that he is prepared to supplement his recommendations along the lines that you suggest, and that you and Father McNamus will be hearing from him soon.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Dictated but not read

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

February 15, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

After conferring with Father McManus about your letter of February 12, relating to the conditions to be met during the period of provisional status of the Louisiana Council, I sent out letters yesterday to the members of the State Board of Directors of the LCHR for a mail ballot of the procedure involved in the conditions of the provisional status.

In number 3 of the conditions, do you think that it would be possible to enlarge upon areas of program development. It was my understanding that Fred agreed that there should be three aspects of this program development (1) initiate a meaningful program to be carried out by the New Orleans people with assistance from the executive director (2) the dissemination of information through the continuance of RESEARCH IN ACTION (3) the continuance of the co-ordinating conference.

I am more specificially concerned about the last two because these two have already been initiated; however both are suffering at the present time because of financial difficulties and involvement of members of another "co-ordinating group" --SCEF.

I would appreciate it very much if you would speak to Fred about this and about the possibility of sending a letter to Father McManus with the above three as important factors in the program development.

Since we have already set up a meeting for Monday, February 25, for the board members of the New Orleans Chapter and a few other key people who will assume the responsibility of creating the Administrative Committee of the LCHR, Father McManus would have a guide for program development to show these people.

I would also appreciate a copy of that letter if it is sent to him.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

M. Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bt

February 21, 1957

Mr. Milton G. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton:

Thank you for your letter of February 19. I am pleased that you agree with Harold and me that it would be better to wait until the Louisiana Council stabilizes itself before approaching major foundations.

I will write Father Mac this afternoon about some of the specifics of "For Program Development" by the Louisiana Council. It will include work with the coordinating council and furtherence of research in action.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

February 19, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for your letter of the fourteenth. I think that your suggestion of postponing the approach to the fund for the Advancement of Education and the Marshall Field Fund is a very good one. I also concur with you and Harold that it would be better to wait until our Council becomes a much more stable organization.

Last Monday I sent out notices to the Executive Committee and key people about a meeting which is to be held on the twenty-fifth to explain the conditions of the provisional status of the LCHR. After receiving a copy of Harold's letter to Father McManus and after conferring with Father McManus, I sent letters to the State Board for the approval of the conditions of the provisional status.

As soon as I obtain the full results of that mail ballot, I will inform both you and Harold.

Sincerely yours,

Milton B.T.

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV/bt

February 22, 1957

Reverend Eugene P. McManus, S. S. J.
1911 Law Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Father Mac:

I think it might be wise to spell out a wee bit point (3) on page 2 of Harold Fleming's letter to you dated February 12, "(3) Evidence of promising developments in program with special focus on the New Orleans area."

It seems to me that the three items of program development which we discussed are of greatest importance. They were:

(1) Initiate a meaningful program to be carried out by the New Orleans people with assistance from the Executive Director.

(2) Dissemination of vital information through the continuance of Research in Action.

(3) Continuance of the coordinating conference of some forty agencies.

One other thing that seems important to us would be an approach to the financial and industrial interests of New Orleans with particular emphasis on the International Trade Mart group and International House interests. Certainly a strict enforcement of segregation is embarrassing to their members and clientele who come from or deal with Latin America. They might be interested in serving as a temporizing force in the current situation.

Thank you once more for assuming the responsibility of guiding the Louisiana Council to a more stable footing.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Milton C. Vigo

February 26, 1957

Mr. Milton Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thank you for your letter of February 25 with the notice that a quorum of your board had approved by mail ballot the proposed provisional status for the Louisiana Council. Please notify us of the final tally.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

March 8, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you very much for sending the film promptly. I also received the copies of "Integration: North and South".

I have forwarded a check to cover the cost of those ten copies.

The Citizen's Forum on Integration, the group which requested the film, was unable to have their meeting last night. They asked me if it would be possible to have an extension on the loan of the film until next Thursday night, March 14, when they will have their regular meeting.

If it is possible, I would appreciate it very much if you could grant that extension. I will return the film to you next Friday.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

March 11, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo,
Executive Director,
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton,

Yes, you may keep the film, "Desegregation in Baltimore," until your meeting. We have another copy and just now have no other requests.

I see from the clipping that came from you this A. M. that you will have quite a lot of fireworks in Louisiana. Hope it is not too destruc tive.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:ej

File

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

March 12, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

I received both of your letters of the 11th and wish to thank you for your extension for the use of the film.

The Louisiana reporter for the Southern School News is Leo Adde. I will contact him to have a conference with him in order that I may give him a full explanation of the background and history of the Southern Regional Council.

I also hope that the fireworks, which have been started, are not too distractive.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely

Milton
B.T.

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

March 11, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo,
Executive Director,
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton,

Yes, you may keep the film, "Desegregation in Baltimore," until your meeting. We have another copy and just now have no other requests.

I see from the clipping that came from you this A. M. that you will have quite a lot of fireworks in Louisiana. Hope it is not too destruc tive.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:ej

March 15, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

We have received the February edition of the News and Views of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, your newsletter. I note in the section headed Camille Gravel Statement that you urge members to write Mr. Gravel and congratulate him on his fine stand that intelligence, caution, and moderation, not hysteria, emotion, and slander, are needed to solve our gravest problem of the century. You then go on to explain that Mr. Gravel voted with the Democratic National Advisory Council calling on Congress to put the party's civil rights platform into effect. At this point you spill over into political activity.

You will recall our memo on political activity, and I suggest you dig it out of the files and re-read it carefully. We must scrupulously avoid political activity. Mr. Wright, SRC's president, just questioned the activities of another state council for a much milder statement than that which you made in the Louisiana Council newsletter.

Congratulations on the appointment to teach the course, The South: Its Fateful Challenge, out at Loyola. I think this is a valuable contribution in the field. I look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future when the state staff conference is held here in Atlanta. The definite date has not yet been set, but will in the next day or so, and all people will be notified of this.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

April 15, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Exec. Dir.,
La. Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Milton,

In answer to your letter of April 12, 1957 concerning the hiring of policement, the only recent data that we have is contained in Desegregation, North and South. I think you have a copy of this. There is no recent statement here concerning the hiring of policemen.

Sorry we can not be of help to you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:aj

Stop Hiring Negro Police, City Urged in Resolution

Times-Picayune Friday April 12, 1957

A resolution from the executive committee of the Citizens Council of New Orleans urging the city to cease hiring Negro policeman and police women was read at Thursday's city council meeting.

The resolution, forwarded to the mayor and council by Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, chairman of the Citizens Council of New Orleans, also called on the mayor and council "to stop the practice of assigning Negro police to any area of police work which would place white people within their province and jurisdiction and particularly to their assignment to traffic duties, more especially in the heavily traversed areas where there is concentrated white traffic in the business district of our community."

The Citizens Council expressed the belief "that the increasing number and distribution of new Negro police is not conducive to the preservation of the peace and tranquility of this community, particularly in view of the fact that they are no longer being confined to Negro neighborhoods as the New Orleans public was first assured they would be, but are now operating more and more where the white population of the city of New Orleans is concerned, making it inevitable that arrest of white people will occur on a growing scale which cannot result in the bettering of race relations in this city."

The resolution stated that "this placing of Negroes as directors of traffic has not been confined to Negro neighborhoods and predominantly Negro areas, but has been finding its way more and more toward heavily traveled streets and avenues closer to the downtown business district of the city, one recently having been observed directing traffic in front of the Union Station on Rampart st. and another having been seen actually making an arrest and issuing a traffic ticket to a white motorist."

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

April 12, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

I am enclosing a clipping of the ~~partial~~ m.c.d resolution of the New Orleans Citizens Council which protests the hiring and utilization of Negro policemen.

Our local chapter desires to make a positive statement about the beneficial results of the employment of Negro policemen in our city; however, we would like to have a more recent indication of how many Negro officers are being employed by what number of southern cities. We would also like to have some recent expressions of the chiefs of police of southern cities regarding the use of Negro policemen.

I have the SRC's report, November 2, 1954, "Negro Police in the South, 1954", and also the report of February 18, 1953 entitled "Have Negro Police Been Satisfactory." I also have the October, 1947 issue of New South entitled "Negro Police in Southern Cities."

As you may recall, last June I published the results of my survey of the number of Negro officers in Louisiana in our publication RESEARCH IN ACTION. In addition to that publication, we would like to have a more recent figure of the number of Negro officers in other southern cities.

It is our hope to draft and present a positive statement about the continuance of hiring Negro officers on merit in order that it may be presented before the New Orleans City Council meeting Wednesday, April 17.

Therefore, I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a report of your most recent survey of the reactions of chiefs of police and the number of Negro police officers in order that we may have this available for this coming Wednesday. (If you send it to me by airmail Monday, I will receive it Tuesday).

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Cordially,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt
Enclosure

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS UNITY AMITY
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAGNOLIA 4295

April 16, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my inquiry about the hiring of Negro policemen.

I deeply appreciate your indication that the most recent data concerning this topic is in Integration, North and South.

Thanks once again.

Cordially,

Milton C. Vigo
B.T.

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

May 6, 1957
(Dictated May 2, 1957)

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Regarding the state staff conference, your room accommodations will be taken care of at Atlanta University.

As the original memorandum said, your expenses will be taken care of by SRC.

I look forward to seeing you at the conference.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh
Signed in his absence.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

April 24, 1957

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I received your memorandum of April 22 about the clarification of the starting time of the state staff conference to be held in May. Your original memorandum of March 22 stated in paragraph 2 that travel expenses, which include room and board, will be paid by the SRC.

Will the staff members have room accommodations at the university or will we have to make our own accommodations elsewhere?

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know whether or not we will board at the university in order that I may make hotel reservations in advance.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

May 7, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thanks for your letter of May 3rd, reporting that the Louisiana Council has raised a total of $1506.14 during March and April. This sounds most promising, and I will look forward to the report on program activities which you mentioned.

I trust I will be seeing you at the state staff conference on the 21st.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

May 3, 1957.

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

You will notice on the financial report which was sent to Mrs. Alexander, that during the month of March the Louisiana Council raised $840 and raised $666.14 in April to give a total of $1506.14 during the two months of the period of provisional status.

When I complete the report of the program undertaken and in progress during the period of provisional status and in progress at the present time, I will forward it to you.

Hoping to see you within the next few weeks, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

cc/ Mr. Fred Routh

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

May 14, 1957

FILE

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Today I returned the film, "Desegregation in Baltimore," which I used last night at the Institute of Industrial Relations at Loyola University.

I deeply appreciate your sending the film and your patience until I was able to use it.

Hoping to see you next week, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAGNOLIA 4295

May 24, 1957

RECEIVED MAY 27 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for forwarding the check from the Edgar Stern Family Fund.

As we have done in the past, I have written a letter of thanks for the contribution.

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

May 20, 1957

State ms
daily file copy
to be put on
Edgar Stern
foundation
folder

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Enclosed is our check for $100, representing a contribution from the Edgar Stern Family Fund, made through us for the work of the Louisiana Council.

We are sending the Family Fund our official receipt for this amount. I should think it would be appropriate for you to write a letter of thanks.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/cab
Encl.

June 3, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

Thanks for sending back the three issues of New South for January. They will be most helpful.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAGNOLIA 4295

May 30, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am sending, under separate cover, three issues of the NEW SOUTH, January, 1957, as you requested in your memorandum of 27 May 1957.

I hope that this will help you to fullfil the request that you have had for this issue.

Sincerely,

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

Butler's got a Thousand in
her Treasury, which eases
masters. Vigo's coming Atlanta
Monday. 9 AM.

June 11, 1957

Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Executive Secretary
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
303 Board of Trade Annex Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Milton:

This is in reply to your two recent letters.

First of all our thanks for sending the clippings from the New Orleans Item on SCEF. We have read them with interest and have made copies for our files. As you requested, I am returning them herewith.

I can well understand that you are uncomfortable about finding yourself on the mailing lists of strange and questionable organizations. We have found over the years that anybody in this kind of organizational work gets bombarded with the literature of all kinds of causes, ranging from extreme left to extreme right. The best thing you can do is to make generous use of the wastebasket or, if the literature is embarassing, write to the organization or publication telling them emphatically that you wish to be removed from the mailing list. There is no way that questionable organizations could get your name directly from SRC's mailing list, since our general mailing list is not given out to anybody and the listing of state organizations is released selectively for legitimate purposes only.

As to the issue of the Social Questions Bulletin. It is true that the Methodist Federation of Social Action has been the center of much controversy within the Methodist church. Over the years, it had a great many fine people in it, but

most of them have withdrawn because they didn't approve of the activities and point of view of the executive secretary and a few other principals. It was not an official agency of the Methodist church, and therefore could not be kicked out, but it has been pretty largely discredited within the denomination. Fred suggested that the "P.B." in question might be Patton Boyle (Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle). What was the article that P.B. referred to? Was the article's origin with the Social Questions Bulletin?

You might take note of the fact that the Social Questions Bulletin is freely distributed to educational groups and other organizations, so that there is nothing particularly significant about anybody getting it. We have received it for years without ever subscribing to it or requesting it.

As to the other organizations you ask about I can find nothing on them. None of them seems to be on the Attorney General's list. If my memory serves me, the Post War World Council is an organization in which Norman Thomas is the leading figure. As you probably know, Thomas, as a respected old line Socialist is strongly anti-communist. I am sorry, that beyond this, I can't help. But so long as you are not involving yourself in support or the activities of these groups, I don't think you have any cause for concern.

What has been the latest development on the undesirable application for membership? I will appreciate your keeping us informed on that problem.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

June 6, 1957

RECEIVED JUN 8 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Within the last 6 months, I have been receiving literature from organizations with fancy names. What disturbs me is that this began about the same time Mr. Dombrowski tried to latch on to our activities this past December. Among the most prominent are the following:

War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street
New York 38, N. Y.

Post War World Council
112 East Nineteenth Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Spanish Refugee Aid, Inc.
80 East 11 Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Social Questions Bulletin
P. O. Box 327
Gresham, Oregon (publishes by the Methodist Federation for Social Action).

This week I received the December 1956 issue of Social Questions Bulletin. At the top there is typed the following: "This article has been distributed by the Catholic, the Episcopal and the Methodist churches on a national scale. Thought you might like to see. As ever, P. B." The envelope was postmarked Charlottesville, Virginia. First, I do not know who P. B. is. I checked the list of the SRC Board Members in Virginia and can not find anyone on that list whose initials are P. B.

It is my understanding, that is as related to me by George Mitchell, that the Methodist Federation for Social Action was kicked out of the Methodist Church and has been investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist-front organization. However, this is only a vague recollection as to what George told me.

Therefore, to set me straight on this matter, I would appreciate it very much if you could tell me or find out about the purposes, sponsorship, activities, and position of the aforementioned organizations.

I don't believe that my name has been obtained from the mailing list of the SRC because on your mailing list my middle name is spelled out. However, the addresses on these envelopes contain only my middle initial.

I would be very grateful to you if you could assist me in this matter in trying to ascertain the "respectability" of these organizations.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

May 29, 1957

RECEIVED MAY 31 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sending, under separate cover, the six articles with the introduction which the New Orleans Item featured on the Southern Conference Educational Fund. This series highlights the nature and activities of the SCEF in a factual and objective manner. Yesterday, the Item also had an editorial about Dombrowski and SCEF. I am sending this with the other articles.

I would like to point out that among all the newspapers in the state of Louisiana the New Orleans Item has been and is the most liberal. In 1954, it opposed a constitutional amendment to maintain segregated school systems. It has, for the past 10 or more years, used Mr. and Mrs. in reporting stories about Negroes. Its editor, George Chaplin, was a member of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations for a number of years.

Do you think it would be possible to photograph copies of the series and send them to the other 10 state organizations in order that they may have an understanding of and an insight into the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

I would deeply appreciate your returning the clippings when you have finished with them.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

RECEIVED JUN 17 1957

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL HUMAN RELATIONS UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

June 14, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 11th and for returning the clippings from the New Orleans Item on SCEF.

I am grateful to you for the information about the various organizations from which I have received literature.

There hasn't been any development on the undesirable application for membership. It was on the agenda of the Executive Committee which met in May, but because of time it did not come up for discussion. Therefore, the application is still pending; for I am holding it in abeyance until the next Executive Committee meeting.

With best wishes and good luck.

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:bt

August 26, 1957

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This will recommend Mr. Milton C. Vigo.

For somewhat more than three years, Mr. Vigo has served as Executive Director of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana. On October 1, 1957, the Southern Regional Council must terminate its financial assistance which has made possible the employment of the full-time executive secretary by the Louisiana Council. It is for this reason that Mr. Vigo finds it necessary to seek other employment.

In the period during which Mr. Vigo has served as executive secretary of the Louisiana Council we have found him to be devoted to the high ideals of this work and diligent in his efforts to advance them. I am sure that he will bring to his future employment the fine qualities and hard work that he has given to the position he is now leaving.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

August 23, 1957

RECEIVED AUG 26 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Since the Louisiana Council will not maintain its paid staff after September 30, 1957, I am in the process of trying to secure enployment elsewhere.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a statement directed to "To Whom It May Concern" indicating that the reson that I will not continue in the employment of the Council is because of the expiration of the three-year grant to the LCHR from the SRC.

Anyother words of recommendation would further be appreciated.

With best luck and good wishes

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:jh

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

UNITY AMITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. • NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

MILTON C. VIGO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

August 28, 1957

RECEIVED AUG 29 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter of recommendation and your kind words.

I am deeply indebted to you for the explanation about the expiration of the grant to the Louisiana Council.

As soon as I am able to obtain another position I will notify you accordingly.

Sincerely,

Milton

Milton C. Vigo
Executive Director

MCV:jh

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors

November 22, 1969

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. James R. Oliver, at 11:00 a.m. Present were Mr. Bentrup, Dr. Paul Burns, Dr. Ralph Dreger, Mr. Albert Malveaux and wife, Mrs. Dorothy Wafer, Dr. James Oliver, Mr. Carey Hodges, Sister Anne Catherine, Mrs. Patricia Miller, Mr. Wayne Schopf, Mr. Martin Harvey, Mr. Sewell, and Mr. Lee (a representative from Southern Regional Council). Linda Kingham, secretary for the Louisiana Council on Human Relations acted as secretary for the meeting.

Dr. Oliver apologized for the delay in calling a Board meeting explaning that he had been sick and in the hospital for tests. Dr. Oliver reported on "Goals for Louisiana" an attempt at reorganization of state government. The committee meet on several occasions. He reported that various forces prepare recommendations, submit them, go from place to place for public airings. Dr. Oliver has been active with this program. He has done some writing and speaking to various groups when he was not in the hospital. He was contacted by the desegregation committee in New Iberia to speak for them but it was on very short notice and he could not go. He has been working with the Lafayette Council closely and keeping in touch with this office from time to time as needed. Mrs. Miller asked if the organization "Goals for Louisiana" was working with PAR. Dr. Oliver replied that it had not been involved in his group, but that PAR did help get "Goals for Louisiana" started. Mr. Harvey asked if someone could have resolved the problem in New Iberia concerning desegregation. Dr. Oliver said the person in the best position to give a review would be James Henderson, local NAACP

man. Then followed a discussion of the desegregation problems in St. Landry and other areas of the state. Mr. Harvey suggested that someone make a study of the problems concerning desegregation. Mrs. Miller asked if the Council had an education committee. Dr. Oliver replied that he would see if there was a committee set up for this and also he would consult Henderson and get information on desegregation. The question was brought up of what role the governor's commission had taken. Dr. Oliver said they were just keeping tract and taking no constructive action.

Mrs. Miller then gave the Director's report. First, she reported on a hearing on insurance benefits to be paid to Hurricane Camille victims. The hearing is to be conducted by Senator Muskie. She also reported on a tax reform bill in the Senate Finance Committee, which will probably affect the status of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations. As of November 20 this bill had not been released from the Senate Finance Committee; however, enough is known about it to allow some anticipation as to its final form. The following analysis is based upon a telephone conversation with Mr. Jim Wood of the Southern Regional Conference in Atlanta.

The bill will probably change the Louisiana Council on Human Relations from a non-profit corporation to a private operating foundation. This change in status will make the Council subject to all the current rules and regulations governing foundations.

The bill would affect the Council's financing in that no foundation would be allowed to provide 25% of a private operating foundation's budget. This would mean that if the Council received a $10,000 grant from a foundation, then it would have to obtain at least $31,000 from other sources. This would

give the Council total receipts of $41,000 and 25% of this figure is $10,250. Therefore, the Council would not violate the law by accepting the foundation's grant. Also, the law treats each foundation grant separately, and does not group them together. This means that if the Council received two (2) grants each for the sum to $10,000, (total $20,000) it would not have to have additional receipts of $60,000, or a total of $80,000. Instead the previous figure of $41,000 would be applicable.

Furthermore, the Council's current grant from the Federal Government would under the law not be considered as a foundation grant; but could be placed in the budget in the same manner as private contributions. This is because the money is not from a private foundation but is from the Federal Government. This will, of course, work to our advantage in that it gives the Council a $20,000 base upon which to build.

The anticipated bill does have a possible way in which the Council could retain its current status as a non-profit corporation. This could be accomplished if more than 30% of the total receipts were in the form of gifts from individuals of less than $5,000. If this is the case, then our status would not change.

As the above mentioned tax reform bill has not been reported out of Committee, this legislation may not go into effect in January of 1970. However, we should be realistic and anticipate passage of the bill; both because it is a tax reform bill and because certain interest groups that oppose our work are supporting it. Therefore, the Board of Directors should attempt to formulate a policy at this meeting to deal with the situation.

The above analysis would seem to allow for two possible policies. The Council could move to the position where over 30% of its total receipts were obtained from individual contributions of less than $5,000; which would allow for retention of its non-profit status. The second position is that the Council could anticipate a change in status to a private operating foundation. If such a change were allowed for it would place the Council in f more favorable position to grow in the future. It would, also, be more in line with our past experience with individual financing. The adoption of the second alternative would, also, allow the Council to pursue Federal and other funds for projects with the maximum amount of freedom. Dr. Oliver said he would explore the difference between non-profit and private operating foundations. Dr. Oliver, also, said he would write to Hale Boggs and get a copy of the bill and comment from Mr. Boggs about the bill and how it would affect L.C.H.R. From there he would appoint someone to take action and the Board action.

Mrs. Miller has also been involved in meetings, committees, speaking, workshops and conventions. Mrs. Miller discussed housing as a means of solving financial problems of the Council. She explained the involvement of housing programs; getting workable programs, resolutions, forming non-profit corporations, etc. Mrs. Miller read two letters of commitment of money to the Council from individuals involved with her in the various housing projects. It was felt by the members of the Board that this might be considered a kick-back, therefore, Dr. Oliver said he would send letters to the individuals saying that they were in no way obligated to contribute to the Council.

Mrs. Miller asked that she be given a one year's leave of absence. In this way the council would not have to pay her salary and it would relieve some of the

financial strain on the Council. Dr. Dreger proposed that the Executive Committee be empowered to move on Mrs. Miller's request when the financial condition of the Council has been studied intently, and the Board agreed.

Financial reports were given to each member of the Board and the financial report was then discussed. ~~Mr. Dreger~~ Dr. Burns said he would look into the fact that no money had been received from the Baton Rouge chapter this year. Mrs. Miller was given authorization to continue to sign the checks.

Project Director, Wayne Schopf, reported on the project to increase equal employment opportunities in the state of Louisiana. Discriminatory employment practices have occurred and are still occurring with a high degree of regularity in the state. Probably the most obvious areas of discrimination are promotion, hiring and recruitment. The major thrust of the Council's project will be in the areas of recruitment and hiring. It is felt that once a person is employed he will be able to fight discrimination on an individual basis, through complaints filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This is because such an individual will be able to learn the system; and learn how it discriminates against him. However, the individual who is not recruited or not hired in most cases doen not know that he is being discriminated against. Therefore, although we realize that discrimination may occur throughout the employment process, we have given priority to discrimination in recruitment and hiring.

This project is designed to review the recruitment and hiring of large employers in the Baton Rouge area. To accomplish this objective, we are currently in the process of contacting employers in order to have them fill o

ut a basic questionnaire. The information provided will then be analyzed to determine if

discriminatory systems are being unintentionally used by the employer. If they are being used, then the Council will suggest to the company ways in which the system may be changed so as not to be discriminatory. For the most part the suggestions will call for affirmative action on the part of the individual companies.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is conducting another project closely related to the above. The purpose of this project is to secure qualified black applicants for jobs. It is felt that this project will enable the Council to refer qualified black people to Baton Rouge firms; when they stop their discriminatory practices. The objective of this project is the eventual establishment of a black employment referral organization in the state.

At the present time the response by companies to the latter project has been greater than the response to the former. This result is to be expected since the referral project requires less effort on the part of companies. However, the equal employment opportunity project will continue to be our prime concern. It is time that companies realized that affirmative action means more than agreeing to have black people referred to them. What affirmative action in this area really means is a thorough examination by the company of its employment practices and the elimination of those practices that are discriminatory. It is through action such as this that business can act to improve human relations in the state. Carey Hodges asked if the project dealt with unions. It does not deal with unions but with companies, therefore, he suggested that a committee be set up to investigate a project dealing with discrimination in unions. Dr. Oliver suggested that a committee consisting of Wayne Schopf, Mr. Dreger, Mr. Hodges meet and discuss union project and make up a proposal for the next Board meeting.

Mrs. Miller proposed that the Council move from position papers to action. It was seconded by Mrs. Wafer and unanimously passed by Board.

It was decided that the Baton Rouge Chaper be asked to hold the 1970 Annual Meeting. The motion was made by Mr. Burns and seconded by Mrs. Miller and unanimously passed by the Board. The date of the meeting was tentatively set for March 14, 1970.

Dr. Oliver suggested that a committee consisting of the following Mr. Bentrup, Sister Anne Catherine, Mrs. Wafer, Mr. Malveaux (acting as chairman) and Mrs. Miller be set up as a nominating committee for the filling of positions vacanted. They would, also, look into the possibility of stagering terms of officers. They are to report at the next Board meeting.

The next Board Meeting is to be held in New Orleans at the Xavier University Student Center at 10:30 a.m. Dec 27. Mr. Malveaux is to be the host.

Sister Anne Catherine reported of the formation of the Southern Mutual Help Association. She gave an explanation of the problems of sugar cane plantation workers. She asked that the Council send a letter taking a stand in favor of a Vista volunteer who had been fired. Dr. Oliver was authorized to send the letter.

Dr. Burns proposed that the Council go on record as endorsing and sending a letter concerning the movement in New Orleans for the adoption of Public Accomodations Act. It was seconded by Mr. Bentrup and passed unanimously by the Board.

Dr. Oliver made a motion expressing thanks to Mrs. Miller for her past efforts for the Council and it was seconded by the Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Linda Kingham
Acting Secretary

December 13, 1969

Executive Committee
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

Dear Sirs:

The discussions and action taken by Louisiana Council on Human Relations Board of Directors in the November, 1969, meeting has prompted me to write the following letter with which you may or may not agree. It is offered for analysis, discussion, and action as you may desire. The situation, as I see it, is as follows:

a. Louisiana Council on Human Relations cannot maintain its non-profit status and receive more than 25% of its support from any given foundation.

b. Field Foundation grant of $10,000 has been terminated. (This was a one time only grant.)

c. Southern Regional Council may not be granted funds for council support in 1970. If so, this would reduce our budget by another $10,000. Paul Anthony urged State Directors last week to make other financial arrangements.

d. The EEO Project is funded for $19,500 from June, 1969, to June, 1970. We have a balance of $10,500 remaining in our budget, but we cannot use any of these funds for overhead. We pay $3600 of our Secretarial Services from this budget puls some telephone bills and desk top supplies. SP

e. Thus we can count on $1800 from the EEO Project plus local council support and pledges which were approximately $1950 in 1968 and 1969. As of today we can anticipate an income of approximately $3800 for 1970's operation.

Possible Solutions:

Good if we can raise $1000 from individual contributors

1. Expand the EEO Project to include two directors and instead of having a Human Relations Council become a EEO State Project. *

2. Hire a Fund raiser, on a percentage basis, in that, we have no retainer money. — See No.

3. Accept pledges offered from organizations engaged in the building industry in Louisiana.

* 4. Form a separate, autonomous non-profit intity whose purpose it would be to raise funds for state non-profit organizations including Louisiana Council on Human Relations. a

In view of opinions expressed in the November meeting, I am submitting this letter as formal request for a one year's leave of absence starting December 1, 1969 on the following conditions.

a. Leave without pay if hired by the council as fund raiser. Continued supervision of council work.

Or b. Leave pay retro active to December 1 when funds become available. In this instance I shall continue the council work.

c. Leave without pay, no council responsibility, no proposal writing or fund raising efforts, resumption of work when funds become availabl

Sincerely yours,

PATRICIA B. MILLER

PBM/lk

d. Leave supervise council work ~~no pay~~ to greatest extent possible in view of providing likelihood for family.

e. ~~Part time executive director~~.

J. B. Delleney
Irma Crockett.

1. Travel for Bd members & director as services in kind.

2. Payment slips to remind pledgeors each of month.

3. Check address of non profit as possible tie in with L.C.H.R. representing conflict of interest.

December 16, 1969

Mr. Joseph F. Haas
Attorney
First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Joe:

Here are the materials related to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations proposals. They are the proposed articles of incorporation, the proposed by-laws of the Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Committee and a copy of a contract form for a housing consultant for services to non-profit projects under FHA programs.

Let me restate what I understand is actually proposed. The Louisiana Council on Human Relations' director is also a housing consultant. She is personally, legally, qualified to receive a fee. This work is done separately from her Louisiana Council on Human Relations duties. She would propose to the non-profit developer three architects and/or three contractors. I assume that the non-profit developer would choose from such a list. I understand anyone finding work for a contractor or architect can get a six percent finder's fee. Those actually receiving the contract from the non-profit groups would be asked if they would contribute a similar amount or some portion of it to the Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Committee since the contractor would not have paid a finders fee. This Committee would be set-up along the lines of the proposed articles of incorporation and the proposed by-laws to give funds to non-profit groups doing education and action work in the housing field.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations wou
of the recipients of such funds and would like to know

if there is any legal bar to such an arrangement. Their primary concern is whether the proposed housing committee would be treated as a tax exempt non-profit activity. They would also like to know under the proposed Federal regulations if they would be tax exempt and if the Committee would be considered an operating foundation and, if so, could they make the envisioned grants and would their grantees be subject to the 25 per cent rule.

I feel that they should also have good advice regarding conflict of interest and how to guard against it. Further, legally, is there any difference between the money going to the Housing Committee and if it went directly to the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

As I suggested over the telephone, if a reading on this will be complicated then you should discuss it further with Paul and me.

Thank you very much for looking at this proposal.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Director
Labor Program

EFV/km

Enclosures

LCHR

HAAS, HOLLAND, FREEMAN, LEVISON & GIBERT

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)
JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON
ROBERT H. WALLING
HUGH W. GIBERT
RICHARD N. HUBERT
THEODORE G. FRANKEL
EDWARD L. GREENBLATT
RICHARD D. FLEXNER
DAVID F. ROCK
WILLIAM R. KING
R. C. FREEMAN, III

LAW OFFICES
2709 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA. 30303
TELEPHONE 525-6141
AREA CODE 404

December 23, 1969

Mr. Emory F. Via
Director, Labor Program
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Committee

Dear Emory:

I have reviewed the material which you sent me with your letter of December the 16th and have discussed it at length with Paul Anthony.

It is our opinion that you should refer this matter back to the Louisiana Council, with the advice that there are sufficiently serious legal problems involved and the proposed method of operations warrant the Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Committee obtaining local counsel to advise them.

More particularly, but not exclusively, the problems include, first the question of whether or not under the proposed method of operations the so-called "finder's fee" would be "earned" income of the Non-Profit Housing Committee and therefore not subject to income tax exemption and also, whether or not because of Mrs. Miller's connection there may be some conflict of interest. Other questions may also be involved which I am sure the local counsel will emphasize.

I return the documents to you.

Kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Joe

JOSEPH F. HAAS
For the Firm

JFH:DS

Enclosures:

School

REPORTER

Published by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations

VOL. ONE/no.1 - July, 1971

ESAP PROGRAM

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations has received a grant from the Department of Health Education and Welfare through the Emergency School Assistance Program for the formation of a school information service. The objectives of this program are to disseminate information to the public on desegregation problems and attempted solutions. In brief, plans to accomplish this objective include a series of newsletters, press releases and television documentaries.

In this, the first of the newsletters, we have included an article on the school integration situation in Lafayette, a report on Marion Abramson High School in New Orleans, a report on the Emergency School Assistance Programs operated in this state during the past year, and a commentary on the East Baton Rouge Parish Schools. We are anxious to receive suggestions and comments from our readers. Please feel free to use this instrument to express your opinions on items published here or to report on situations about which you are knowledgeable.

ABRAMSON REPORT

Situated in one of the most affluent sections of New Orleans is Marion Abramson High School, a school which since February of 1971 has been plagued with troubles, all pointing towards racial strife. Abramson has 1960 white students and 310 black students and the faculty is composed of 98 whites and 17 blacks.

Several incidents occured during this past spring which fostered racial tensions. These included the disruption of two "Black Emphasis Week" programs by several white students, the dismissal of a popular black teacher, and the beating of a black student after he had ran down the hall pushing on whites. At the height of the tension, with the assistance of the administration and faculty, a bi-racial group of students was organized. This group, named the Eclispe Committee, came together opening its membership to all students who wished to join in an effort to air grievances and attitudes about the situation at the school and hoping to find answers among themselves as to what problems existed and how they should be dealt with.

In early May a group of fact finders personnaly interviewed several students and conducted a survey of the entire student body. Their findings do much to illustrate the feelings and attitudes of the students. These findings include the following:

The great majority of both black and white students (84% of each group) said there is a racial problem in the school.

While 78% of the black students feel the school should be intergrated only 44% of the white students feel the school should be intergrated, and a total of 43% of the whites surveyed feel the school should not be intergrated. It is interesting to note that among those students who claim to have no black friends in school were almost unanimous in their opposition to intergration, while those who claim to have a lot of black friends in school favor intergration by a two to one margin.

continued on page 2

Abramson continued

The survey also found that 62% of the whites feel "Black Power" as a threat to white people, while 55% of the blacks see "Black Power" as being"the means to control their own lives".

The survey found that one of the major grievances of black students is transportation to school. 70% of the blacks must depend on the public service bus and then a shuttle bus. This is not only costly but also a detention is received if the bus is late. By contrast only 4% of the white students use public service. The result is that 70% of the blacks are dissatisfied with their transportation to school while 82% of the whites are satisfied.

As far as attitudes towards teachers blacks are both satisfied (33%) and dissatisfied (30%) with teacher behavior. 49% of the whites surveyed feel the teachers are afraid to discipline black students. This feeling was also felt by some of the teachers who responded to a faculty survey. The fact finders interpreted these statistics to mean that some teachers treat blacks more lenient than whites and that some treat blacks more severely.

As far as the Eclispe Committee 60% of the blacks claimed knowledge of the group while only 45% of the whites knew what the committee was. A slightly larger percentage of blacks expressed a willingness to work with the committee.

The following recommendations were made by the fact finders as a result of the information they gathered:

School bus routes should be instituted in black neighorhoods on equal scale with those now existing in white neighborhoods.

Black history and black literature should be incorporated in the school cirriculum.

In dealing with the hostility felt between black and white students and faculty they recommended that the Eclispe Committee continue to function and try to expand to the students who do not know that it exists. The biggest task of a group like Eclispe is to get those people involved who feel racial hostility, but are not willing to sit sown and discuss these hostilities.

To overcome the problem existing between white students and faculty they recommended faculty discussion of problems teachers have while dealing with black students. Continuation of special treatment of black students will only mean more resentment on the part of whites, and encourage blacks to take advantage of teachers.

In conclusion the fact finders believe that they can only point out the right direction. The school board, administration and faculty must assume the leadership role that is inherently theirs and see to it that programs are developed to deal with the problems that exist at Abramson.

The preceeding is a digest of a report compiled by a team of fact finders; Pat Hutchins, Marilyn Roberts, Doug Sharp and Davy Becker; working through Community Consultants and Development Corporation in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Giarusso, director of Giarusso Security Service in New Orleans.

We look forward to reporting on the conditions at Abramson in the coming school year. Problems do exist at this school, but extensive work has been undertaken to correct them. Hopefully this report will lend encouragement, and offer possible suggestions to other schools throughout the state.

Comment

Dr. Dupuy Anderson

The first year of substantial integration of the East Baton Rouge Parish Schools is concluded. While it is not easy to draw conclusions based on the total system, I think we can say and be proud of the fact that we have made progress in Baton Rouge. Several racial incidents did occur during the last year and we can expect more in the future, but hopefully they will be fewer and less damaging. This transitionary period is a very difficult one and cool heads must prevail.

According to the Court decision, our unitary system was based on a teacher ration rather than zoning to eliminate the dual system. Consequently, at the present time we do not have a truly unitary system, in that we have too many all-black and all-white schools. Many of our current school problems can be traced precisely to this situation. Some whites are not satisfied, feeling that they are bearing the brunt of desegregation while other white areas are not affected; some blacks have the opposite feeling.

The incidents which occured at Lee High School during the past year are systematic of the entire school system. Racial strife will not subside until true equality is practiced in all our schools. The stationing of law enforcement personnel in our schools might maintain order, but will not get to the roots of the problems. Everyone; by this I mean school administratiors, teachers, students and parents; must confront the problems objectively and offer constructive solutions. One of the first steps that must be taken at once is the abolishment of Confederate symbols in those schools which maintain them. School organizations and clubs must be desegregated completely and some sort of black studies program has to be instituted in all of our schools.

Yes, we have come a long way in Baton Rouge, but we cannot now sit back and say that since we have some integration racial problems and grievances will subside. Hopefully some of the suits presently in our courts will bring relief to several legitimate grievances. However, court decisions by themselves are not the answer. Baton Rouge will continue to have racial tension in the schools and in all other aspects of community life until all of our citizens recognize and accept the fact that we are living in an inter-racial society and no one group can try to dominate another group without tension, strife and possibly even violence.

Dr. Anderson is a local dentist, vice-president of the Baton Rouge chapter of the NAACP and a member of the Public Education Study Committee.

ESAP continued

like the last days of Pompeii!! After decades of neglect, Louisiana's school systems were at Armageddon, and what was done in the dark was finally brought into the light.

In practically every case the parishes received from one half to three fourths of the amount requested. In the case of Iberia, La Fourche, St. Mary, and Union Parishes, they received more "cash in hand" than they had requested. In the final analysis, every parish that applied for federal assistance received some amount of federal aid.

The question now arises, "What positive projects or programs resulted from this lagniappe from the federal coffers?" The list of positive steps or beginnings would not begin to satisfy the opponents or adherents of the Louisiana school system or the desegregation question. The accomplishments did not begin to show any light at the end of the tunnel, but they did begin!

From August 31, 1970, the date of the first ESAP workshop in Monroe, La. to the one day "Project Discovery"* in Crown Point, Louisiana, March, 1971, the concensus of opinion of those that participated, those affected and those that administered was that, although this first program was a radical departure from the usual government sponsored programs, it had a decidedly positive impact on the thinking processes of Louisiana educators. It opened new avenues of communication and hope between those that run the educational system and those supposed to benefit from it. The problems inherent in eliminating desegregation and discrimination in the public schools have been openly identified. Now, techniques and methods of dealing with them must be perfected.

Robert Costley, Jr. - former Program Coordinator with the Educational Resource Center on School Desegregation in New Orleans

**A one day human relations workshop for 65 New Orleans students from several racially troubled schools in the New Orleans School System.*

THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION SITUATION IN LAFAYETTE

After nearly a year of racial unrest in Lafayette following the closing of all black Paul Breaux High School, black students and their supporters confronted school officials in a series of protest marches just before the closing of the spring semester. Student discontent focussed on, but was not confined to displeasure at the decision to transfer Leonard Moore, formerly a head coach at Paul Breaux, from his position as assistant coach at integrated Northside High School. The demonstrations were characterized by heated verbal exchanges between black leader Father A. J. McKnight and school board president George Dupuis, but there was no violence, and only two persons were arrested.

Statements by school officials and black student leaders revealed many areas of tension, and on June 8, the Lafayette Council on Human Relations issued a statement charging the school board with "lack of preparation for integration, inequities in the assignment of black teachers and supervisory personnel, excessive expulsions and suspensions of black students, and a generally negative attitude." The Council expressed regret over descriptions of Father McKnight as "a professional rabble rouser" and "a disgrace to his church," and asserted confidence in him as a sincere worker for social justice.

At the first school board meeting in June, a petition was presented by "the black students of Northside High and the black community of Lafayette Parish," and on June 17, a civil suit was filed in the United States District Court,making essentially the same demands as the petition. This civil action, filed by

continued on page 6

PAGINATION INCORRECT

Lafayette continued

Alfreda Trahan et al, represented by attorney Margrett Ford, was a motion for further relief. The school board instructed its attorney, Harry Kron, to fight the suit.

The "motion for further relief"asked the re-opening of Paul Breaux High School and the conversion of the Lafayette Parish school system to a unitary system "at once by employing all available techniques" including re-zoning, pairing and bussing as necessary. It asked the adoption of objective criteria for the hiring, firing, promotion, and demotion of school personnel and further asked for a black assistant superintendent, more black principals, more black athletic directors, coaches, and female physical education teachers. The petitioners asked that faculty and students in all schools be assigned on the same racial proportions as the population of the parish (75% white-25% black).

Hearings on the suit opened in Lafayette on June 28. Only one witness was called, and Judge Richard Putnam rendered his judgment on the second day. He denied the petition to re-open Paul Breaux High, which Superintendent Delana testified was not closed for racial reasons, and directed that it be used as a vocational-technical school as set forth in the school board's desegregation plan of 1969.

Judge Putnam also declined to order the employment of black personnel in any particular areas or positions, but he ruled that the board had not met the requirements of the Supreme Court regarding ratios of black and white students and faculty. He directed the filing, not later than July 25, of a plan to bring about faculty and student racial percentages in all schools in proportion to the population. Stating that he would not require mathematically exact percentages, Judge Putnam added that some all white schools might be inevitable but all-black and predominately-black schools must be eliminated.

In an open meeting July 14, the school board, apparently convinced by protests form white citizens at the meeting, rejected a plan prepared by its own professional staff. The Parish Council of the PTA also went on record as opposing this or any plan calling for extensive bussing and the abandonment of the concept of the neighborhood school.

The school board has until July 25 to adopt a plan acceptable to Judge Putnam.

Patricia K. Rickels

Louisiana Council on Human Relations
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Nonprofit Organization
U. S. Postage
Paid
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Permit No. 148

Mr. J. E. Stanfield
Southern Regional Counci
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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Baton Rouge La

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BY-LAWS

OF

THE LOUISIANA NON-PROFIT HOUSING COMMITTEE

ARTICLE I

NAME, OFFICE, LOCATION

Section 1. The name of the corporation shall be Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Commission.

Section 2. The initial registered office of the corporation in the State of Louisiana shall be located at 7986 Scenic Highway. Thereafter, the registered office shall be located at such address in Louisiana as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

Section 1. The corporation is formed exclusively for scientific, educational and charitable purposes without pecuniary gain or profit to its members. Its purposes shall be to assist in projects, undertakings, studies and other activities in cooperation with local governmental and civic bodies for the elimination of slums, blight and blighting influences and to aid, assist foster the planning, replanning, development, renewal, redevelopment and improvement of Communities in the State of Louisiana all to combat community deterioration and to secure adequate housing, community facilities and other related facilities and services and conditions, economic and otherwise, conducive to the progress and general welfare of the community and to carry on such activities and to deal with and expend any corporate property or income therefrom for any of the aforementioned purposes without limitation, except such limitations, if any, as may be contained in the instrument under which such property is received, the Certificate of Incorporation, or any other limitations as may be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the corporation shall not attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise, and provided further that no part of the net earnings of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member or private individual and no member, director or officer of the corporation shall receive any pecuniary benefit from the corporation, except such reasonable compensation as may be allowed for services actually rendered to the corporation.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERS

Section 1. Election of Members, Eligibility of Members. The members shall be as designed and provided for in the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 2. Annual Meeting. Beginning with the year 1969, the regular annual meeting of the Members shall be held during the month of January at a time designated by the Directors, at the registered office of the corporation, or at such other time and place as a majority of the Directors may from time to time designate, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought before the meeting.

Section 3. Notice. Written notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each Member, at such address as appears for such Member on the books of the corporation, at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting. The mailing of a notice in the manner provided in this section shall be considered notice served.

Section 4. Special Meetings. Special meeting of the Members, for any prupose or purposes, may, unless otherwise provided by law, be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board, or by any member of the Board of Directors, upon written request delivered to the secretary of the corporation. Such request shall state the purpose or the purposes of the proposed meeting. Special meetings of the members shall be held at its registered office or at the currently designated office of the corporation.

The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be confined to the purposes stated in the call for the meeting and matters germane thereto.

Section 5. Notice of Special Meetings. Written notice of any special meeting of Members stating the place, day and hour, and the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be mailed, postage prepaid, to each Member of the corporation, at such address as appears for such Member in the records of the corporation, at least five days before such meeting. The mailing of a notice, in the manner provided in this section, shall be considered notice served.

Section 6. Attendance Quorum. Attendance of a person at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting.

The presence of a majority of the Members shall be requisite for, and shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of

the Members. If, however, any meeting of Members cannot be organized because a quorum has not attended, the meeting must be rescheduled. Upon rescheduling according to Section 5 those members in attendance shall constiutue a quorum.

ARTICLE IV

DIRECTORS

Section 1. Management. The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors.

Section 2. Election. The directors shall consist of the three persons holding the offices and/or titles indicated in Article VI plus four additional persons totaling not less than seven or in excess of eleven. Each Director shall hold office until succeeded by another member.

Section 3. Election of Officers. The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer. In addition to the powers and authorities expressly conferred upon them by these by-laws, the Board may exercise all powers of the corporation and may do all such acts and things as may be required to accomplish the purposes for which the corporation was formed.

Section 4. Meetings, Notice. Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at the registered office of the corporation or at such other place, as a majority of the Directors may from time to time designate or as may be designated in the notice calling the meeting. At least 2 regular meetings must be held each year.

Notice of regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be given to each Director, personally or by mail or by telegraph, at least 3 days prior to the day named for such meeting.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman of the Board or Secretary-Treasurer in like manner and on like notice on the written request of any Director.

Section 5. Waiver of Notice. Either before or after any meeting of the Board of Directors, any Director may, in writing, waive notice of such meeting and such waiver shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice, Attendance by a Director at any meeting of the Board shall be a waiver by him of notice of the time and place thereof. If all the Directors are present at any meeting of the Board no notice shall be required and any business may be transacted at such meeting.

Section 6. Quorum. At all meetings of the Board of Directors, a majority of the Directors in office shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If however a meeting of directors cannot be organized because a quorum has not attended, the meeting must be rescheduled. In a meeting rescheduled according to page 2, Section 5 of the by-laws Board members in attendance shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. Consent. If all the Directors shall severally or collectively consent in writing to any action to be taken by the corporation, such action shall be as valid corporate action as though it had been authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

Section 1. Election of Board Members and Officers. Members shall be elected to the Board of Directors at the annual meeting on recommendations made by the previous Board of Directors or from recommendations from the floor at the business meeting of the annual meeting.

The executive officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer of the Board, all of whom shall be elected by the membership or from recommendations by the Board of Directors. There may also be one or more assistant Vice-Chairmen and one or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be decided by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Election. The election of officers shall take place at the first meeting of the Board of Directors in each calendar year.

Section 3. Term and Removal. The officers of the corporation shall hold office for one year unless they are replaced by successor in office title as defined in Article VI of the corporate articles. Any officer elected by the Board of Directors may be removed from office on the Board, however, by the Board of Directors whenever, in its judgement, the best interests of the corporation will be served thereby, with the understanding that members of the Board may not be replaced except by their successor in office as again defined in Article VI of the corporate articles.

All agents and employees, other than officers elected by the Board of Directors, shall hold office or employment at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Executive Director shall be ex-office member of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

DUTIES OF OFFICER

Section 1. Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall have such powe and duties as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall further discharge such functions as are ordinarily discharged by the Chairman of a Board of Directors.

Section 2. Vice-chairman. The Vice-chairman shall perform the functions of the Chairman in his absence.

Section 3. Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors; he shall have charge of such books and papers as the Board of Directors may direct, all of which shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the examination of any Director, upon reasonable notice to the Secretary-Treasurer; and he shall, in general, perform all the duti incident to the office of Secretary. He shall give notice as required by law or by By-Laws of this corporation, of all meetings of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. Executive Committee. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive Committee, to be selected at any meeting of the Board, which will consist of the Chairman of the Board and three or more additional members elected by the Board, with vacancies in members of the Committee to be filled by the Board at any meeting. Any member or members of the Executive Committee may be removed from membership on said Committee at any time with or without cause by a vote of the majority of the Directors present at any meeting of the Board.

Section 2. Power to Act. The Committee shall, if created, during the intervals between meetings of the Board, possess and exercise all of the powers of the Board in management of the affairs and property of the corporation except as otherwise provided by law, the By-Laws, or by Resolution of the Board. The Executive Committee shall meet a minimum of four times annually upon the giving of 2 days notice by either the Chairman of the committee or the Chairman of the Board. The presence of a majority of the members of the Committee shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for action of the Committee. The Committee shall keep full and fair records and accounts of its proceedings

and transactions. All actions by the Committee shall be reported to the Board at its next meeting succeeding such action and shall be subject to the revision and alteration by the Board, provided that no rights of third persons shall be affected by any revision or alteration.

ARTICLE XIII

POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors shall have the power, to direct the proper affairs of the corporation on behalf of the corporation:

a. To take, accept and hold by bequest, raise funds, make grants, make loans or buy options on or lease any property, real, personal or mixed, whether tangible or intangible without limitation as to kind, amount or value:

b. To sell, convey, lease or make loans or grants of any such property and to invest and reinvest the principal thereof, if any:

c. To borrow money and pledge or mortgage any such property for bonds, or other forms of certificates to secure any of its obligations of indebtedness:

d. To aid and assist in clearing, rebuilding and rehabilitating, blighted deteriorated or deteriorating areas or structures:

e. To encourage and assist in the preparation of plans, surveys, studies and recommendations:

f. To guarantee undertakings, contracts or performances of others:

g. To encourage citizen participation in housing and community improvement and improvement programs and to disseminate information to the general public concerning the objectives and purposes of the corporation:

h. To hold, improve by construction or otherwise, develope, clear, prepare and dispose of real property:

i. To aid and assist in the construction, acquisition or rehabilitation of structures or housing units adequate for the relocation of persons displaced by governmental action:

j. To carry on any of the aforesaid activities or purposes either directly or as agent for or with other persons, associations or corporations:

k. To engage or employ any necessary personnel to carry out corporate purposes or activities. The Executive Director and/or other persons entrusted with finances of the corporation shall at all times be bonded to the full extent of moneys entrusted to their care.

1. To pay the principal and interest of the corporation's debts and its administrative and operating expenses for such payments and expenses to issue general Development Notes subordinated to all other debts and creditors of the corporation:

m. To take all other action necessary to carry out purposes and functions of the corporation:

ARTICLE IX

BOARD OF ADVISORS

The Board of Advisors shall be selected from member organizations by the Board of Directors and or from individuals expressing a written interest in offering guidance to the corporation by virtue of their area of specialization.

ARTICLE X

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Miscellaneous Committees. The Board or Executive Committee may from time to time by resolution constitute such other committees of Directors officers, employees, members or non-members with such functions, powers, duties and tenure as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee shall determine; but any such action on the part of the Executive Committee must have prior approval from the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Checks and Notes. All checks, drafts, trade acceptances and promissory notes of the corporation shall be signed by such officer and/or personnel or member as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate by resolution.

Section 3. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the corporation shall end each December 31st.

Section 4. Deposits. All funds of the corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as the Board may from time to time select by resolution; any officer, or any employee to whom such power may be delegated by the Board, by resolution, may endorse, assign and deliver checks drafts and other orders for the payment of money for debts or obligations incurred by the corporation.

Section 5. Acceptance of Gifts, Donations, etc. No gift, donation, bequest or subscription to the corporation shall be deemed to have been accepte

until acted upon affirmatively by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The executive director and staff will cause to be published a quarterly newsletter containing news of interest to members, housing information projects initiated throughout the state, sponsors and status of each, contracts open for bid, etc. News will also contain quarterly financial reports of the corporations operations.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors; but no alteration, amendment or repeal shall be made at a special meeting unless the notice of such meeting shall specify the proposed alteration, amendment or repeal as the purpose or one of the purposes of such meeting.

Tax-exempt
Under coming law
will yes be a
foundation — 25% rule (gifts) Tax Attyn —
op. foundation — IRS
can you give State
at all — yes — yes not from foundations

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION STATE OF LOUISIANA

OF PARISH OF

BE IT KNOWN that on this day of the month of and the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Nine:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for this parish and state, personally came and appeared

parties of full age of majority whose signatures are subscribed hereunto, who declared unto me in presence of the undersigned competent witness that, availing themselves of the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statues (1950) Section 12: 101 12:133, they do hereby organize a non-profit corporation as defined in Revised Statutes 12:201 (8) under and in accordance with these articles of incorporation, and that this organization is formed exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. No part of the net earning of the organization shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officers, or other private persons except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in this Article. Nor shall the organization carry on activities prohibited by Federal Income Tax Section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by an organization exempt from Income Tax under Section 170c.

FIRST. The name of the corporation shall be The Louisiana Non-Profit Housing Commission, which name has been duly registered with the Department of State of the State of Louisiana.

SECOND. The location and post office address of the initial registered office at which the proposed corporation will operate is 7986 Scenic Highway Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

THIRD. The corporation is to be formed to receive and administer funds exclusively for educational and charitable purposes without pecuniary gain or profit, either direct, to its members. Its purpose shall be to assist in the development of projects undertaking, studies and other activities in cooperation and in coordination with local governmental and civic bodies for the elimination

of slums, blight and blighting influences, and to aid, assist and foster the planning, replanning, development, renewal, redevelopment and improvement of communities in the state of Louisiana all for the primary purpose of combating community deterioration and securing adequate housing, community facilities, and other related services ~~and conditions, economic and otherwise~~, conducive to the progress and general welfare of residents thereof and to that end:

(a) To raise funds for, make grants to, co-sponsor projects with, conduct conferences and programs individually with other non-profit corporations with similar objectives.

(b) To take, accept, hold and acquire by bequest, devise, purchase, make loans on lease or take options on any property, real, personal or mixed, whether tangible or intangible without limitation as to kind, amount or value;

(c) To sell, convey, lease, or make loans, grants or pledges of any such property, or any interest therein or proceeds there from, and to invest and reinvest the principal thereof and receipts therefrom.

(d) To borrow money upon and pledge or mortgage any such property for any purpose for which it is organized, and to issue notes, bonds or other forms of indebtedness to secure any of its obligations;

(e) To aid and assist in clearing, rebuilding and rehabilitating blighted deteriorated areas or structures:

(f) To encourage and assist in the preparation of plans, surveys, studies and recommendations;

(g) To guarantee undertakings, contracts or performances of others.

(h) To encourage citizen participation in housing and community improvements and improvement programs and to disseminate information to the general public concerning the objectives and purposes of the corporation;

(i) To hold, improve by construction or otherwise, develop, clear, prepare, and dispose of real property;

(j) To aid and assist in the construction, acquisition or rehabilitation of structures or housing units adequate for the relocation o. persons displaced by governmental action or housed in substandard structures and matters incidental thereto;

(k) To provide a non-profit basis for Housing low and moderate income families where no adequate housing exists pursuant to sections 221 (d) (3) or 221h or 106 or 235 & 236 or of the National Housing Act, as amended, or applicable public assistance programs.

(1) To carry on any of the aforesaid activities or purposes either directly or as agent for or with other persons, associations or corporations;

(m) To carry on any activity and to deal with and expend any such property or income therefrom for any of the aforesaid purposes without limitation, except such limitations, if any, as may be contained in the instrument under which such property is received, the Certificate of Incorporation, the By-Laws of the corporation or any other limitations as are prescribed by law, provided that no such activity shall be such as is not permitted by a corporation exempt from Federal Income Tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or any corresponding future provision of said Code, and that the Corporation shall not attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise, nor shall it intervene in, or participate in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office, and provided further that no part of the net earning of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member or private individual and no member, director or officer of the corporation shall receive any pecuniary benefit from the corporation, except such reasonable compensation as may be allowed for services actually rendered to the corporation.

FOURTH The corporation shall exist for 99 years.

FIFTH The name, place of residence and post office of each of the incorporators are as follows:

NAME	ADDRESS

SIXTH The name and addresses of those persons who are to act as directors until the election their successors, and who shall be subject to all of the provisions of the aforesaid Act relating to directors, and who shall constitute the number of directors of the corporation until changed by the By-Laws are:

NAME	OFFICE	ADDRESS

NAME OFFICE ADDRESS

Bd of Dirs except Applicators of mailing & Annual meeting Votes on Bd of Directors

SEVENTH Membership shall be open to all organizations in the building industry of Louisiana as well as persons interested in the social welfare of Louisiana citizens.

EIGHTH Upon the dissolution or other termination of the corporation, no part of the property of the corporation or any of the proceeds shall be distributed to or inure to the benefit of any of the members of the corporation, but all such property and proceeds, subject to the discharge of valid obligations of the corporation, and to the applicable provisions of the Nonprofit Corporation Law, Act of May 5, 1933, P.L. 289, shall be distributed as directed by the members of the corporation among one or more corporations, trust, community chest, funds, or foundations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific literary or educational purposes, no part of the net earning of which inure to the benefit of any member or individual, and no substantial part of whose activities consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or which does not participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate or public office, or to other entities of the type which qualify for Federal Income Tax exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

WITNESS our hand and seals the day of 19 .

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CONTRACT FOR HOUSING CONSULTANT
SERVICES FOR NONPROFIT PROJECTS UNDER FHA PROGRAMS

This Agreement made this day of 1969, by and between , being a non profit entity (hereinafter referred to as the sponsor) and Mrs. Patricia B. Miller, (hereinafter referred to as the Housing Consultant).

WHEREAS, the sponsor has formed or intends to form a nonprofit mortgagor corporation or association, (the term "Sponsor" shall also include said mortgagor) to construct, own, operate and maintain a rental housing project, and to malle or cause to be made an application to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, (hereinafter referred to as Secretary), for a commitment to insure a loan for the development of a housing project regulations issued pursuant thereto, and

WHEREAS, the Sponsor desires to avail itself of the services of a Housing Consultant to assist and counsel the Sponsor in matters affecting the initiation, processing, financing, design, construction, equipping, operation and management of the housing project.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE parties mutually agree as follows:

1. The Housing Consultant agrees to provide the following services for or on behalf of the Sponsor in a manner satisfactory to Sponsor and acceptable to the Secretary, which may include guidance in the selection of other persons, firms or organizations with the capability of performing one or more of the services required:

(a) Assist the Sponsor in making an analysis of available market reports and other pertinent data to determine the type of housing suitable for the neighborhood or area where the project is to be located, the number of units planned and appropriate to the zoning applicable to the site and the approximate rentals to be charged and collecting all information required to establish the feasibility of the project;

(b) Assist the Sponsor in selecting a suitable site for the development of a rental housing project and obtaining, if necessary, appraisals of the land from a qualified appraiser, and obtaining an option to purchase the land or other wise arranging suitable terms for the purchase of the real property or, where appropriate, obtaining a long-term lease acceptable to the Secretary;

(c) Assist in the conferences and discussions with the representatives of the Secretary to obtain site approval and feasibility approval of the project;

(d) Assist in the selection of a qualified architect and in the negotiations with him for a contract to prepare preliminary and final plans and specifications and provide architectural supervision during construction;

(e) Assist in the preparation of an application for project mortgage insurance to be executed by the Sponsor and the proposed mortgagee;

(f) Assist in obtaining a construction contract, either through a competitive bidding process or negotiation which contract will incorporate the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary and provide for the construction of the project within a period allowed by the Secretary;

(g) Assist in the selection of and arrangements with an attorney, to render to the nonprofit Sponsor such legal services, as are necessary to form an eligible nonprofit owner-mortgagor legal entity, to conclude an initial and final closing of the mortgage loan transaction;

(h) Assist in obtaining an acceptable commitment from a qualified lender or lenders to make the construction or interim loan and the permanent loan;

(i) Assist in organizing an eligible nonprofit owner-mortgagor entity to hold title to the real property, in fee or leasehold, and maintain and operate the project over the life of the mortgage in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary, the National Housing Act, as amended, and the Regulations applicable thereto;

(j) Assist the Sponsor in establishing sound management and operating procedures, including the selection of a qualified management agent; and

(k) Assist and counsel the Sponsor in establishing appropriate methods of keeping records and accounting procedures to meet the requirements of the Secretary.

2. (a) The Sponsor agrees to compensate the Housing Consultant by payment of a fee in the amount of 1.50% of mortgage amount up to 1 million plus 75% of excess over 1,000,000 or as allowable and payable out of mortgage proceeds.

(b) The fee provided herein shall be due and payable in the following manner:

75% at Initial Closing----------25% at final closing

(NOTE: Such matters as retainer, if any, and schedule of payments should be recited above. No more than 75% of the fee may be paid at or prior to initial endorsement of the mortgage for insurance by the Secretary.)

(c) The fee shall include all those expenses of the Housing Consultant which are reasonably related to providing the services for the Sponsor as set forth herein, including such items as travel and telephone expenses.

3. The services of the Housing Consultant are to commerce upon the execution of this Contract and the work required shall be undertaken and completed in an expeditious and business-like manner. Failure to do so, or violation of any of the covenants, agreements or stipulations of this Contract by the Housing Consultant shall give the Sponsor the right to terminate this Contract provided the Housing Consultant is notified in writing five days prior to the effective termination date. If so terminated, the Sponsor shall have no further liability for payments due under this Contract.

4. The Sponsor agrees to cooperate with the Housing Consultant in carrying out the purposes of this Contract. Failure to do so, or violations of any of the covenants, agreements or stipulations of this Contract by the Sponsor shall give the Housing Consultant the right to terminate this Contract provided the Sponsor is notified in writing five days prior to the effective termination date. If so terminated, the Housing Consultant shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for all work done under this Contract.

5. If at any time the Sponsor decides not to proceed with the housing project, the Sponsor shall have the right to terminate this contract provided the Housing Consultant is notified in writing five days prior to the effective termination date. If so terminated, the Housing Consultant shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for all work done under this Contract.

6. In the event that the application for mortgage insurance is rejected by the Secretary or the mortgage is not endorsed for insurance by the Secretary, this Contract shall be considered terminated and the Sponsor shall have no further liability for payments due hereunder.

7. The Sponsor may from time to time request changes in the scope of the services of the Housing Consultant to be performed hereunder. Such changes, including any increase or decrease in the amount of the Housing Consultant's compensation, which are mutually agreed upon by and between the nonprofit Sponsor and the Housing Consultant, and are approved by the Secretary, shall be incorporated in written amendments to this Contract.

8. To induce the Secretary to insure a mortgage loan financing the development of the project, the Housing Consultant:

(a) Agrees and avers that the statements certified to on FHA form No. 2531 under date of
are true, correct and complete to the best of his knowledge and belief; and

(b) Agrees upon final payment of the fee provided above, to furnish to the Sponsor a certified receipt on a form provided by the Secretary reaffirming the statements made in the aforesaid certificate.

9. In no event shall the parties to this Contract have or assert any claim against the Federal Government or the Secretary by reason of this Contract, or any action taken by the Federal Government with respect to the project or loan application, including disapproval of the loan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the nonprofit Sponsor and the Housing Consultant have executed this Contract the date first above written.

WITNESSES:

_____ _____
Housing Consultant

_____ _____
Nonprofit Sponsor

THUS DONE AND SIGNED BEFORE ME ON THE DAY OF 1969

_____

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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WESTERN UNION

1206-

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

CONFIRMATION

LAKE CHARLES LOUISIANA JANUARY 13, 1956

MR. G. S. ALEXANDER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PLEASED TO NOMINATE PROF. R.C.REYNAUD, 1413 MILL STREET, LAKE CHARLES, TO SERVE ON PROPOSED SRC FINANCE COMMITTEE CONFIRMING BY LETTER

ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, CHAIRMAN, LCHR

Paid.

Chg. E. M. Whitman
203 Woosley Bldg.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

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G S ALEXANDER=

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASED TO NOMINATE PROF R C REYNAUD 1413 MILL STREET LAKE CHARLES TO SERVE ON PROPOSED SRC FINANCE COMMITTEE CONFIRMING BY LETTER=

ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND CHAIRMAN LCHR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 16, 1956

Mrs. Elsie Whitman Rowland, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
203 Woosley Building
Lake Charles, La.

Dear Mrs. Rowland:

We have your telegram in which you nominate Professor R. C. Reynaud, 1413 Mill Street, Lake Charles to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

As yet no meeting has been planned for the SRC Finance Committee. The SRC Meeting in New Orleans on January 20-21, 1956 includes only members of the Executive Committee of SRC. Probably some details will be worked out in reference to the Finance Committee and we will advise you and Professor Reynaud of the same. However since Professor Reynaud will be at Dillard University at the same time it may be possible for him to talk with Mr. Marion Wright and Dr. Mitchell in regard to this proposed committee.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant.

GSA:mf

cc: Mr. Fred Routh
Prof. R. C. Reynaud
Mr. Milton C. Vigo

RECEIVED JAN 16 1956

ELSIE MAY WHITMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
203 WOOSLEY BUILDING - PHONE HEMLOCK 3-4037
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

January 13, 1956

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

In response to your letter of January 4, 1956, and confirming telegram of today, as per copy enclosed, I am pleased to nominate as representative from Louisiana on the proposed SRC Finance Committee,

Prof. R. C. Reynaud,
1413 Mill Street,
Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Please advise Prof. Reynaud immediately whether or it is required, or desirable, that he attend the SRC Executive Committee meeting in New Orleans on January 20-21, 1956. We are planning to have the Louisiana Council's Executive meeting in New Orleans on Friday, January 20th, at 4:30 o'clock P.M., at Dillard University, and it is my understanding that Prof. Reynaud will be present at that meeting. However, he informs me that he can be in New Orleans only one day, either Friday or Saturday, preferably, of course, Friday, and he would like to know whether or not any SRC meeting that he should attend, as a member of said Finance Committee, could be arranged for the same date.

Thanking you to give us a prompt reply, I am

Yours very truly,

~~Elsie May Whitman~~
(Elsie Whitman Rowland)

ll.
cc-Prof. R.C.Reynaud
cc-Mr. Fred B. Routh
cc-Mr. Milton C. Vigo

August 7, 1956

Mrs. Elsie Whitman, Chairman
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
203 Woolsey Building
Lake, Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Whitman:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Louisiana Council for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $7,500; of this amount, $5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director. The remaining $2,500 may be used for additional professional staff or for clerical help. It may not be used for other than salary purposes.

Considering your actual expenditure of money thus far this fiscal year, and projecting likely expenditures for the remainder of it, the total will be less than the amount made available to you. We are, therefore, reducing on a proportionate basis the required minimum to be raised this fiscal year (1955-56) to $2,000; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year is $6,500. It may be a shade less on a pro-rata basis.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — AMITY UNITY

303 BOARD OF TRADE ANNEX BLDG. NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

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MRS. ELSIE WHITMAN ROWLAND, LAKE CHARLES

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MILTON C. VIGO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAGNOLIA 4295

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Louisiana.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

October 17, 1956

Fbc - for your info. Have seen JBR

RECEIVED OCT 26 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your Memorandum dated October 1, 1956 in re: Political Activity, has been read and studied by me, and I understand and am in hearty accord with the principle and the interpretation given it.

The matter of furnishing our Council with volunteer legal counsel will be taken up at an Executive Board meeting which has been scheduled for October 23, 1956. Mr. Vigo has suggested that since I am an attorney at law, I should act in that capacity. I am, of course, glad to contribute my services in that field, as well as others, but it occurs to me that an attorney who is not a member of the Board would be in a better position to furnish legal counsel, and for the reason mentioned, I intend to urge the Board to make arrangement to have additional legal counsel.

Yours very truly,

Elsie W. Rowland

Elsie Whitman Rowland
President, LCHR

ll.

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

CURRENT, June 1963, p. 18

Wm. V. Shannon, New York Post columnist

"In fiscal year 1962 Mississippi received ~~$650,00~~ 650,000,000 from the Federal Government and contributed in taxes only $270,000,000, a net gai of nearly $400,000,000. Undoubtedly if the nation continues subsidizing the state on this scale for another thirty years, some progress on racial discrimination may be made, but not necessarily. The correlation between economic development and enlightenment on racial matters is far from exact.

Signs of Moderation Draw Contrast As Mississippi Inaugurates Governor

Christ. Observer 1-27-64

JACKSON, MISS.

Flanked by important segregationist well-wishers from a three-state area, Paul Burney Johnson became the 54th governor of Mississippi last week. His inaugural address took only 22 minutes. It was not what he said that was so important but what he did not say.

Not once did he mention segregation, national politics, or a free Presidential-elector movement, which was a keystone in his election last year. Instead came the acknowledgment: "Mississippi is a part of this world, whether we like it or not" and that "what happens in it, through no fault of ours, affects us too. We are Americans as well as Mississippians." During the next four years, he said, "hate or prejudice or ignorance will not lead Mississippi."

Gov. Johnson

All this was in sharp contrast to the hour-long tirade his predecessor made on the same spot four years ago to the day. Gov. Ross Barnett's remarks that day were more chilling than the weather, which was seven degrees. He pledged to fight the Federal Government and its civil-rights efforts with "vigor," and he lived up to the promise.

Governor Johnson, who served as Mr. Barnett's lieutenant governor and had his full backing for the top post, may have puzzled or perhaps disappointed his friends with his moderate speech. They included Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Leander Perez, Louisiana's fiery political and states-rights leader, and former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker of Texas—all on hand for the inaugural. For all signs were pointing to Mr. Johnson becoming a moderate; but how much of one remains to be seen.

Governor Johnson faces charges of criminal contempt of a Federal court order barring his interference with the enrolment of James H. Meredith at the University of Mississippi. The U.S. Supreme Court is now considering whether he is entitled to a jury trial. If he is convicted he could face imprisonment and heavy fines; the specific penalty would be left to the discretion of Federal judges.

In the words of one observer: "He plans to play a wait-and-see game with President Johnson, and he won't stir up any trouble if the President doesn't." Perhaps the most significant aspect of the speech, though, was that Governor Johnson talked of Mississippi and the United States in the same breath.

—ANGUS McEACHRAN

REPRINTED FROM:

Newsweek February 24, 1964

MISSISSIPPI:

Allen's Army

The second summer of the Negro revolt was still months off. But ever since the first, Allen Thompson, the graying, satin-smooth mayor of unreconstructed Jackson, Miss., has been acting as though Armageddon were just around the corner.

Girding for a new wave of civil-rights demonstrations this summer, Thompson is massing an impressive—and expensive—deterrent force of men and military hardware. To defend the capital city of 144,422, he is building up his young, tough, riot-trained police force from 390 to 450, plus two horses and six dogs. The force is "twice as big as any city our size," Thompson boasted last week—and it will be backed by a reserve pool of deputies, state troopers, civilian city employes, and even neighborhood citizen patrols.

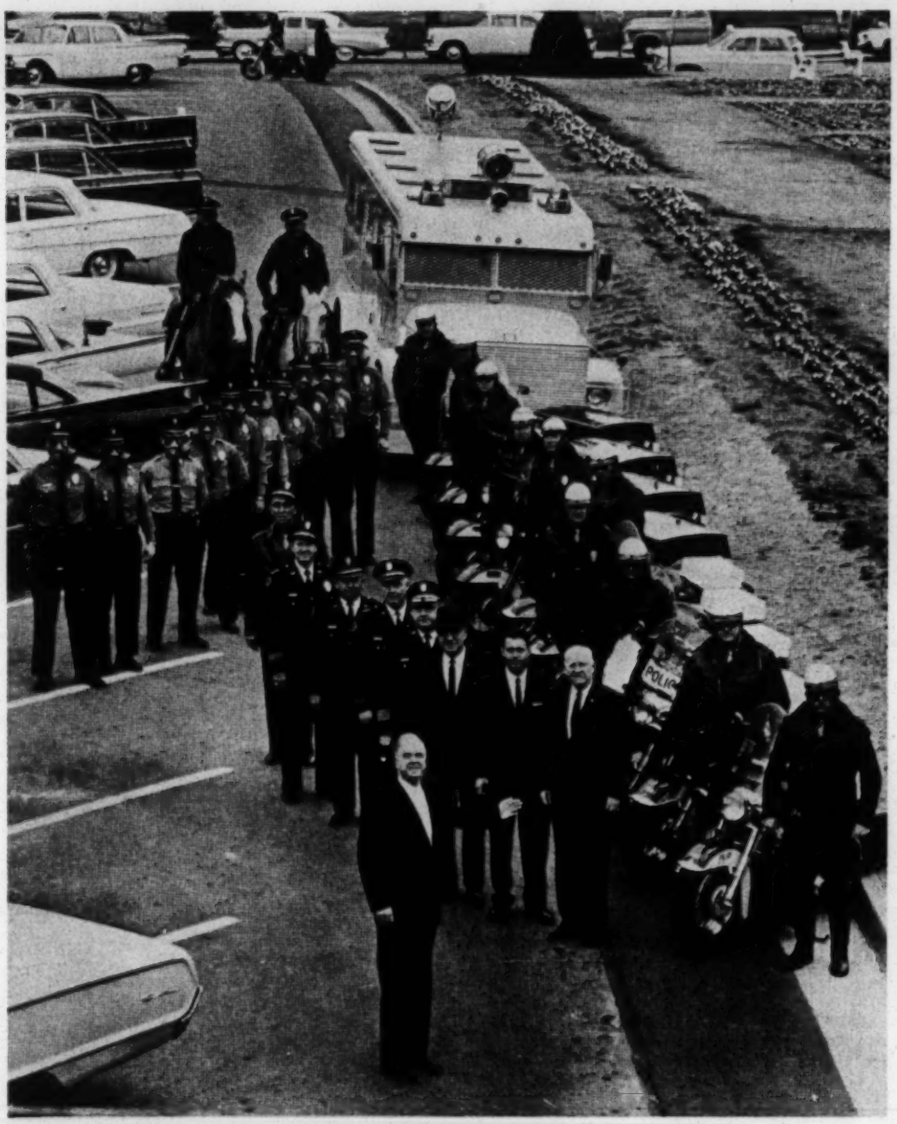
With a hefty $2.2 million budget to spend, the department recently bought 200 new shotguns, stockpiled tear gas, and issued gas masks to every man. Its motor fleet includes three canvas-canopied troop lorries, two half-ton searchlight trucks, and three giant trailer trucks to haul demonstration POW's off to two big detention compounds. "I think we can take care of 25,000," the mayor said.

Weepers: But the pride of Allen's Army is Thompson's Tank—the already popular nickname for a 13,000-pound armored battlewagon built to the mayor's specifications at roughly $1 a pound. The twelve-man tank, abristle with shotguns, tear-gas guns, and a submachine gun, flopped on its first mission—putting down a demonstration at all-Negro Jackson State College two weeks ago. As it rolled up, a tear-gas shell went off inside, and all twelve men stumbled out crying. Nevertheless, Thompson says reverently: "It's a wonderful thing."

Would a collision come? Thompson thought so—and so did the young warhawks of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, already mapping a massive summer campaign in Mississippi. SNCC was dispatching questionnaires last week to prospective recruits for its own nonviolent army of 500 to 1,000—mostly college students—to staff "freedom schools," community centers, and voter-registration drives. "The summer of 1964," SNCC chairman John Lewis said, "could really be *the* year for Mississippi. Before the Negro people get the right to vote, there will have to be a massive confrontation, and it probably will come this summer . . . We are going to Mississippi full force."

And when they come, Thompson feels he has the means to contain them. "There will be no unlawful marching and peaceful picketing," he vowed. "We are not going to let them come into the downtown area."

The mayor insists his army is only a second-strike force designed to preserve law and order. "We have to wait," he told NEWSWEEK's Karl Fleming, "until they start trouble." But Thompson is certain trouble will come. "This is it," he said. "They are not bluffing and we are not bluffing. We're going to be ready for them . . . They won't have a chance."



Thompson, troops—and armor

5-17-64

MISSISSIPPI FACES DRIVE FOR RIGHTS

1,000 Students Expected to Work in the Project

By M. S. HANDLER

Civil rights organizations and the National Council of Churches hope to put 1,000 carefully selected and trained college students into Mississippi this summer to challenge the white power structure there.

On the basis of applications and interviews, backers of the project are convinced that the student campaigners are seriously motivated, emotionally stable individuals, intent on participating in social change.

They cited as typical a history major in an Eastern university who described his commitment in the following terms:

"Mississippi is the last stronghold of the old Confederacy and feelings are bitter, but those who are going there have made their decisions rationally.

"We know there is a chance of being hurt, of being jailed, or being killed, but we still believe in the cause so strongly that we must go."

Headquarters in Jackson

The participating civil rights groups are the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

They and the National Council of Churches have formed a group to direct the Mississippi operations from headquarters in Jackson. It is called the Council of Federated Organizations.

Officials of CORE and the Student Nonviolent Committee said that Mississippi had been selected as the prime target for the campaign this summer because of the conviction that it was the most completely segregated state, a hermetically closed society that posed a fundamental challenge.

These officials believe the element of personal risk has been increased as a result of special powers voted by the Mississippi Legislature to Gov. Paul B. Johnson for use against the civil rights campaign. The effect of heightened danger was reflected in the reaction of an Eastern college woman when a college official warned her of the danger.

"I have to risk is," she said.

On the basis of previous experience, the civil rights organizations are screening out emotionally unstable, immature students who are in search of an "escape"—students in revolt against their families and society in general.

Each applicant is required to complete a questionnaire. The minimum age is 18 years; all under 21 must obtain the written permission of their parents. Accepted candidates are also required to pay for their transportation to and from Mississippi, as well as their living costs. They will be housed with Negro families.

The organizations, which have established recruiting centers on major Northern campuses, also require each applicant to find a person who is prepared to put up at least $500 in cash bail, should the student be arrested.

These procedures were designed to eliminate the immature and the unstable, and to enlist students who feel a social responsibility and wish to participate in momentous social changes.

The process of selection includes an interview, to assess the personality of the applicant. This is done with a view to ascertaining his ability to submit to group discipline, and to avoid acts that might provoke hostility.

Lawyers to Give Advice

The successful candidates will go to a college in the Middle West, unnamed so far, where personnel of the National Council will conduct two one-week briefing sessions. The National Council will also draw into the briefing sessions experts in various fields, including lawyers who will advise the students on Mississippi laws, their rights and legal procedures.

The National Council is also trying to recruit ministers to serve as counselors to the action groups.

In a letter addressed to presidents, deans and religious advisers of colleges, universities and seminaries, the Rev. Bruce Hanson, summer projects director of the National Council, said:

"We have agreed to train students out of the conviction that the church has the responsibility to do everything possible to avert violence; out of recognition that organizations recruiting large numbers of students will find it difficult to provide orientation and training; out of the need for people trained in skills like literacy education and voter registration, and out of the belief that orientation and training will benefit not only organizations operating projects and students, but also the states where projects are taking place."

Voter Drive Planned

The principal features of the campaign in Mississippi include a voter registration drive; backing four Negro candidates for the House and one for the Senate; Freedom Schools to raise the educational levels of Negro high school students; literacy classes; instruction in arts and crafts, and a slate of Negro Democrats to challenge the seating of white Democrats at the party's national convention.

The campaign's central office in Jackson is headed by Robert Moses, of the Student Nonviolent Committee, as program and staff director, assisted by Dave Dennis of CORE. The president of the Council of Federated Organizations is Aaron Henry, state chairman of N.A.A.C.P.

The students will be assigned to each of the more than 80 counties in Mississippi.

Marvin Rich of CORE and Jim Monsonis of the Student Nonviolent Committee described the operation as a program to arouse the political consciousness of the Negroes and to forge the political instruments needed to break the power of the whites.

They do not expect any of their candidates to win in the June 2 primary because there are only about 22,000 registered Negro voters in Mississippi. The adult Negro population was last estimated at 435,000.

The civil rights groups also intend to continue their local operations throughout the South with local staffs. CORE will continue its voter registration campaign in New Orleans and in the West Feliciano and Tensas Parishes of Louisiana. It intends to run candidates for several local offices in these parishes.

Staff workers of CORE will function in 16 northern Florida counties as well as in North Carolina and in Fayette County, Tenn. Fifteen to 20 students will be sent to North Carolina to reinforce the local staff workers.

The Student Nonviolent Committee will step up voter registration drives in Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Ark.; Selma, Ala; Albany and Americus, Ga.; Raleigh, N.C., and possibly Danville, Va.

The civil rights organizations said preliminary estimates indicated that the Mississippi project would draw strong contingents from Stanford, the San Francisco Bay area, Colorado, the Middle West, with Antioch College in Ohio in the vanguard, and the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern states.

They said they believed many New York area students enrolled in colleges and universities outside the metropolitan area would furnish substantial contingents. Except for Queens College, New York City institutions have so far supplied relatively few students for the project.

The Columbia College Citizenship Council, an official extracurricular activity, is sponsoring tutorial courses in 26 cities, of which eight are in the South.

Some 150 to 200 students are expected to participate in the tutorial program, designated as the Student Educational Exchange Round Table.

Students from other colleges and universities will also teach in Negro schools and colleges this summer. The Ivy league schools may supply a substantial number of teachers.

Commenting on student participation in the Mississippi project's Freedom Schools, Jonathan Stein, a Columbia College senior, the campus coordinator, said; "I think college students have a debt which they owe to society, and I think this is one way that college students can make a contribution for the four years of education they have had."

Asked why the project had not been planned for Harlem Mr. Stein replied, "The need may be greater in Mississippi and at least there is a possibility of something getting done in Harlem, while in Mississippi's educational system very few changes are going to be made

in the near future by the Federal Government."

Five Columbia students will be part of a group of 45 law students who will be sent to the South by the Civil Rights Research Council to act as clerks for lawyers handling civil rights cases. The Mississippi project, with at least 1,000 students, is expected to place heavy demands upon lawyers.

Four Columbia students will join 26 from other colleges to work in the Fayette County voter registration drive. The Fayette County drive includes running a Negro candidate for assessor and a white for sheriff.

The recruitment drive for the Mississippi project was originated by the Student Nonviolent Committee at Yale. At Bryn Mawr College, about 10 girls were said to have expressed interest in the project. Several men from Haverford College have signified their intention to go South this summer.

Swarthmore and University of Pennsylvania students are again expected to be in the forefront of the civil rights struggle this summer, but there was no information available on the numbers who have enlisted.

About 25 girls at Mount Holyoke have signed up for action in the South and North. Approximately 15 University of Massachusetts students have forwarded applications for the Mississippi project.

Active recruitment is under way at Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Boston University and Springfield College for the tutorial programs at St. Augustine, Fla., and Norfolk, Va. A number of Smith women have sent in applications for the Mississippi project despite warnings of danger.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

6-15-64

Still Skirting Integration

Mississippi Pushing for Private School System

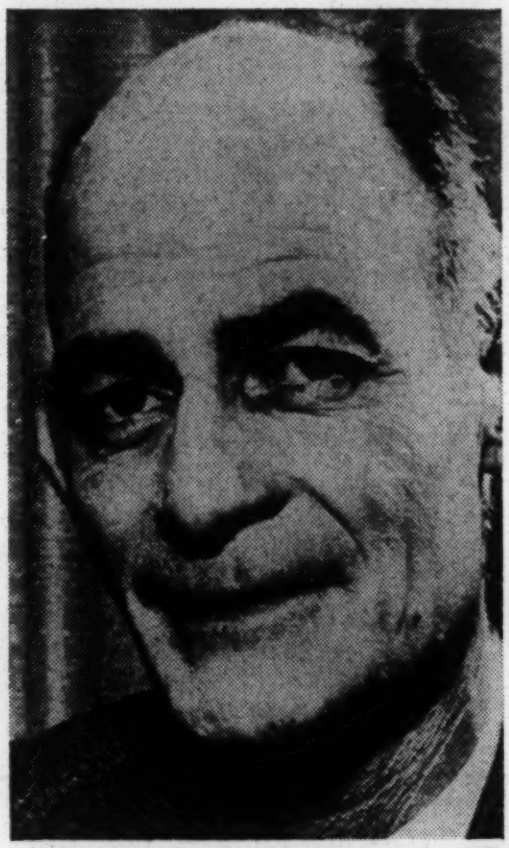
JACKSON, MISS.

After laboring 22 weeks, mostly over bills to maintain segregation in the state, Mississippi legislators last week ended the longest session in the history of the state's Legislature. But the lawmakers couldn't call it quits. On the final day of the 22nd week, Gov. Paul B. Johnson called for a special session to meet an approaching threat to school segregation.

The threat lies in a temporary court injunction compelling Mississippi to begin integration of three school systems this fall. To circumvent it, six proposals to facilitate the establishment of private schools in the state were introduced in the regular legislative session, but were never acted on. The legislators will act on these proposals in the special session, beginning June 23.

The legislative packet is composed of two amendments to the state constitution and four bills. The first amendment paves the way for financing scholarship grants to students who will attend the private schools. It provides that "the state school fund shall be distributed among the several counties, separate school districts, and educable children in each."

As this amendment allows school funds to reach the individual child directly for the first time, it makes it possible for public money to follow the child to a private school.



—AP

Gov. Johnson: A legislative call.

State Can Pledge Its Credit

The second amendment permits the state to pledge or lend its credit whenever two-thirds of each house of the Legislature votes its approval of the action. The credit may be pledged or loaned to "any persons, association or corporation." This is generally understood as a way of financing private school facilities by the state.

The first of the four bills grants to the State Educational Finance Commission authority to make financial assistance scholarships available to students. The scholarships would be granted without reference to race, color, or creed.

Under this bill it will be possible for a private school system to operate alongside the existing public schools. State funds would go to individual students as scholarships. White and Negro students would be able to apply for scholarships to attend private schools. But the decision of which students the private schools will accept would be left up to the schools. Thus the State of Mississippi could not be charged with discrimination, and meanwhile the public schools would remain open for the students rejected by private schools.

The other bills establish the formula for computing the amount of scholarship grant, permit textbooks to be distributed free to private schools or institutions, and provide for schoolteachers and other school personnel who become employed in private institutions to continue to participate in the Public Employe Retirement System.

The Last in the Union

The six proposals seem to indicate something more is in the minds of Mississippi lawmakers than a determination to resist school integration at all costs. Mississippi is the last state in the union without any integrated public schools below college levels. The present amendments and bills reflect an admission that this phase of integration is in fact inevitable, that efforts to deny its legality are ineffectual, and that something has to be done.

The existence of a private school system that the state did not create and that leaves intact the present public schools would presumably avoid Constitutional prohibitions that have tripped up other states attempting to maintain segregation. It certainly would avoid the error of Virginia's Prince Edward County, which has kept its public schools closed for five years. This practice was condemned recently by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Speaking about the proposed legislation, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin said, "We must assure the people of Mississippi our purpose is not to close the schools but to give the people of Mississippi a free choice of public or private schools."

And House Speaker Walter Sillers said, "If we close one school, then we've got to close them all." Mississippi seems determined to keep the schools open.

—BETTY MILLER.

GATHERING STORM

6-18-64 Journal

A Coming Crisis in Mississippi

By JOSEPH ALSOP

Washington.

A GREAT storm is gathering in Mississippi and some other regions of the South.

The southern half of Mississippi has been reinvaded by the Ku Klux Klan, which was banished from the state many years ago. And the Klan groups have in turn merged with, or adhered to, a new organization known as Americans for the Preservation of the White Race.

Sen. James Eastland has managed to prevent infiltration of the northern part of the state, where his influence predominates. But Southern Mississippi is known to contain no less than 60,000 armed men organized in what amounts to guerrilla units dedicated to terrorism.

COMPLAINED

Acts of terrorism against the local Negro population are already everyday occurrences. Justice Department investigators believe — but cannot absolutely prove — that five Negroes have been killed by the terrorists to date. The most probable recent case was the death of Louis Allen, an Amite County Negro leader, who was ambushed and shot a few nights ago.

Allen had invited reprisals by complaining to the Justice Department that he had been beaten by one of the deputy sheriffs of Amite County. Shortly before he was ambushed, the wife of another Negro leader in the county, Mrs. W. R. Steptoe, warned him that he was in danger.

Despite the murder of Allen, Mrs. Steptoe is still firmly preparing to give board and lodging to several of the Northern students who are being sent into Mississippi by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, better known as SNICK. She has already predicted that her farmhouse will be bombed.

These fragments of information reaching the Justice Department make an important point. The local Negro leaders are not ready to yield to the mounting campaign of intimidation.

In Jackson, Miss., the offices of the Council of Federal Organizations, which includes Snick, had their windows broken almost nightly. Now armed Negroes are posted to guard the offices every night. Other cases of this sort could also be cited.

Thus, in Mississippi, two sides confront each other gun in hand. Before long, the situation will be enormously complicated by the arrival of several hundred Northern white and Negro students recruited by Snick to open "freedom schools" in Mississippi this summer.

Except for lessons in how to register and vote, the curriculum of the "freedom schools" will be the opposite of inflammatory. But the students' simple presence in Mississippi will be highly inflammatory; and it will be miraculous if many of them do not fall victim to the terrorists.

DAMPING

What can be done to damp down this explosive situation is already being done by both state and federal authorities. The two Mississippi senators, Eastland and John Stennis, have thrown the weight of their influence against violence.

The new governor of Mississippi, Paul Johnson, has also let it be known that he will not tolerate violence. Since the governor cannot depend on the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in the counties, he has powerfully reinforced his highway police and semi-alerted his National Guard.

The Justice Department has also strengthened the FBI in Mississippi by assigning to investigation of the underground terrorist groups the crack team of men who triumphantly got the facts on James Hoffa.

The real aim of Snick and the more extreme Negro organizations is to secure the military occupation of Mississippi by federal troops. But will military occupation secure the desired result? That is the problem President Johnson may have to solve before long.—(c1964.)

Tension Grips Young People On A Quiet Campus

6-22-64 Nat Observer

They're Training in Ohio For Civil-Rights Work In Mississippi

OXFORD, OHIO.

In a tiny dormitory room long after midnight, college girls seriously debated this question: "Is it better to be horse-whipped unconscious or to submit to a jailer's desires?"

On a grassy lawn, a young man suddenly collapsed to the ground, curled up in a ball with his hands over his head.

In a muggy, crowded auditorium, a man in blue jeans and white shirt said quietly: "If you realize that you may be killed and I may be killed, the problem of being put in jail becomes very minute. And being insulted on the street even less."

In this atmosphere of tension, determination, and fear—and sometimes distrust of each other—200 young men and women, white and Negro, were being trained here last week for battle. They plan to spend the summer in Mississippi attempting to register Negroes there to vote, to establish community centers for Negroes, and to offer Negro youngsters a crash course in general education.

Only a Fraction Registered

Most of these unpaid volunteers will serve as teachers in so-called "Freedom Schools." The main thrust of the summer-long "invasion"—as Mississippians refer to this civil-rights drive—is to help Negroes exercise the right to vote. Of Mississippi's 422,256 eligible Negroes, only an estimated 6.6 per cent, or 28,000, are registered to vote. This compares with 525,000 registered white voters.

There is apprehension on both sides. Gov. Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi has rushed through a package of new laws to help cope with the outsiders. State and local police have augmented their forces, and have prepared special equipment such as armor-plated prowl cars equipped with tear-gas guns.

On the Mississippi end, feelings have been running high for weeks. One worried housewife in Jackson, Miss., says: "The Negroes seem more restless. We're more concerned than ever. Nobody seems to know what will happen."

The purpose of the week-long orientation program here on the tranquil campus of Western College for Women was twofold: To show the trainees how to accomplish their goals, and to prepare them for the opposition—and danger—they will face.

Church Group Is the Sponsor

The constant theme of potential violence rendered the entire scene a bit unreal. It is difficult, first of all, to conjure up militance and violence in Oxford—a pastoral, tree-shrouded village tucked into the hills of southwestern Ohio. Next dawns the realization that the program is sponsored by the National Council of Churches, which has plunged headlong into the civil-rights struggle in recent years, but never before in so blunt a fashion. Once the council made its decision for sponsorship, plans were completed within a matter of weeks—before anyone had time to object. "We'll hear about it, though," an official predicts.

One reason might be that the council's chief partner in this undertaking is the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Commit-

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THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

6-22-64

Training for Mississippi

Tension Grips Young People on a Quiet Campus

Continued From First Page

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'Takes Something Out of You'

Ralph: "I think the feeling's been in me all my life. I know the Negro will never have the will to get anywhere if he doesn't act. Segregation takes something out of you."

Pam: "I remember once when I was 15, and we were demonstrating in front of a store. They arrested two of my friends and dragged them across the street. It's funny—I remember one of them lost a shoe and it lay there in the middle of the street. Something inside me must have snapped. I ran up to a white man and said, 'It's not right. How can you let it be this way?' He just looked at me as if to say, 'Let me by, colored girl.' I knew things had to change."

Pam and a few others, nearly all of them Negroes, have had some experience in demonstrations. But when the volunteers streamed onto the campus here last week, the 60 SNICK staffers, mostly in their 20s but veterans of many a civil-rights battle, shook their heads like grizzled old top sergeants and said, "they don't understand what they're getting into."

The veterans didn't disguise their contempt, and before long the volunteers were showing distaste in return. "The staff sticks together so much they don't even talk to you walking down the road," one complained.

SNICK Staffers Stalk Out

The complaints boiled over Tuesday night. That evening's session opened with a two-year-old "CBS Reports" documentary on the problems of voter registration in Mississippi. Several times there was laughter, mainly at the behavior of white registrars. A half dozen SNICK staffers stalked out. When the lights went on after the film, one of them walked to the podium and said emotionally, "You may think it's funny. But people who live in peril every day don't think so. I hope you won't think so by the end of the summer."

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When the group wasn't meeting together, the youngsters split into sections, divided according to the Congressional districts in which they will work. Their leaders seemed most concerned with the problems of the Delta and of southwestern Mississippi. "There are some counties," said one staffer, "where we haven't been able to keep a civil-rights worker overnight."

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Since no one had anything more to say at the moment, the program continued with a talk by Charles Morgan, the Birmingham lawyer who left his home town after speaking out against last year's church bombing. His theme was a warning: "I admire you, but things are going to be tough." More important, he tried to disabuse the idealistic youngsters of the cherished notion that they would be able to talk things over with the white community.

"You're going down there and live with Negro families," said Mr. Morgan. "Where do you think you'll be able to talk with whites? Remember, you are going to their home towns to change things. Nobody likes that. Whether you realize it or not, those people are as afraid of you as you are of them."

Mr. Morgan was peppered with questions from plainly upset students. When they reluctantly broke up about 11 p.m., the usual announcement was made: A meeting for the staff, the rest dismissed. But no one was ready for sleep.

The students gathered for a bull session that quickly turned to gripes. "Why don't they tell us anything?" one begged. "They ought to know by now that we care or we wouldn't be here," said another. Each comment drew choruses of agreement around the room. At the same time in the staff meeting, the veterans were grousing, too, about the laughter and the "stupid" questions. "It's our job to get them ready," someone finally suggested.

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—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

CIVIL RIGHTS BASE FOUND DESERTED

Student Volunteers Vanish From Mississippi Scene

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

MOSS POINT, Miss., June 25 —Gatling's Cafe, a night club of green concrete blocks, was to have been the contact point for the student civil rights contingent that arrived here Sunday from Oxford, Ohio.

Today the students, here to conduct schools and voter registration drives for Negroes, had vanished from the scene. One had returned to New York, another was recuperating in Jackson and the rest could not be found.

They had actually made their headquarters at a house with broken screens next door to Gatling's. There a woman, sweeping dust from the porch into a flower bed bordered by beer bottles, was reluctant to talk at first. But then she said:

"Yes, they were here. I've had so much trouble over this. The law came and arrested the two white boys. Then they came back later that night and kept the two colored boys out here talking to them for two hours. After that, they sent some corp men out her to talk to me and they warned me about keeping them here. They've moved over on another street."

The house she designated was locked and the blinds were drawn. No one answered the door.

A white woman in the group, Mariann McKay, 24 years old, of Rosemont, Pa., was reported staying with a Negro family in a neat bungalow across town. A Negro girl came to the door.

"We don't know where she is," the girl said. "We don't know anything about her. There must be some mistake."

One white youth, Ronald M. Ridenour, 24, a former University of California student, was in Jackson recovering from what he called 12 hours of mental torture in the Jackson County jail. He said he felt sure his companions were all right.

"They probably are out looking for a freedom house to conduct classes in," he said.

The other white student, Howard Kirschenbaum, 19, of Long Beach, N. Y., left for home last night after being released from jail. The authorities here said his father, Abraham Kirschenbaum, a lawyer, had arranged for his departure.

The early experiences of the Moss Point group point up some of the hazards facing the hundreds of student civil rights volunteers who will work in the state this summer.

Jackson County, on the Gulf Coast, is considered a more liberal area of the state, but Negro leaders say that the police work with the White Citizens Council.

Mr. Ridenour and Mr. Kirschenbaum were arrested Tuesday night and were taken to the Jackson County Jail in nearby Pascagoula. Mr. Ridenour said that a state highway patrolman waved his nightstick and said, "You boys are in for a good whipping."

He quoted another policeman as saying, "We treat our nigger folks well as long as they stay in their place, but we don't want any outsiders comin' in. People get killed for less."

The police, Mr Ridenour said, put them in a pen with several Negro prisoners, who were told, "Here they are,, boys, get 'em!"

When the Negroes did not harm them they were put in a pen with white prisoners, who were told, "It's whupping time."

He said they had never been attacked but had been kept awake most of the night by prisoners who argued about whether they should "beat up the nigger-lovers."

The next morning, when they were taken from the pen to be photographed, Mr. Ridenour said a constable, Hobart Alford, told them that one of their coworkers had been cut in half and Miss McKay had been raped by a Negro.

"I fainted and fell off the stool," Mr. Ridenour said. "When I came to my head was bruised."

The Council of Federated Organizations, which is sponsoring the Mississippi project, secured their release without charges. They were picked up for vagrancy.

The Other Philadelphia: Mississippi Town Preserves Racism

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 28—"LaWa-Chito-Aiokpachi."

These Choctaw Indian words, painted on the signs standing along the highways leading into this city of 5,500 persons and the rolling red hills of east central Mississippi, mean "Heap Big Welcome."

The message is underscored again in the brochure distributed by the Philadelphia-Neshoba County Chamber of Commerce next door to the town poolroom on Beacon Stree.

"A visitor to our community finds an old-fashioned welcome and a degree of friendliness that exists in no other place," it says.

The stranger is indeed welcome. He is invited home to dinner and to attend church. Passers-by at the Courthouse yesterday were asked inside to the Neshoba County Dairy Queen show and given milk and cookies.

But the welcome has one important qualification. The visitor, it was learned by three civil rights workers missing and feared dead, must conform to racial codes and customs.

Michael Schwerner, 24 years old, and Andrew Goodman, 20, both whites from New York, and James E. Chaney, 21, a Meridian, Miss., Negro, chose to ignore that pattern.

Cecil Price, the county's deputy sheriff, heard they were "riding around" together near a burned Negro church. He and other whites apparently knew that Mr. Schwerner and Mr. Chaney, task force workers for the Congress of Racial Equality, had engaged in civil rights activities in the area.

He arrested Mr. Chaney on a speeding charge last Sunday and held the others for investigation. He says he released them late that night. They have not been heard from since.

Many of the white residents of Neshoba County obviously would like to believe the words of Sheriff L. A. Rainey, a tall, burly, tobacco-chewing man with a quick temper. Speaking of the missing men, he said:

"If they're in Mississippi, they're just hiding out somewhere and trying to get a lot of publicity out of it, I figure."

Reaction Has Changed

The county's reaction has shifted by stages from one of mild surprise over the disappearance of the three men to incredulousness at the attention given the incident by officials and newsmen, and, now, to a feeling of persecution.

Philadelphia, its residents say, has not experienced so much excitement since Irving Charles Chapman was killed 22 years ago by law-enforcement officers in a trap six miles from town.

Mr. Chapman, a dapper man despite the knife scars around his eyes, was a native son whose highway contracting business had fallen victim to the Depression. He became a car thief and then a bank robber. At his death was listed Public Enemy No. 1 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Philadelphia, Miss., the center of search for civil rights workers missing since June 21

A friend proved his undoing. Alfred Ward, Chapman's driver, served as a decoy for the trap that Federal, state and local officials set for the gunman at a roadhouse.

Generally, however, the Neshoba County Fair provides the chief source of excitement and recreation for the white community. Residents are already refurbishing the 125 modern cabins at the fairgrounds for the event, which will run from Aug. 8-14. As in the past, about 2,200 persons—county residents, kin from far away and others—will gather for "Mississippi's Giant House Party."

In gubernatorial election years, the fair serves as the launching platform for the campaign. Its other attractions include harness and horse racing, bareback riding, talent shows and a beauty contest.

The Choctaws have their own fair, well attended by whites. Philadelphia was built on the site of an old Indian village, Aloor Loon-Shaw. Eight per cent of the county's population of 20,917 is Choctaw.

The Indians, most of whom are poor farmers and sharecroppers, have little to do with the whites or the Negroes, who make up only 14 per cent of the population.

"They're still very clannish," said the Rev. Vernon Danneman, one of the priests at the Holy Rosary Indian Mission. "They stay to themselves mostly."

The Roman Catholic parish, which covers Neshoba and adjoining Winston County, has 500 members. Half are white, half Choctaw. There are no Negro Catholics.

The church's influence is credited with having kept the Ku Klux Klan out of the area during its revival in the 1920's.

Neither the Choctaws nor the Catholic clergy have had anything to say publicly about the disappearance of the civil rights workers.

Negroes, once they have been given assurance as to the visitor's identity, indicate that they believe local whites are involved.

Whites control the country's economy, which is based on cotton, lumber and light industry. But there is a diversity of opinion among them over the crisis.

Although few, if any, favor integration, some of the more responsible ones say privately that they oppose any interference with the voter registration drive and Negro community center planned by civil rights workers for this county.

Fear of Public Opinion

The community's greatest concern is that it will be indicated in the nation's mind for the disappearance or the missing men. Residents would much prefer the county be known as the home town of Turner Catledge, managing editor of The New York Times, or Billy Cannon, star fullback for the Houston Oilers.

"In spite of the best handling of this situation," Mayor Ab Davis Harbour said, "I feel there's going to be an image created that's unfair to our people. They are fair-minded, Christian people."

Stronger sentiments were expressed today by the Rev. Roy Collum of the First Baptist Church. He referred to the controversy over "those who come as disturbers among us" and told his congregation:

"I know full well that we will not be given the opportunity to defend ourselves through the medium of the newspapers and particularly not through the medium of the national television networks."

Mr. Collum's dislike for newsmen is apparently shared by many whites. Newsmen have been threatened and harassed.

One resident rammed the automobile of a television newsman—deliberately, according to the latter.

When a cameraman sought to film the damage, the white started for him with a knife. A state trooper stepped in and prevented possible bloodshed. The newsman was arrested on a traffic charge and the resident was allowed to go free.

Reporters Are Followed

Two other whites armed with a shotgun trailed three reporters around the town. Although the two had removed the license plates from their car and had voiced threats against the reporters to others, no action was taken against them.

They appeared at the reporters' motel the following night with a gallon vinegar jug filled with moonshine whisky and offered the newsmen a drink as a conciliatory gesture.

Most whites would apparently like to see the crisis over the disappearance of the civil rights workers pass so that they could go back to the slow, even life of small-town Mississippi.

"You know, I dreamed the other night that they had been found alive," said Mrs. James Sampsell, secretary-treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

"There's a new $150,000 City Hall coming," she declared. "We're getting a new A & P store. So you can see that people have a lot of confidence in Neshoba County."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1964.

Negroes Meet Nightly Despite Tension in Delta

Songs Give Them Courage in a Mississippi Church as Voter Drive Continues

By DAVID HALBERSTAM
Special to The New York Times

RULEVILLE, Miss., June 28—The meeting began with a song. At first the people arriving were tense and uneasy but the songs relaxed them and it is a fact of the mass meetings here that almost half the time is spent singing songs to give both the followers and their leaders courage.

The scene was the Williams Chapel. It is a small Baptist church in Ruleville, in the heart of the Mississippi delta, and every night now for a week it has been the scene of mass meetings held by C.O.F.O., the Council of Federated Organizations, as part of a voter registration drive for Negroes in Sunflower County.

Negro voter registration is alien to the segregated mores of Sunflower County and the church was fire-bombed once last week. When mass meetings are held policemen drive by occasionally taking the license plate numbers of the cars parked outside. At times cars filled with whites drive past and epithets are shouted into the night. Outside some of the Negroes stand watch and the atmosphere is tense.

Yet every night there has been a mass meeting and every night this week the church was filled. A mass meeting in Ruleville, which has a population of about 1,500, requires only 120 persons.

The scene inside the church was a curious one. The Williams Chapel is about as small and as simple as a church can be. It is one wooden room with two small naked light bulbs, a colored photo of Jesus and a placard saying, "We Shall Overcome."

It was filled with Negroes of all ages. There were many more women than men, and there were a large number of youngsters of high school age.

Throughout the audience were sprinkled a few white faces from C.O.F.O. The whites had been working all day trying to canvass workers and they were unshaven and wore T-shirts and blue jeans.

It was steaming hot inside the church and the audience sweated profusely. The Negro women all came with the simple fans given away by the local funeral home. The men carried their hats and used them as fans. After a while, the fanning seemed to have the rhythm of a tennis match.

Half the meeting was given to song. It was a conscious effort to allay the fears and loneliness. The singing was led by Charles McLaurin, a young Negro C.O.F.O. leader from Jackson, Miss. The first song was "Go Tell It on the Mountain," but it was sung with modern words—"Go tell it on the mountain, to let my people go."

When they finished singing the freedom songs one of the local leaders, Mrs. Irene Johnson, got up and said, "Well, you're talking tonight like you really mean it and you ain't going to let no one turn you around nohow."

"That's right," echoed the audience.

Then Mr. McLaurin said that the scheduled main speaker, John Lewis, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was unable to come, but that there would be a local speaker. This was the Rev. Smith Carter, a 58-year-old Negro minister now of Los Angeles but formerly of Leflore Country, Miss., who had come back to Mississippi for the summer.

"I'm going to talk to you about courage," he said. "The Book says, 'Be strong and of good courage.' Courage is one of the most needed things there is."

In the audience someone said that was right.

Courage, he said, should only come at crucial times. "God sometimes likes us to feel we can't go any further. Well that's because God only helps us with the impossible things, things we can't achieve by ourselves. So courage is that guiding light which pushes us to the narrow places we thought we could not make."

"Yes, yes," said one of the women.

When Mr. Carter finished, Dale Gronenmeier, a 25-year-old white from Los Angeles, got up and announced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had arrested three men in Itta Bena for harassing white registration workers.

"This is the breakthrough," he said. "Now the F.B.I. didn't do this because it wanted to. They did it because they had to. Because the pressure was on from the rest of the country and you made them do it. The whole nation is watching you and admiring you, and you must keep on and you must stand up."

Then Mrs. Johnson announced that there were some visitors from Drew, Miss., another delta town, which the Negroes believe is even more tightly organized against voter registration than Ruleville is.

"You don't know what a victory it is even to get the Drew people to come over here," a white girl told a reporter.

When the Drew people were introduced there was tremendous applause. Then Mrs. Johnson said there would be canvassing in the next few days in Drew and that some of the adults would participate.

"We've got to go to Drew and help those people to loosen up," she said. "We've got to make them realize what's going on in this country because they've been living in such fear over there."

When the meeting broke up, the Negroes went in one direction while some of the whites took a back way to avoid a drive-in restaurant. Local segregationists have gathered at this restaurant and have used it as a base from which they follow the integrationists home.

NYT 6-29-64

Quiet Sunday in Ruleville, Miss., Ends as Rights Workers Arrive

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times.

RULEVILLE, Miss., June 28—In the Mississippi Delta the land is black and flat as far as you can see. In late June, the cotton is a foot high and the landscape simmers under a blue haze.

At 2 P. M. today, Ruleville, a town of 2,000, was asleep, as it always is after church on Sunday, Then a Greyhound bus pulled into town and unloaded 20 students and 110 pieces of luggage, boxes, bed rolls and a baseball bat.

For blocks around heads emerged from doors and windows. Seven tough-looking men popped out of a filling station, beer cans still in their hands.

A sheriff's truck with a police dog in the back pulled up. Mayor Charles Durrough, a stout man in a straw hat, drove up in a car and stationed himself on a corner.

Ten of the students were wide-eyed white girls here to teach freedom to Mississippi Negroes. Most were from the West and Middle West.

Uncertain About Future

Katherine Logan, a brunette in a blue dress, blinked in the bright sun.

"I really don't know what to expect," he said. "We've been on the bus for 24 hours."

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hammer, a large Negro in a pink dress and golf sandals, arrived and got things organized. She had run for Congress against Representative Jamie L. Whitten and got 388 votes, according to the white man's count.

The group was taken by car and truck to Mrs. Hammer's home, a modest bungalow shaded by an enormous pecan tree. They were greeted by an advance contingent of 10 students who had arrived one week earlier. They were assigned to living quarters in Negro homes, some in nearby Drew and Cleveland.

One of the students who arrived last week was Len Edwards, the 23-year-old son of United States Reepresentative Don Edwards, Democrat of California.

'Just Wanted to Talk'

Mr. Edwards, a student in the University of Chicago Law School, said three members of the Association of Tenth Amendment Conservatives, a student group at Delta State College near here, got them out of bed at 10:30 the night of their arrival.

"They just wanted to talk," Mr. Edwards said. "They were very nice. They believe in segregation."

Mrs. Hammer's porch slopes downward from the living room. Two students tried to balance portable typewriters on boxes. A makeshift bulletin board told what had happened during the week.

Bottles have been thrown through the windows of Negro homes, some civil rights workers have been chased by carloads of whites and night riders threw a Molotov cocktail into Williams Chapel, the meeting place for the civil rights group. The fire department put out th fire before much damage was done.

Isaiah Taylor, a 34-year-old Negro, was shot and killed by a state highway patrolman, Bob Wallce, Friday evening. The patrolman said he had fired in self-defense after the Negro, who was a former mental patient, had attacked him with a knife. A coroner's jury ruled it justifiable homicide.

Shooting Is Debated

The ruling was not related to the Mississippi summer project, which will cmnduct education and voter registration drives for Negroes. However, there was a division among the students as to whether they should concern themselves with it.

Charles McLaurin, a 23-year-old Mississippi Negro who heads the project, concluded that the should.

"We are concerned about this incident because it seems the man would not have been shot if his skin were white," Mr. McLaurin said. "What happened to Isaiah Taylor is part of a per vasive system which keeps Negroes terrorized and in line by provoking incidents and victimizing any Negro who steps out of line."

Eight miles from Mrs. Hammer's, Senator James O. Eastland talked to reporters in his air-conditioned plantation home as he was preparing to depart for Washington.

Mr. Eastland farms several thousand acres of land in the middle of Sunflower County. Almost 67 per cent of the residents are Negroes and few of them vote. In Ruleville, about 30 Negroes are registered.

"I don't think there is any problem here," the Senator declared.

He said the whites of the community were ignoring the students and that most of the Negroes resented their being here.

Mayor Durrough said the city had added two extra policemen to maintain law and order while the students are here. One is a Negro.

NYT 6-29-64

300 More Rights Workers Enter Mississippi as Search Goes On

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 28—A second wave of almost 300 civil rights workers arrived in Mississippi today as the search continued here for the bodies of three earlier arrivals.

The new group of volunteers, more than three-quarters of whom are white students, brought the total number in the state for the two-month campaign against segregation and discrimination to 475. Some 300 more are expected to join them later.

For the first time since the drive began a week ago, no major incidents were reported. There were other tentative signs of at least a temporary easing of racial tension.

A spokesman for the Council of Federated Organizations, the coalition of civil rights organizations conducting the Mississippi operation, said in Jackson that state and local authorities had appeared to be protecting the arriving workers.

Interference Barred

Three white youths walked up to a white volunteer in the Illinois Central Railroad station in Jackson early this morning and one struck him on the neck, according to the spokesman. But Jackson policemen moved in quickly and hustled the three whites away.

State and local law enforcement officers were standing by in other cities and towns when the volunteers arrived, he said, and made no attempt to interfere with them. Highway patrolmen followed some of the commercial buses on which the volunteers rode into the state.

The real test is expected to come when the campaign of political action, education and cultural activities begins in southwestern Mississippi, site of sporadic anti-Negro terrorism and stronghold of various white vigilante groups.

Council leaders, most of who are members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, have declined to say for security reasons when volunteers will begin work in that area. The students and full-time civil rights workers from the student committee are expected to drift quietly into the area during the coming week.

Took Orientation Course

The new arrivals left the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, following the second of two week-long orientation courses sponsored by the National Council of Churches.

Some drove but most of the volunteers rode to Memphis on four chartered buses and then boarded regularly scheduled buses and trains for the trip into Mississippi. The first group to reach its post pulled into Holly Springs in the north central part of the state near Oxford, site of the University of Mississippi, shortly before 8 A.M.

The tempo of the search for the two whites and one Negro missing in this area since last Sunday slowed considerably. One hundred sailors from the United States Auxiliary Naval Air Station at nearby Meridian suspended their hunt along roads, fields and woods north and east of here. It will be resumed tomorrow.

Five skiffs, powered by outboard motors and manned by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, state troopers and game ardens, continued the dragging operation started late yesterday. They spread out along the Pearl River and also dragged some of the lakes in the area. Two Mississippi National Guard helicopters joined the search for the first time.

Field of Suspects

While no break in the case was expected soon, it was learned that F. B. I. agents had narrowed the field of potential suspects considerably.

The missing men are Michael Schwerner, 24-year-old former Brooklyn settlement house worker; Andrew Goodman, 20, a Queens College student from New York, and James E. Chaney, 21, a Meridian, Miss., plasterer.

Mr. Chaney, the only Negro among the three, and Mr. Schwerner were assigned to Meridian as part of a Congress of Racial Equality task force conducting the campaign in the state's Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Goodman came here as a student volunteer.

Cecil Price, Neshoba County's deputy sheriff, has said he arrested them here last Sunday and that they left for Meridian after being released late that night. Their burned station wagon was found Tuesday.

The three had driven that morning from Meridian to the Longdale Community some 12 miles east of here to inquire into the burning of Mount Zion Methodist Church. Negroes th hadbeenorganizingacommunity center with the help of Mr. Chaney and Mr. Schwerner.

About 15 adults and 35 children gathered at the burned church this morning and held Sunday School services on the unpainted wooden benches that stretch between the oaks in a grove near the rubble.

The children's collection brought $2.49, a collection taken among their parents and four white visitors $10.45. The money will go toward rebuilding the church.

A farmer, who is a member of the church board, was asked why the church had been burned on June 16. "I guess they felt we were having the wrong kind of meetings here," he said.

Raises would generally go into effect two months after the bill's passage.

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MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1964

Nat'l Observer

—AP

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The Summer Begins

Sailors and the Search of a Mississippi Swamp

PHILADELPHIA, MISS.

Philadelphia, Mississippi, usually is a sleepy town of 5,000 where farmers do their marketing and Choctaw Indians in native dress wander in from the neighboring reservations. Every year about this time the big news is the Neshoba County Fair. Half the town moves out to the fairgrounds in August for a week of cabin living, socializing, harness racing, political speeches, and tons of home-cooked food.

But last week the fair slipped in attention to second place. Into Philadelphia came contingents of the FBI, the Mississippi

phia Sunday night, June 21.

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In the State One Day

All three were part of the Mississippi Summer Project, being run by COFO (Council of Federated Organizations). Mr. Schwerner, who ran a community center for Negroes in nearby Meridian, and Mr. Chaney, who helped him, were full-time COFO workers. Mr. Goodman, a junior at Queens College, was one of 500 students who volunteered to spend the summer in Mississippi helping Negroes register to vote. He had arrived in the state for the first time the day before he disappeared.

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One merchant heard about it from a friend out West who saw the announcement on television and called to get a first-hand account. The immediate reaction of the white population was that COFO's concern was premature and that the young men would turn up in a day or two.

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Mr. Goodman

But last week the fair slipped in attention to second place. Into Philadelphia came contingents of the FBI, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and the U.S. Navy — all watched over by hundreds of newspaper and television reporters.

From this base of operations, police and sailors combed the nearby Bogue Chitto Swamp and its environs for three civil-rights workers who had disappeared after paying a $20 traffic fine in Philadelphia Sunday night, June 21.

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For months, as COFO prepared for its summer drive, and Mississippi beefed up its police forces and laws, there were predictions of trouble ahead. Two weeks ago, as Mr. Goodman and 200 other students in the first wave trained at Oxford, Ohio, for their summer effort, they were warned repeatedly to expect hardship and violence.

"Some of you may die," they were told.

But no one expected that civil-rights workers would disappear before the Mississippi Summer Project was a week end old.

Two days after the disappearance, Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, went to Mississippi as President Johnson's personal representative. He returned to Washington urging better co-operation among Federal, state, and local authorities, better coordination among civil-rights groups, and strong prosecution of "terroristic activities."

The whole country was tense. Here in Philadelphia it was worst of all. The constant attention of the nation and the horde of visiting law officials and journalists had rubbed the townspeople's nerves raw. The weather was typical east-central Mississippi summer: Temperatures in the 90s and an oozing stickiness in the air every day. Now and then a thundershower rumbled past without offering any relief.

Little Damage, But Nasty Words

Near week's end, a local resident and a visiting television cameraman banged their cars in the square near the courthouse. Damage was insignificant. But a crowd appeared instantly. And nasty words were spoken.

The week's events were touched off with the burning, on June 16, of the Mount Zion Methodist Church in the Longdale section of Neshoba County, 10 miles east of here. The Negro church had been used occasionally by civil-rights groups for educational and registration programs. On Sunday, June 21, the three young integrationists set out to investigate.

Mr. Schwerner

As near as can be traced, the trio spent Sunday afternoon at the church site. Returning to Meridian through Philadelphia, they were picked up by a deputy sheriff on a speeding charge for doing 65 m.p.h. in a 35-mile zone. According to one report, the arresting officer chased them quite a while with a red blinker going but no siren because the siren was broken.

Their station wagon then had a flat tire inside the Philadelphia city limits, and the officer waited while the flat was changed before taking them into custody. They were held in the Neshoba County Jail and released about 10:30 p.m. after Mr. Chaney, the driver, paid the fine. A deputy escorted them to the edge of town on the highway to Meridian.

Later one official was to remark how few Philadelphians even realized the integrationists had been in their midst. In a small town, gossip travels fast, and a group of two young white men and a Negro youth would be pretty conspicuous. But there were even some municipal authorities who hadn't heard of the trio's visit until the news of their disappearance began spreading.

One merchant heard about it from a friend out West who saw the announcement on television and called to get a first-hand account. The immediate reaction of the white population was that COFO's concern was premature and that the young men would turn up in a day or two.

Many persons here and elsewhere thought this was a hoax or a plot to draw national attention to the Summer Project, or to force Federal intervention. One of the Summer Project's goals was publicity. And COFO leaders had been told by top Federal officials that there could be no intervention from Washington until some specific action provoked it.

Mr. Chaney

Chances of a hoax became slim, though, as days wore on. Parents of the two white boys held a press conference to plead for information about their sons; surely they would have been told the truth. And President Johnson sent sailors to help in the search and Mr. Dulles as his personal representative. Civil-rights groups would run a considerable risk if

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AL OBSERVER 6-29-64

Search in a Swamp

Mississippians Talk of a Hoax, But the Searchers Are Grim

Continued From First Page

they made Lyndon Johnson look foolish.

The three young men—a vanguard of the Summer Project—were likely victims of violence if there was to be violence. Mr. Schwerner, known as Mickey, had come to Meridian in January with his wife, Rita, 21, to set up a community center for Negroes. A graduate of Cornell University, he had done further study at Columbia University and worked in Brooklyn settlement houses. He was employed by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) as a field worker; CORE is part of the COFO project.

A fellow worker at the Meridian COFO office described Mr. Schwerner as "a great inspiration to all the kids." Asked if he had met with any prior trouble, she said, "not more than usual for civil-rights demonstrators—his life has been threatened several times."

During the week before his disappearance, Mr. Schwerner had been in Oxford, Ohio, at the Western College for Women helping get volunteers ready for their summer in Mississippi. He had returned June 20 with Mr. Chaney and Andy Goodman, one of the student volunteers. Rita Schwerner remained in Oxford to help with the second week of training.

Mr. Chaney had been a CORE field director for several months. He attended Harris High School in Meridian, where he played football and had been an apprentice plasterer before going into full-time civil-rights work.

A 'Quiet Young Man'

The third member of the trio, Mr. Goodman, left the impression of a "quiet, nice, intelligent young man" with civil-rights workers in Meridian.

By Sunday night, June 21, COFO had reported the group missing and called on the FBI to search for the trio. Monday, when no action came, COFO called a press conference to blast the Justice Department. By Monday night the department had ordered in the FBI.

The first clue came Tuesday when the burned station wagon in which the missing integrationists were last seen was found about 50 feet from Highway 21, twelve miles northeast of Philadelphia. It was located among sweet gum bushes, in what Mississippians call a "bottom" or a low, swampy area, on a 20-yard dead-end road like a one-car lover's lane. The car was found after an anonymous tip to FBI headquarters in Meridian, but there was no sign of the three missing youths. Law officers said the vehicle was "deliberately" burned—but not until about 12 hours after the young people were last seen in it.

By Wednesday, more than 150 highway patrolmen, FBI agents, and neighboring sheriffs and deputies had poured into Philadelphia to search the swamp. Their search was enlivened by the possibility of cottonmouth moccasins and ever-pres-

on the disappearance. But others would comment. The Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, Robert Shelton, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., arrived here to call it a "hoax intended to raise more money for the civil-rights movement." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) passed a resolution at its annual convention in Washington, D.C. calling for the Federal Government to take over the state government of Mississippi.

President Johnson told the FBI to "spare no effort" and talked with parents of the missing young men. He spoke continually to Justice Department officials and Mississippi's U.S. Senators, James Eastland and John Stennis.

Governor Paul B. Johnson pledged that the state would search "unrelentingly" and offered the use of the state's National Guard. The governor bristled when sailors were sent to the swamp without his being notified. Then the FBI called, apologized, and explained the action. Governor Johnson said state and Federal co-operation was continuing, and drove to Philadelphia to underline his concern.

He Says: Stop the Invasion

Senator Stennis called upon the President to "use his influence and power of persuasion" to stop the invasion of Mississippi by what he said were civil-rights agitators whose real purpose is to "provoke incidents and violence."

Rep. Arthur Winstead, Mississippi Democrat who is a Philadelphian himself, told the House, "Nobody knows whether there has been any violence in this case. Some people think it's a hoax to get the kind of publicity this case has got. I hope it is."

Rita Schwerner, NAACP officials in Washington, Sen. Jacob Javits, New York Republican, and Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr., New Jersey Republican, among others, called for Federal marshals to be sent into the state to protect the civil-rights workers. NAACP officials reported that when they asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for Federal forces he replied a Federal police force would be a "dangerous" departure from the Constitutional Federal-state division of power. But Mr. Kennedy delayed a trip to Europe to watch the Mississippi situation.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory, James Farmer, national director of CORE, John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, and George Raymond, a CORE field secretary, went to Philadelphia along with 32 other integrationists to offer help. The search was slowed to allow officials to guard their lives in the tense town; their offer was turned down.

A 'Hootenanny' in Boston

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By Wednesday, more than 150 highway patrolmen, FBI agents, and neighboring sheriffs and deputies had poured into Philadelphia to search the swamp. Their search was enlivened by the possibility of cottonmouth moccasins and ever-present chiggers or red bugs which made it dangerous to sit down. Other groups conducted a house-to-house canvass.

Helicopters Rumble Overhead

On Thursday, when there were no further clues, President Johnson ordered 200 sailors from the Naval Air Station near Meridian to help. They wore blue-denim workclothes and carried no firearms. The sailors formed into teams with the Highway Patrol and FBI, while orange Navy helicopters rumbled overhead.

On Thursday, too, Al Lingo, head of the Alabama state police, announced that witnesses in Marion, Ala., about 100 miles east of here, had seen two young white men with a Negro late Tuesday night. Later the restaurant owner where the men were supposed to have been seen said the statement was a "lie."

Mr. Lingo's announcement came hours before Alabama Gov. George Wallace arrived in the Mississippi state capital of Jackson for a Presidential campaign speech. A roaring crowd of 10,000 jammed the State Fairgrounds Coliseum to cheer him.

Governor Wallace refused to comment

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A 'Hootenanny' in Boston

Demonstrations sprang up around the country. Nearly 2,000 delegates to the NAACP convention demonstrated in front of the Justice Department building. In Chicago, Negroes lay down in the halls of the Federal building, protesting lack of Federal support for civil-rights workers, and had to be dragged away. A three-day round-the-clock "hootenanny" began in Boston to raise funds for the Summer Project.

Around Mississippi, other incidents of racial turmoil continued. Two summer workers were arrested on vagrancy charges in Moss Point, on the Gulf coast, and were released 12 hours later. One of them went home to New York City.

Civil-rights workers protested lack of police protection at Greenville in the northwest Mississippi Delta country. A "Molotov cocktail" was flung at a Ruleville Negro church used in voter-registration campaigns. Dynamite bombs were thrown at three Negro homes in Macomb. A half-dozen civil-rights workers were arrested around the state.

On Friday, the FBI arrested three white men in the Delta town of Itta Bena on charges of threatening two white students distributing voter registration leaflets. It was the first legal action of the summer against Mississippi segregationists.

Trying to Get Control

At week's end, leaders on both sides sought ways to maintain control of the situation. No one knew if they would succeed.

The editor of the Neshoba Democrat, Jack Tannehill, like editors throughout Mississippi, had called for law and order before the summer volunteers hit the state. On May 14 he wrote, "We don't believe any secret organization should take the law in its own hands in any incident." He called for cool heads and said "a firm stand by those responsible for keeping peace will go a long way in preserving our dignity."

It's anybody's guess how long it will be before the traditional peace and anonymity are allowed to settle back over Neshoba County and Philadelphians can once again get their thoughts back to the fair. But it's a safe guess that when the cabins are cleaned up and the food cooked and the rides set up and the 74th Neshoba County Fair opens on Aug. 10, it'll be an anti-climax to the month of June.

—BETTY MILLER

6-30-64

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

MISSISSIPPI PRESS ASSAILS CAMPAIGN

6-30-64

Motives of Rights Workers Questioned and Ridiculed

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 29—Participants in the two-month civil rights campaign in Mississippi have encountered ridicule, hostility and vituperation from the state's press.

Questions have been raised in editorials and columns as to their motives, determination, wisdom, loyalty and sanity.

In many respects, the reaction has paralleled that accompanying the admission of James H. H. Meredith, a Negro, to the University of Mississippi in 1962.

Even before the arrival of the 475 student volunteers, the state was being warned of an "invasion." Many whites seemed to believe for a while that an armed horde was about to descend upon them.

Most Criticism in Letters

However, proclamations of this to the latter end have been confined for the most part to the letters-to-the-editor columns. This is in sharp contrast to the University of Mississippi crisis when some of the more widely read newspapers appeared to be urging whites to man the ramparts.

Most newspapers have counselled restraint during this new period of challenge to segregation. But these mild admonitions against violence sometimes have been coupled with caustic characterizations of the vilunteers hardly designed to pacify segregationists.

Tom Ethridge, a columnist for The Clarion-Ledger of Jackson, painted this picture of what he thought the volunteers thought of Mississippi and what Mississippians thought of them:

"Quite a few of the student invaders have pre-conceived notions about Mississippi, most probably falst a hound dogs sleeping in the dust and under shade trees along [Jackson's] Capitol Street . . . almost everybody illiterate, ragged, backward, living in hovels . . . eating sowbelly and cornpone three times daily . . . toting shotguns and plotting secession . . . etc., etc.

"In turn Mississipians have pre-conceived notions about the invading students — smug, shrill, know-it-all extroverts with a saviour complex . . . problem brats defiant of parential restraint . . . sexually promiscuous, addicted to interracial love-making . . . brainwashed in Communist doctrines, with no clear idea of Americanism . . . more hostile to the White South than to Red Russia . . . etc., etc."

Mr. Ethridge's own view of the students cam in a later column, in which he said:

"Swarms of leftists, hep cat students now invading Mississippi say their main purpose is to stimulate more colored voting activity at the polls. Question: Would it be in order to call them 'poll cats'?"

He criticized television networks for creting sympathy for the students, and added:

"Significantly, however, network propagandists have failed to dwell on the well-known "communist influence in the various youth movements, as emphasized in J. Edgar Hoover's official statements and reports.

"Experts generally agree that this Invasion is a natural for Red inviltration."

The Jackson Daily News said editorially that while the Mississippi project would constitute extreme provocation, whites nevertheless should leave the task of controlling it to law-enforcement officials.

"These men will be sorely tried in days to come, as prophesied, by national racial groups organizing and launching invasion parties into the state, but they are fully qualified and capable of handling any situation.

"To frustrate and completely defeat any such ultimate objective of further harassing the state, Mississipians can now—as they have in the past—retain control of the situation."

The moderate viewpoint in state, perhaps, was expressed by The Clarksdale Press-Register. Noting the arrival of the first "pitiful contingent of ill-guided sophomores," it said in an editorial that "Their program, as outlined, is—while stupid—one of nonviolent and essentially legal activities."

Carey Proposes Unions in South Open Offices as Rights Havens

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, proposed yesterday that unions in Mississippi make their offices available as "hospitality houses and havens of refuge" for civil rights volunteers from outside the state.

Mr. Carey said he was asking the I.U.E. locals in Jackson and Columbus to open their offices for such use.

He addressd the opening session of the three-day convention of the union's District 3 at the Park Sheraton Hotel.

"Believe me, the students are on the march, the union members are on the march, the people are on the march for civil rights," he said. "The people are so far in front that the leaders have to run like hell to catch up with them."

Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, who had I.U.E. endorsement in both of his campaigns for that office, called for "a new Southern Manifesto pledging respect for the law of the land." He told the delegates:

"Now is the time for athe law-abiding to speak out, to make it clear that they repudiate the extremists, the terrorists, the racists among them. And let the message not be limited to the South. For there is work to be done in every part of the country."

Senator Case said it was "incredible but true" that there were places in the United States "where citizens seeking to assert their Constitutional rights may be in a real sense taking their lives in their hands."

"In the circumstances," he declared, "I believe the American people are agreed that the Federal Government through th President has no choice but to protect the rights of its citizens."

Milton Weihrauch, District 3 president and an international vice president, said that an immediate concern of the union was to prevent the General Electric Company from putting into effect its announced intention of eliminating the piece-work incentive at its Schenectady plant.

Mr. Carey went from the convention to the G.E. headquarter at the World's Fair for a conference on the problem.

In a refernce to Senator Barr Goldwater, Mr. Carey said: "He's my candidate for the Republican nomination."

Mr. Carey said Senator Goldwater would be 'the easiest to beat" because his candidacy for President would "draw the issues most sharply" on civil rights and union protection of workers. He described Senator Goldwater as "the friend of the union hater."

DO YOU NEED A CLOSET

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8

Negro, Once Terrorist Target, Opens Home to Rights Workers

6-30-64

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

MILESTON, Miss., June 29. Hartman Turnbow's house is, as the crow flies, one mile north of Mileston. Ordinarily, it would be rather hard to find.

But today it could be spotted for miles across the flat cotton fields of the Mississippi Delta. The small white house was overrun with college students who will conduct schools and voter registration drives in Holmes County.

Mr. Turnbow did not mind. He was pointing with some show of pride to four large bullet holes in his house. Night riders had put them there on May 7, 1963, after Mr. Turnbow and 14 other Negroes went to the courthouse in nearby Lexington and asked to register.

The terrorists also threw Molotov cocktails through the windows. Mr. Turnbow, with the help of his wife, managed to put out the fire. He was promptly charged with arson and convicted in a Justice of the Peace Court. A Federal jud threw out the conviction, saying he could not believe Mr. Turnbow set his own house afire.

Greeted by Sheriff

Mr. Turnbow described the scene when the Negroes went to register.

"Sheriff (Andrew P.) Smith met us at the courthouse door," Mr. Turnbow said. "He put one hand on his blackjack and the other on his pistol and said, 'we ain't goin' to have any of that forward stuff here.'

"Then I told him, 'Mr. Smith, we only wan tto redish (register)'," Mr. Turnbow continued. "He put one hand back on his blackjack and the other on his pistol and lined us up at the do'."

Mr. Turnbow and the others were permitted to fill out the registration forms, but all failed to pass the test.

The students adore Mr. Turnbow. He is a short man of 59 years who wears a denim shirt over his expansive belly and a baseball cap that once was white. He owns 69 acres of rich land that he puts in cotton and soybeans. He does quite well at farming and his distortion of words seems to stem from a lac kof schooling rather than native intelligence.

The Turnbow farm was used as an assembly point for 30 students who will work in Holmes County during the summer. Holmes is one of the tougher areas in Mississippi for civil rights workers. It is in the north central part of the state, half in the delta and half in the hills.

Another gathering point for the stuents is the farm of David Howard on the edge of Mileston, a hamlet off Highway 49 on the western edge of the county. Mileston consists of a cotton gin, a general store and a dozen houses.

Mr. Howard has a bigger house than Mr. Turnbow, two tractors, a telephone and nine children. He is buying his farm. Both he and Mrs. Howard, a substantial woman with gold teeth, appeared more than happ to put aside their chores to help the students.

Begin to Organize

The students assigned to Holmes County are boys and girls of both races. They were still a little tired from a trip Sunday from Oxford, Ohio, but they said they were on the verg of getting organized.

A white boy played basketball with the Howard boys behind the chicken coop. Another lay on the living room couch reading Dr. James W. Silver's new book, "Mississippi: The Closed Society." He was Jerry Parker of Cleveland HEIGHTS, Ohio, a recent cum laude graduate of Oberlin College. Mr. Parker is 21 but looks 17.

"Like everyone else, I've had some fears about coming here," Mr. Parker said. "But I believe something needs to be done about what Dr. Silver calls the closed society."

Four girls — two whites and two Negroes — rested on a bed. One of the whites explained to a reporter that the news media had failed to capture the spirit of the project.

"How could anyone want to destroy this," she said, referring to the rapport between the Negro and white participants.

By Peter T. Chew 7-6-64

'I Heard If You Register, You Loses Your Job'

A Week With Civil-Rights Workers in a Typical Mississippi Town

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

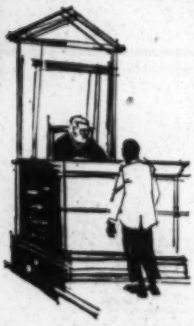
They tell the story here about the Mississippi voting registrar who handed a Negro applicant a paragraph of Mandarin Chinese to "interpret."

"What do 'interpret' mean?" asked the Negro, puzzling over the Chinese characters.

The registrar explained.

"Well," said the Negro, "I interpret that this nigger ain't goin' to vote in Sixty-Fo'!"

That Negroes and whites alike can still laugh at jokes like this may, in the end, spare Clarksdale from racial violence this summer. For Negroes will tell you they have little more than a Chinaman's chance of getting their voter registration approved by stern J. W. Smith, the veteran registrar here at Coahoma County Court House. Not so, say local white civic leaders; Negroes have voted here for decades, although they are heavily out-registered by the county-wide white minority. "They even serve on juries," says one Clarksdale resident.



I came to this town in northwest Mississippi to spend a week observing a typical "COFO" group in action. The letters stand for Council of Federated Organizations, which is co-ordinating the summer-long civil-rights drive by more than 450 volunteers and professionals throughout Mississippi. In the white community, which has been struggling hard to ignore the civil-rights workers, COFO spells "outside agitators."

Clarksdale, a town of 21,000 persons evenly divided between Negroes and whites, comes as close as any community to portraying the normal pattern of civil-rights probing and response in Mississippi this summer. "Clarksdale is not one of the most difficult spots," a COFO worker told me, "but it's not a pushover either."

In an effort to get both sides of the story, I first lived for a few days in the Negro section—the whites refer to it jokingly as the "New World"—on the southern side of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. Then I spent a few days on the northern, or white, side, which includes the attractive residential district of Oakhurst.

Civic leaders on both sides of the tracks were warmly hospitable and completely

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THE NATIONAL OBSERVER 7-6-64

'Hospitality Month'

A Week With Civil-Rights Forces in Mississippi

Continued From First Page

candid about their feelings. Both sides appeared hopeful that serious incidents could be avoided, as they have been so far.

A midnight visit to COFO's busy statewide headquarters on Lynch Street in Jackson, Miss., prepares the Northerner for the giant step into a rigidly segregated community. The other night Bill Beyers, 32, on leave of absence from Stanford University's news office, was busy keeping a rapidly mounting tally of civil-rights arrests, court cases, bail fees, and alleged beatings and harassments of COFO workers from one end of the state to the other. Even as he was talking, and as if on cue, a car screeched to a stop out front. A white boy aimed a rifle at a group of Negro youths on the street and yelled, "Hey, niggers, want to shoot a little pool?" Then the car roared away, trailing a smoky exhaust.

One COFO worker said the most disturbing aspect of the Mississippi situation was "suggestive evidence" that sheriffs and police chiefs in some parts of the state had an informal alliance with anti-civil-rights terrorists. As for my going up-country, another civil-rights man told me: "Why, they'd be happy to have you with them in the field because you'll be shot before they will. If there's anything rednecks hate more than Negroes, it's Northern newspapermen."

'We Always Get Clobbered'

The next morning an official of the state of Mississippi told me that despite the unfortunate disappearance of three civil-rights volunteers two weeks ago, such talk by the civil-rights workers was so much melodramatic propaganda. "Life just isn't that simple," he said. "You don't have all the good guys on one side and all the bad guys on the other. Anyway, we've just about had it talking with newspapermen. No matter what we say, we always get clobbered."

As the miles sped away on the three-hour drive north to Clarksdale through the countryside, the warnings did appear, in retrospect, rather fevered. But suddenly you realize how isolated the countryside is and how impossible it is for the state to provide protection for the civil-rights "invaders," as they are referred to here. Mississippi has its share of dedicated sheriffs and honest policemen, but they can't hope to cover such vast territory, some of which is infested with the Ku Klux Klan and free-lance bands of "poor-white" toughs.

The highway rolls past miles upon miles of rows of cotton plants and the weathered frame shacks of Negro field workers. "Buy cotton—a fiber you can trust," reads a big road sign. Declares another belatedly: "June: Hospitality Month in Mississippi."

In Clarksdale, the humidity greets you warmly. I drove straight to the heart of the "New World" to find COFO headquarters, a shabby one-story frame building hard by Tip Top Taxi Co. Young college students dedicated to "the movement" were mingling with neighborhood Negro students and old folks whom they had come to help.

Nearby is the air-conditioned drug store of Dr. Aaron Henry, 42. Dr. Henry, who appears to have the respect and even affection of many white Clarksdale civic leaders, has been president of the state National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for the past seven years. On more than one occasion his home and drug store have been bombed. He has logged more than his share of time in the city jail, presided over by Ben Collins, the chief of police. "We're old friends," says Dr. Henry with a wry smile. "I once gave him some time on the chain gang."

Citizens of both races say it's likely that Chief Collins would consider it a compliment to be likened to Birmingham's celebrated former police commissioner, Eugene "Bull" Connor. Chief Collins and his "boys," as they're called locally, are not known on either side of the railroad tracks for their broad-mindedness about civil-rights. "You're not going to find very interesting discussions of political science down at our police station," is the way one white citizen puts it.

Leaders Are Embarrassed

The town fathers have elected to ignore the civil-rights workers as long as they restrict themselves to "strictly legal activities," such as the registration of Negro voters. But Chief Collins apparently failed to get the word right away, to the open embarrassment of the town's leaders.

When the first civil-rights volunteers arrived two weeks ago after training sessions in Ohio, Chief Collins swooped down upon them in his white cruiser with its red light twirling ominously. "Who is supporting you?" he yelled at Lisa and Bob Mandell, two 20-year-old newlyweds from Oregon's Reed College, who had just emerged from Dr. Henry's drug store.

Chief Collins ordered the pair into his car and took them to the police station, where they were fingerprinted and photographed while he pondered a charge of vagrancy. Lisa, who looks closer to 15 than 20, says the police were "vile and vulgar." Had her training in Oxford prepared her for this? "Nothing can prepare you for what they said," she told me.

Police Are Frustrated

But except for what the civil-rights workers consider harassments, the police have not bothered them since that first week. Says one Negro civil-rights worker: "The police are terribly frustrated. They'd like to get us out on the streets again where they can get their hands on us."

The white citizens of Clarksdale confirm Lisa Mandell's charge. "Collins is a good cop—apart from the race issue," says one citizen. "I realize this is cold comfort if you are a Negro."

One morning last week one of Chief Collins' police cruisers drove by COFO's headquarters. Just as the police car passed by, the men caught sight of a tableau in front of the COFO office that caused them to take a shocked second look. A white COFO girl was sitting with a Negro volunteer. In a natural, impulsive gesture, the Negro had playfully thrown his arm around the white girl as they talked animatedly. Says one white Clarksdale citizen: "That's the sort of thing that could touch off real trouble in this town. Some night a car full of white kids might get liquored up and go cruising around for kicks, as they often do. If they saw something like that, they'd probably get out and beat up that Negro boy."

There Are Many Mulattoes

Clarksdale's Negroes are equally frank about this subject. They point out that the point that this had not always been a satisfactory solution in the past.

Finally Mr. Rayford, on the advice of his attorneys, entered a plea of "nolo contendere," under which the defendant declares he will make no defense though he does not admit guilt. He said he would appeal. In the haggling, Mr. Rayford's $111 bond was doubled.

On the courthouse steps a few minutes later, I had my first misgivings about the future safety of the COFO volunteers in Clarksdale. I was about to cross the street to a service station to make a telephone call when Miss Klein grabbed my arm. "I wouldn't go over there," she said.

I looked across the street. Standing by a car filled with white men was a man with a small motion-picture camera unobtrusively taking our picture. From another car a man yelled, "Agitators!" and sped away.

The civil-rights workers quickly copied down the license plates of both cars. It all comes under the heading of "security," they explained.

Tables—But No Chairs

On the way back to my motel, I stopped by the town library. Strangely, there were tables but no chairs to be seen. I asked the librarian where the chairs were. "Are you a citizen of Coahama County?" she asked. It was obvious that I wasn't.

"I'm sorry," she replied, without answering my question. "You'll just have to look and lean."

Later I learned that the library board had just voted to desegregate the library now that the civil-rights bill has passed, and it had decided to take the chairs out to discourage its new Negro visitor.

One evening, I discussed the COFO people with a representative group of Clarksdale white residents. I was surprised at their willingness to accept a share of the responsibility for the situation here. One girl said she had been raised "in a pink bubble" on a nearby cotton plantation. The men said that Clarksdale had in the past lost much-needed industry because it had refused to allow integrated factories in town.

They all seemed to agree that if they had been willing to bend with the wind, the COFO students would never have had cause to come into town. They all considered the library board's reaction to the civil-rights challenge completely ludicrous.

Despite the understanding attitude of some responsible elements here, though, there are others who take a sterner stance. COFO clearly has a difficult task ahead.

—PETER T. CHEW

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Clarksdale's Negroes are equally frank about this subject. They point out that the Negro district contains many mulatto children. A white girl, from one of the town's oldest families, agrees that this is the case. "And the white fathers of those babies are probably just the ones who would want to kill that Negro boy for being with that girl."

In the Mt. Maria Baptist Church one hot night last week, the Rev. J. D. Rayford told a "freedom meeting" that his trial on drunken-driving charges was coming up the next day. The minister, who wears a conspicuous NAACP button in his lapel, believes that the charge is a direct result of his civil-rights work. His friends confirm that he does not drink.

Ben Greshain of New York City, one of a group of volunteer civil-rights lawyers, stood up to say that he would be defending Mr. Rayford in court the next day. Suddenly, from the rear of the church, came the voice of a Negro girl singing, "This little light of mine—I'm going to let it shine . . ." The rest of the group immediately took up the hymns and for a half-hour they sang freedom songs.

The next morning I went from door to door through the Negro neighborhood with Charlie Stewart, 23, a civil-rights worker from Wisconsin. At one home, he patiently explained the Mississippi voter registration form to a young Negro woman with five children. "I heard if you register, you loses your job," she said. In the end, she agreed to go downtown with him the next day to register.

The Snappish Mr. Smith

The trip to the county courthouse is, for many of these Negroes, a frightening experience. With Matthew Zwerling, a stocky, 20-year-old New Yorker, I accompanied a group of Negroes into the registrar's presence. Mr. Smith, a tall, slender man with hair slicked down across a bald spot, snapped, "What do you want?" The Negroes were told to wait.

No chairs are provided for would-be registrants, who often must stand for long periods of time. Says Mr. Zwerling: "You have to learn to live with it." COFO is obviously building up a record of registration attempts that it will in time turn over to the Justice Department.

That afternoon, a dozen COFO workers led by Miss Yvonne Klein, an "old" (27) white civil-rights worker who has been in many a jail for "the movement," appeared at City Hall for Mr. Rayford's trial.

For half an hour there ensued a heated argument between the judge and Mr. Rayford's two defense attorneys, both from New York, concerning their right to defend Mr. Rayford. The judge maintained that the Negro minister could easily have found a qualified local attorney to defend him. Mr. Rayford made the

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—PETER T. CHEW

Natl Observer

Monday, July 20, 1964

Question of Obedience

How the Civil Rights Law Splits Segregation Front in Mississippi

JACKSON, MISS.

In the hundred years since the Civil War, white Mississippians have presented a solid front of resistance to integration. With the coming of the 1964 Civil Rights Law, however, the solid front has begun to show some cracks. Not that the integrationists are winning any converts, but officials and business leaders are facing the dilemma of choosing between two ideals—segregation and obeying the law.

In public letters and statements, Mississippians seem to be almost equally divided in this choice with the lineup to date very distinct. The Jackson Chamber of Commerce, the city's mayor, and the head of the Catholic Church in the state have spoken out for obedience to the law. On the other hand, state officials and the White Citizens Councils still urge resistance. Ordinary white citizens, few of whom like the Civil Rights Law, have fallen in behind one or the other of the positions.

On the state level, Gov. Paul Johnson advised Mississippians not to comply with the new Civil Rights Law, especially the section opening public accommodations to Negroes, until it is tested in court. There are, he said, "dangers in enforcement of civil-rights legislation in the South and the big cities of this nation.

Former Gov. Ross Barnett, speaking before an American Legion group in Mobile, Ala., added that Congress had no right to enact laws against individual discrimination when there are no discriminatory state laws on the statute books. He noted that Mississippi has no such discriminatory state laws.

The Chamber Speaks Out

But in the state's capital, the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, which has offices directly across from the Governor's Mansion, urged Mississippi businessmen to comply with the new law pending a court test of its constitutionality. The statement, approved by a majority of the chamber's 27 directors, noted that the group had been strong in opposition to the civil-rights bill in Congress.

"We may not be in sympathy with all of the laws of the land," the statement said, "but we must maintain our standing as a community which abides by the law."

Jackson Mayor Allen Thompson endorsed the chamber's stand and added that if Jackson refused to obey the new law "a blanket injunction" would be instigated by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy against every official, businessman, and individual citizen in the city.

The mayor, a stanch enemy of integration and a member of the Citizens Council, led the city's fight in the past against desegregation of libraries, public parks, and transportation. He is a bitter opponent of the Civil Rights Law.

However, he said that "Jackson is a law-abiding city" and warned that unless sleep under integrated conditions.

In an open letter to the Jackson Citizen's Council, a Jackson lawyer and restaurant owner replied to the council's boycott proposal, emphasizing first that he is a Mississippian, a segregationist, and an opponent of the Civil Rights Law.

Wrote Howard E. Ross, Jr., of Jackson, "If the tenor of your scheme is gleaned correctly, your advocacy is that of anarchy. Whether we agree with the theory or the practice of the civil-rights bill, it is still the law. It is a fact and all the nine-point programs from the dawn of time to the crack of doom are impotent to transform fact into fantasy. Until Congress repeals the act or until the courts strike it down, we must live with it. To think otherwise is a monumental error on the part of your organization."

Mr. Ross emphasized that "your method of solving the problem will either bankrupt all restaurants through boycott or insure the same result through fines and costs levied by the Federal Courts."

Mr. Ross concluded "If trying to stay in business under extremely arduous circumstances is treason, then let's make the most of it. If your executive committee presumes itself to be above the law, then please let it operate my restaurant. Frankly, I am not paramount to acts of Congress, no matter how ardently my wishes might be in that area."

Mr. Ross, of course, spoke only for himself. The Mississippi Innkeepers Association, a group of hotel and motel operators, made no formal recommendations to its members outside of expressing the viewpoint that the new law is unconstitutional. Over the state, many businesses chose to close their doors rather than admit Negro customers. Still, many formerly all-white restaurants in Jackson and over the state admitted Negroes without incident.

An influential bloc of support for obedience to the law came from the head of the Catholic Church in Mississippi. The Most Rev. Richard O. Berow, bishop of the Natchez-Jackson Diocese, called upon his 70,000 communicants to accept the Civil Rights Law and "make a positive contribution . . . by rejecting the spirit of rebellion."

Teach Children Disobedience?

But on the Mississippi gulf coast, leaflets attributed to the Ku Klux Klan were distributed urging white residents to avoid racial conflict, to arm themselves, but not to fire unless they are attacked. In Jackson, a green mimeographed sheet was laid at front doors and on sidewalks in the residential sections. It was entitled "Mississippians, Wake Up." It charged that "your most precious blood—bought individual freedom—of choice, of association, of individual independence, of free speech, and free press, of control over your children's welfare, of the sacredness of your home and private-property rights, of the 'right to be let alone by government,' and the right to

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However, he said that "Jackson is a law-abiding city" and warned that unless he, the City Commission, and the police department preserved order "the Federal Government would move troops in."

The chamber stand, however, drew condemnation from another source. The Mississippi House of Representatives, meeting in a special legislative session to establish the mechanism for private schools, "deplored, censured, and condemned" what it termed the "untoward act" of the chamber directors.

The Senate refused to consider the House resolution immediately and sent it to the Rules Committee for study. One senator said, "I am not ready to have the Legislature say they (the chamber directors) are collaborators with Communists," —a reference to a portion of the House resolution, which stated that the chamber's action "constituted aid and comfort to the integrationist, Communist, and Socialist minorities of this nation." A milder resolution was passed.

On another front, the Jackson Citizens Council called for a white boycott of integrated businesses. "We can buy white—we can vote white," read the council's statement. "The few who have broken faith with the community will soon learn that principles are to be valued far above temporary financial gain or a pat on the head from a Washington politician."

The council also urged citizens to wait until the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Law has been tested fully in the courts rather than "hastening into blind compliance." Other points in the council's nine-point program urged white citizens to refuse to eat, swim, or sleep under integrated conditions.

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But on the Mississippi gulf coast, leaflets attributed to the Ku Klux Klan were distributed urging white residents to avoid racial conflict, to arm themselves, but not to fire unless they are attacked. In Jackson, a green mimeographed sheet was laid at front doors and on sidewalks in the residential sections. It was entitled "Mississippians, Wake Up." It charged that "your most precious blood—bought individual freedom—of choice, of association, of individual independence, of free speech, and free press, of control over your children's welfare, of the sacredness of your home and private-property rights, of the 'right to be let alone by government,' and the right to run your own business—all are being insidiously . . . usurped by your over-paid public servants in an all-powerful central government . . . more and more you become a regimented number in a Socialist-Communist dictatorship."

On the streets over the state, it would have been hard to find a white Mississippian who didn't deplore the passage of the bill and feel sincerely that it was "unquestionably unconstitutional." Many citizens agree with the author of a letter in the Jackson Daily News who wrote, "The civil-rights bill has been passed against the wishes of a majority of Americans. Until this law has been declared Constitutional, if I had a business I would keep it segregated . . . oil and water will not mix."

But there are many persons on the other side too. One worried schoolteacher asked, "What are you going to do with children if you teach them to disobey the law." And a secretary said, "It's the law, and I don't see what's to be gained by bucking it."

The two Jackson daily newspapers have not taken a stand on the issue, but have published opinions on both sides. And judging from the mail received by the governor's office, the mayor's office, and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, there are plenty of people on both sides.

Over in the U.S. Attorney's office in Jackson and in the office of the state attorney general, lawyers were studying the Civil Rights Law. But no one was quite ready to say exactly what would happen to, say, a restaurant owner who refused service to Negroes. —BETTY MILLER

Negroes Vote to End Boycott at Jackson

7-29-64

JACKSON, Miss. (AP — A 14-month selective buying campaign against downtown Jackson merchants — during which 23 businesses closed — was over today.

The Jackson Movement, composed of civil rights groups who advocated putting an economic pinch on white merchants to win rights for Negroes, voted Tuesday night to end the boycott after a heated debate.

Several opponents said there was still no promise that the merchants would agree to hire Negroes above the "broom and mop" level.

Strategists of the movement promised they would continue to press Negro demands for better jobs and courteous treatment.

The Rev. R. L. T. Smith, movement president, said passage of the Civil Rights Act had put the Negro in a different "phase of the struggle."

"We have not backed up one inch. We must now adjust our tactics."

He urged the audience to "resume shopping in the downtown sector and claim that which is rightfully ours. The future is in the hands of the merchants."

Slain Negro civil rights leader Medgar Evers was one of the spearheads of the economic boycott. He said in its early days, "We will not return to Capitol Street until Negroes have decent jobs and are treated decently."

A member of the strategy committee said he had a letter from a downtown merchant which said if the boycott were called off, as soon as business got better, he would hire some Negroes.

During the height of the campaign, an organization of white Jackson residents was formed to counteract the economic action. The group, United Front of Jackson, Inc., sent letters to residents urging them to support white merchants on the boycott list.

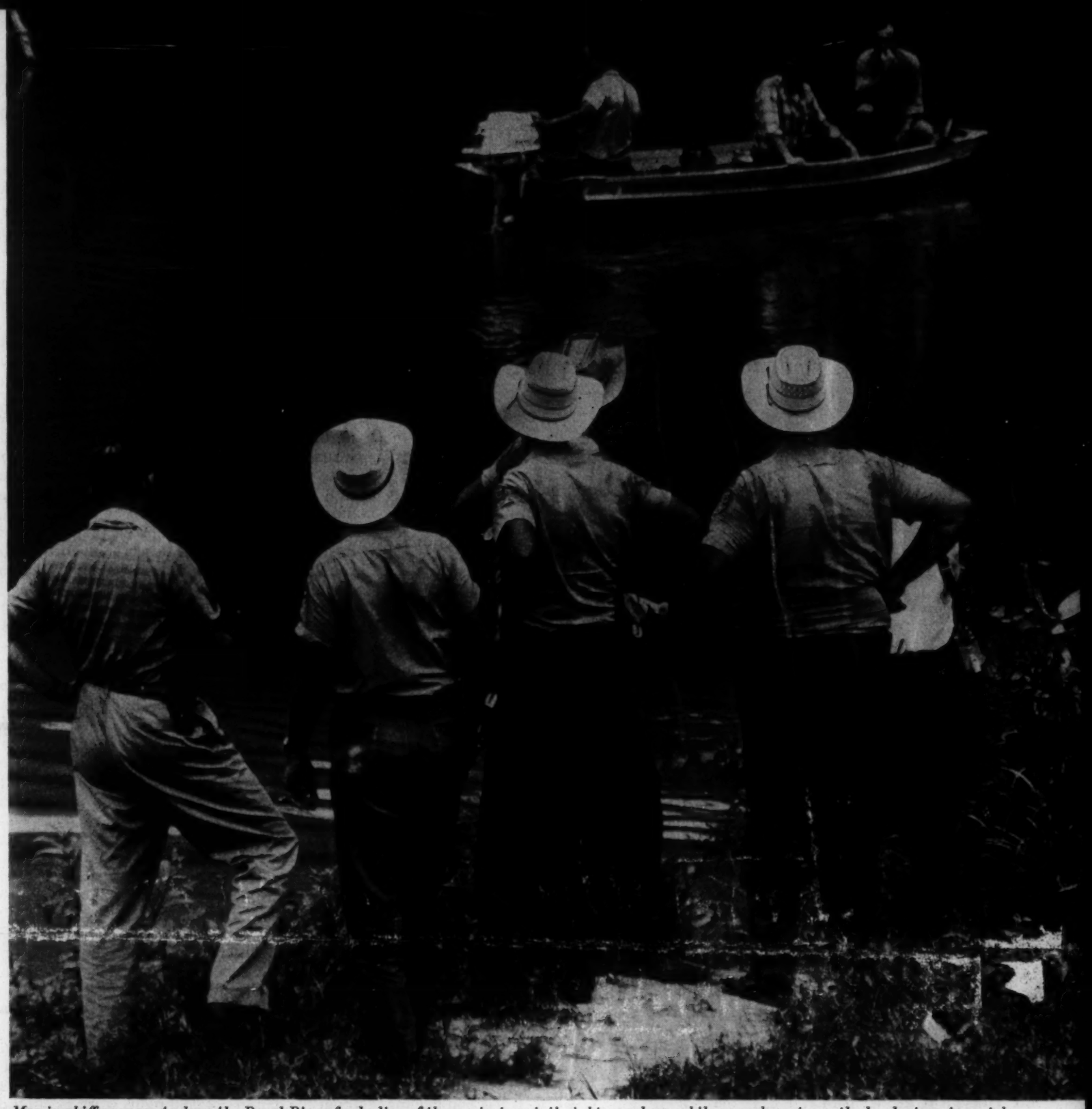
An accurate yardstick of the impact of the campaign was hard to determine as merchants decline to discuss business details.

Graveyard Fine

NOTTINGHAM, England, Jul 29 (UPI)—A Nottingham ordered a gravedigger overtime to pay driving tick

July 1964

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
FOUNDED BY Benj. Franklin



Men in skiff prepare to drag the Pearl River for bodies of three missing civil-rights workers while search party on the bank stops to watch.

"IF WE CAN CRACK MISSISSIPPI..."

AT THE RISK OF THEIR LIVES, HUNDREDS OF NORTHERN STUDENTS ARE CHALLENGING THE HEART OF THE DEEP SOUTH.

By James Atwater

The hunt for the three missing civil-rights workers began in a swamp known as the Bogue Chitto. The searchers—Mississippi state patrolmen and FBI agents—pushed warily into the brown muck, watching for water moccasins in the stagnant pools. As the days passed, and sailors from the Naval Air Station at nearby Meridian joined the search, the men fanned out from the Bogue Chitto. They formed into long lines and poked through the stands of scrub pine. They tramped across the small farms in the area while dogs came howling over the fields of cotton and corn to sniff suspiciously at their heels.

Teams of men climbed into 12-foot flat-bottomed skiffs and began to drag the Pearl River, which oozes out of the swamp. From time to time the teams would check with each other by walkie-talkie, and briefly an electric crackle of voices would drown out the screech of the katydids. Then, having learned that no one else had found anything either, the men would go back to work. Dark patches of sweat soaked through their shirts. Hour after hour they cast their grappling hooks like patient fishermen. The men were conscientious and methodical, but as the days slipped by, an air of futility gradually settled over the search.

The crowds that clustered around the courthouse in Philadelphia, where the three had been arrested for speeding on June 21, told the gathering swarm of reporters that it was all a publicity stunt. That nigger and those two nigger-lovers were safe up in New York, or maybe Chicago, drinking beer and reading the headlines. Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price said he had sent them on their way that night, and the courthouse crowd figured they must have hightailed it right on north.

But the FBI agents working on the case soon began to believe that Mickey Schwerner, 24, James Chaney, 21, and Andy Goodman, 20, would not be found for months, if ever. There were too many good hiding places for bodies in the swamps and deserted countryside of Mississippi's Neshoba County.

So began what threatens to be the longest and hottest, and quite possibly the bloodiest, summer of them all. Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman were taking part in the most ambitious attack on segregation ever to hit the state, a program known as the Mississippi Summer Project. The program is bringing some 450 college-student volunteers into the state to help the professional civil-rights workers register Negroes to vote and teach them such basic skills as

Lawmen massed in Philadelphia, Miss., to keep order after the trio disappeared.

"MISSISSIPPI IS THE STRONGHOLD OF THE WHOLE VICIOUS SYSTEM OF SEGREGATION."

Mississippi

reading and writing. Schwerner, a white social worker from New York City, and Chaney, a Negro from Meridian, in the eastern part of Mississippi, were full-time staff members of a community center in Meridian operated by CORE—the Congress of Racial Equality. Goodman, a student at Queens College in New York City, was one of the volunteers.

Like the other volunteers, Andy Goodman had been warned about the dangers in Mississippi. James Forman, burly executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (Snick), and one of the project's leaders, had told them, "I may be killed, you may be killed. The whole staff may go." But only a handful of volunteers quit before Goodman disappeared, and only a handful has since then.

The Mississippi Project is hitting the state at a time when the nationwide battle for civil rights has brought racial tension there to its highest peak in years. One of the most volatile areas is the Delta, the great, flat sweep of rich black land that stretches between the Mississippi River and the Yazoo, in the northwestern part of the state. There the fields of the big cotton plantations run along the straight, narrow concrete highways for as far as a mile and a half without a break. The Delta has the highest concentration of Negroes in the state—Sunflower County, Sen. James Eastland's home area, is 74 percent Negro. Many of the Negroes work on the plantations as sharecroppers and seldom leave plantation property. The only way the Snick staffers can reach these Negroes—to talk to them about registering to vote, for example—is by sneaking onto the plantations at night like guerrillas and eluding the patrols of men equipped with high-powered rifles and walkie-talkies. You can spot firearms all through the Delta these days. Often you see the silhouettes of rifles with telescopic sights hanging upside down in gun racks across the rear windows of dusty pickup trucks.

The Negroes also have guns. When Medgar Evers was assassinated last year, Charles Evers, his older brother, succeeded him as field secretary of the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Negro armed guards now protect Charles Evers's house in Jackson, the state capital.

Ugly incidents have been increasing in recent months. For years gangs of white teen-agers have smashed the windows of Negro civil-rights leaders in Jackson; this spring Negro gangs started smashing the windows of whites. For years white drivers have crowded Negroes off the roads at night; today some Negroes are crowding back.

"My greatest job now is trying to keep my people nonviolent," says Evers. "The only way I've been doing it is to use the death of Medgar, by telling them he would not want it. But how long will they remember a dead man? Pretty soon some may say to hell with that."

The project that is sending hundreds of collegiate volunteers to a state already in this explosive mood is the kind of program that could have been organized only by the young and for the young. Technically the project's sponsoring agency is the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a loose alliance of all the major civil-rights groups in the state. Actually it is run almost entirely by Snick.

The Snick leader who did most of the planning for the project seems at first glance to be about the most unlikely man in the organization to lead a revolution among Mississippi's illiterate Negroes. Robert P. Moses, 29, is an intellectual who, after growing up on the streets of Harlem, went on to earn a master's degree in philosophy from Harvard—his special field is mathematical logic.

Yet Moses manages to look so natural in the bib overalls he almost always wears these days that he blends in perfectly with any group of field hands. In fact, with his solemn manner and quiet monotone, Moses manages to be so inconspicuous that he remains one of the least-known civil-rights leaders in the country, although he is fast becoming one of the most important. Moses's quiet manner is partly the result of natural modesty, but it also reflects a conscious effort to avoid overselling either himself or his program. "I've felt that one of the things wrong with this country is that everyone is saying too much," he explains. "It's wrong to promise more than you can give. To accomplish something very real, you have to do something very limited."

In 1961 Moses became the first Snick staff worker to go into the state, and many of the group's tough-minded young professionals accord him something close to hero worship for having had the courage to work by himself in the stronghold of segregation. Starting in rural Amite County, in the southwestern part of the state, he led tiny groups of terrified Negroes to register to vote in the county courthouse at Liberty. Later he shifted his efforts to Greenwood, a city of 21,000 in the central part of the state, where he established a Negro community center that serves as Snick's headquarters for the summer campaign.

When he tells the student volunteers about the dangers of civil-rights work in Mississippi, his words carry the weight of first-hand experience. In Amite County, for example, a white man beat him with brass knuckles as he led a Negro to register. Two years ago a car pulled up alongside the one in which Moses was riding, and a man opened fire with a submachine gun. He wounded the driver but missed the Snick leader.

Moses got the idea for the Mississippi Project from a successful small-scale program that Snick helped organize in the state last fall. The program was designed to give Negroes a kind of civics lesson by having them take part in a simulated election—"registering" to vote on Snick forms and then casting a ballot for a mock slate of candidates. Much of the registration was done by 70 students from Yale and Stanford. When these students came to Mississippi, they were followed by flocks of FBI and Justice Department agents, whose mere presence helped keep down violence. And right behind the agents came the national press.

With that experience as a guide, Moses planned this summer's influx of college volunteers partly because of the effect it would have outside the state. "It's not just the publicity," says Moses. "These students bring the rest of the country with them. They're from good schools, and their parents are influential. The interest of the country is awakened, and when that happens, the Government responds to that interest." Moses clearly hoped that the Government's response would include action by federal agents to protect civil-rights workers.

The college students for the Mississippi Project come from all over the country, with the boys far outnumbering the girls. Almost all are white. They were told that they would have to pay all their expenses and should have at least $500 bail-bond money available, and they were warned that the job would be dirty and dangerous. Students under 21 needed their parents' written permission. Wherever possible, panels were set up to screen out applicants who were looking for thrills, who were out to spite their parents, or who could not stand up to confinement in a dank jail. For example, the panel at Connecticut's Wesleyan University, organized by Prof. John Maguire, a former Freedom Rider himself, eliminated 10 of 19 candidates it interviewed.

But not all applicants could be screened, and a few obvious misfits showed up in June at the Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, where the National Council of Churches sponsored six-day orientation courses for the program. There were pudgy girls who had no real idea why they had come, and ineffectual boys who were forever standing anxiously on the outer edges of groups. And there were some types in sandals and long hair who seemed to have come blinking up into the light, straight from some Greenwich Village coffeehouse. "But the surprising thing is the fact that there aren't more beatniks," said Dr. Joseph Brenner, an M.I.T. staff psychiatrist who was helping out the program. "They're an extraordinarily healthy bunch of kids, mentally and physically. There aren't a lot of starry-eyed idealists here."

In fact, far from seeing themselves as the saviors of Mississippi, most of the volunteers at Oxford seemed embarrassed that they were going to be doing so little. "The movement is really one of chastened idealism," said Barney Frank, who is studying for his doctorate in political science at Harvard. "We're not really

In Oxford, Ohio, volunteers were taught how to protect themselves from beatings.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LYNN PELHAM

making a one hundred percent commitment to what is a very tough fight that lasts the year around."

Some of the volunteers had found they were considered somewhat oddball by their friends for taking part in the program. "The people I went to school with just don't understand what I'm doing," said Sam Walker, a tall, intense senior at the University of Michigan. "As to why we're going down, if anyone gave a simple answer, I'd be suspicious." He smiled a little self-consciously. "Part of it is the American dream, you know, and part is shame. I feel a very real sense of guilt. But I hope I'm not going down there to get my little red badge of liberalism, to be able to go back home and tell everyone how I spent two days in the Jackson jail."

Early one Sunday morning, standing in the shade of a maple tree on the pleasant, green campus, a seasoned Snick pro named Willie Peacock began to talk about a beating he said he had received in Mississippi. He and some other Snick members had been driving to a meeting when a cop, who obviously knew who they were, stopped them on a traffic violation charge. Willie talked softly, with a faint, tight grin on his face.

"When you go down those cold stairs at the police station," he said, "you don't know if you're going to come back or not. You don't know if you can take those licks without fighting back, because you might decide to fight back. It all depends on how you want to die.

"'Nigger,' the man told me, 'do you believe I'd just as soon kill you as look at you?' I says yes, but not fast enough. Whack!—up comes his left hand. 'I'm going to erase every data of doubt from your mind,' he says. 'You the nigger agitators who are going to change our way of life?' he says. 'Ain't the white people been good to you—ain't they taken good care of you?' He wanted me to crawl and all that bull jazz. I'd of killed him, the things he was calling me, but I never could have gotten away."

In special seminars some of the Snick professionals gave the volunteers tips on how to avoid trouble: Never drive anywhere at night with a Negro in your car—you're likely to be stopped by a cop for questioning. Take a jacket with you when you go into a sullen crowd—you can wrap it around your head if you are attacked. If you are struck down, lie in a kind of prenatal crouch, knees up to protect the belly and genitals, and arms wrapped around the head. If a police dog comes at you, try to stun it with a chop across the nose delivered with the side of your hand. Always keep some dice or cards in your pockets—the monotony of jail is overwhelming.

Although the Snick staffers took part in the training sessions willingly enough, the volunteers soon discovered that many of the Negro professionals stayed completely away from them the rest of the time. With characteristic frankness, Bob Moses explained why: The staffers were prejudiced against whites. Snick's 130 full-time workers form a tight little society; all of them have taken too much punishment from whites to forget their hatred overnight. They have been beaten in Montgomery, gassed in Cambridge and jailed in Mississippi, and they are proud of it.

This reverse racial prejudice, Moses said, could not be explained away, but it had to be recognized so that everyone could adjust to it. In turn, Doctor Brenner, the psychiatrist, pointed out that the white volunteers who were going down to Mississippi really had some prejudice against Negroes, whether they knew it or not. "It's impossible to be white in this country and not have some hostility toward the Negro," he said. "The problem is to cope with it."

The first group of about 175 volunteers left for Mississippi on June 20 to work on voter registration. The second group—about 275 assigned to community centers and "freedom schools"—followed a week later. The centers are establishing small libraries and offering adult instruction. The schools are primarily for children. Although they give such courses as remedial reading, the volunteers feel that the main purpose of the schools is to find ways of making the children understand that there can be more to their lives than hoeing cotton for $2.50 a day.

In Mississippi the volunteers live with Negro families, the girls as well as the boys. Mississippians are outraged at the idea of white girls being put into Negro homes, which are usually overcrowded already and short on privacy, and many state leaders feel that if massive violence should break out, it will be as a result of this offense to white Southern sensibilities. "It's just plain stupid," says a civic leader in Jackson, who counts himself a moderate. "That is the very worst thing they could do."

James Forman of Snick and the other leaders of the Mississippi Project insist that they are not out to cause any trouble, or stage any demonstrations, or organize any marches. But for months Mississippians have claimed that the "invasion," as they call it, was a plot to provoke enough violence to give President Johnson an excuse to send in federal troops. The state has accordingly prepared for the volunteers as though Sherman were headed South again. In the spring session the legislature whooped through a series of bills to curb civil-rights demonstrations. It is now, for example, illegal in Mississippi to picket public buildings or to hand out leaflets urging economic boycotts. Gov. Paul Johnson called for and got the power to increase the size of the highway safety patrol—the state police—from 275 men to 450.

State officials are not too worried that violence will break out in the big cities, and their confidence was reinforced by the peace with which two hotels and a motel in Jackson were desegregated early this month. In these major cities the police forces are both large and well trained. Jackson, for example, can mobilize about 150 policemen within five minutes, and the entire force of over 400 in half an hour. If necessary, they can roll into action in a 10-man $15,000 custom-built armored car.

But while they are not too worried about trouble in the cities, the state's leaders are deeply concerned about the possibility of violence in rural areas such as Ruleville, over in Sunflower County. Two of the project volunteers assigned to voter registration in Ruleville are Len Edwards and Joe Smith, who became good friends in Oxford. Joe is a gangling, solemn-faced sophomore at Wesleyan. Len, son of Congressman Donald Edwards of California, a liberal Democrat, is a second-year law student at the University of Chicago. Len and Joe are both terribly serious about their summer's work. When they left Oxford to drive to Mississippi, they were convinced that the program had already changed their lives.

"Those first two days shook me to my roots," said Len. "The determination of those Snick people, and the dangers, the fact that it was all so important and vital—well, it was all so fantastic in every way that I almost couldn't handle it. This pales everything I've ever done."

Joe interrupted. "This was a kind of mystical revelation, trying to orient your life toward something worthwhile," he said. "I feel I would be willing to give up my life for this movement."

"I feel the same way," Len said, "a willingness to give yourself to a cause that is really great, maybe the only great cause in America. Maybe it's the only cause I can take part in."

The two young volunteers still had their enthusiasm after a couple of days in Ruleville, a sun-parched Delta town of 2,400. Their quarters were simple but adequate, and they soon got used to having young punks pull up in front of the house and stare at them menacingly before driving away. One night someone threw a pop bottle at Len's Corvair from a passing car. That same night someone threw a crude Molotov cocktail at the nearby church they had been using as a center. Neither missile caused much damage. Len's car escaped with a dent, the church with a scorched front entrance.

Len and Joe were encouraged by the warm reception they got from the Negroes in their neighborhood. But Snick staffers had been working in the area for some time; the ground was well-prepared. Then late in the afternoon of June 24 the two boys went with their group to the nearby town of Drew. No one had ever worked on Drew before.

Five minutes after they arrived, a white police car began prowling through the neighborhood they were working. Len stepped up onto one porch and

"I CAN'T PROTECT YOU, BUDDY, IF YOU COME DOWN TO STIR UP TROUBLE."

Mississippi

politely said, "How do you do. I'm Len Edwards, and I'm from California." The men on the porch were just in from the fields. Some of the women were wearing maids' uniforms. No one stood up to shake hands with Len. No one said hello. No one even looked directly at him.

"We're on a voter-registration drive, and we'd like to have you join us," said Len. Still no one looked at him, but it was not wise to ignore a white man. "Well," someone finally said, "I don't know about that." That was the end of the conversation.

There, and farther down the street, Len tried to prod the Negroes into helping themselves. "Don't you want to register?" he would ask flatly. The answer often was "No," the speaker's eyes shifting to the yard. And even when it was "Yes," the conversation usually went no further. "Don't you want a better life for your children?" Len finally began to ask in desperation. "No, suh," came the answer, the eyes flicking at the white police car as it moved past. "No, suh."

Everywhere in town the answers were the same. "It's hard to believe that people could so knuckle under to the system," Joe said later. "I still don't understand it. You can take pressure from the whites, but when the Negroes just don't want to help themselves, it hurts you. In fact, if the whites weren't harassing us, it would be a lot tougher for us. If I leave, it will be because of the apathy of the Negroes, not because I go to jail."

"I was shaken up myself," said Len. "It's going to be a rough summer. It's going to be a matter of plugging along day by day."

Bob Moses had warned the volunteers about the frustrations of the job, about the dangers of expecting too much. "We want to establish some very limited things," he had said. "We want the Negro to have the right to have white people in his house, because the Negro community must be open if there is to be any progress in the state. If nothing else happens, we'll have established a breakthrough. We'll be doing something if we go in there and survive and come out in the fall."

There are signs that the project may already have accomplished something far more significant than that, for Moses's campaign to pressure the Federal Government into protecting the volunteers is beginning to show results. In the past FBI agents have confined their civil-rights work in Mississippi to investigating incidents and, as in the case of the mock election last fall, trying to deter violence by making their presence known. Recently, however, FBI agents broke precedent by arresting three white men in the small town of Itta Bena for threatening two volunteers and a Snick staffer while they were canvassing for voter registrations. More important, Attorney General Robert Kennedy has quietly sent to Jackson the crack seven-man team of Justice Department lawyers, headed by Walter Sheridan, that nailed Teamsters President Jimmy Hoffa last March on a charge of tampering with a federal jury. Sheridan and his men have been house-hunting in Jackson and preparing to settle in for the long haul. They plan to use all available federal statutes, including the law against conspiracy, to halt intimidation of civil-rights workers either by white terrorists or by local law-enforcement officers.

There is little doubt that this "little Justice Department" will be kept busy. Even while the search for Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman was still in its early days, Snick was already making plans to send some staffers—and perhaps some volunteers—back to Neshoba County, although it is now common knowledge that the Klan is rising there again. Moses argues that unless his civil-rights people go back, racists elsewhere in the state will assume that they can be driven away by violence.

Snick also plans to challenge the Klan's main stronghold in the southwestern part of the state, where so far this year the FBI has investigated 40 acts of violence against Negroes, including five murders.

Southwestern Mississippi is also the center of a new segregationist organization known as the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race—which insists that it is nonviolent. At a recent meeting in the courthouse in Brookhaven a Baptist minister named C. O. Stegall spoke to a perspiring audience of about 150 small-business men, farmers and mechanics and their wives.

The preacher built up momentum slowly, hissing and gasping in the sweltering heat, arms waving until the sweat covered his glasses and face. He continually punctuated his exhortations with the phrase, "God bless your soul." In a hoarse voice he declared that he was proud to be a white man, that he had never had any trouble with niggers but would never let one in his church.

"Don't do no violence," he pleaded. "If they come into your store, close your doors and go home, God bless your soul, you can go fishing for a day, can't you? If the nigger can allow ketchup and raw eggs to be rubbed into his head, why can't we do the same? The day we kill three or four, they'd be martial law in Mississippi. My friends, we have to make up our minds that we're not going to run off at the head."

In May, reporter Ken Tolliver wrote a story in the Greenville *Delta Democrat-Times*, the most influential voice of moderation in the state, accusing the A.P.W.R. of conducting economic boycotts to keep business in line in southern Mississippi. In June, Tolliver got a telephone call at the home of Hodding Carter III, who now runs the paper for his father, Hodding Carter, winner of a Pulitzer Prize in 1946 for his editorials urging racial tolerance. Tolliver reports

C. O. Stegall, a Baptist minister, addresses a meeting of new organization, the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race.

Snick staff worker Stokely Carmichael and student volunteer Len Edwards call on an old Negro woman at her home in Itta Bena.

that a voice said, "We have read your article on the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race, and we understand you plan to do a series. We want you to know that we know how to take care of you if you do." About 45 minutes later the man called again, Tolliver says, and declared, "We forgot to tell you we've killed other people. You wouldn't be the first."

Until recently the White Citizens Council, organized ten years ago, served as a strong force for nonviolent resistance to segregation in Mississippi. But lately many of its members are thought to have deserted it in favor of the Klan or the A.P.W.R. "The Citizens Council is fighting for survival," says one state official. "Their justification has always been that they could fight this thing legally, with no violence. They said their way would work, but the battles are being lost one by one. Those old boys at the forks of the creek are beginning to think those white-collar boys around the square in town don't know how to handle the situation. That's why the Klan and the A.P.W.R. attract a lot of new people."

Many of the state's moderates feel that the Mississippi Project has encouraged the shift to violence. As men who are against integration but who abhor violence, these moderates make up the only real force acting as a brake on the racists. And they insist that the Mississippi Project will make their job harder. "If we get enough agitation in here," says one, "the people we've been preaching moderation to will say, 'Look at all this. This is what you get,' and we lose whatever force we had to persuade."

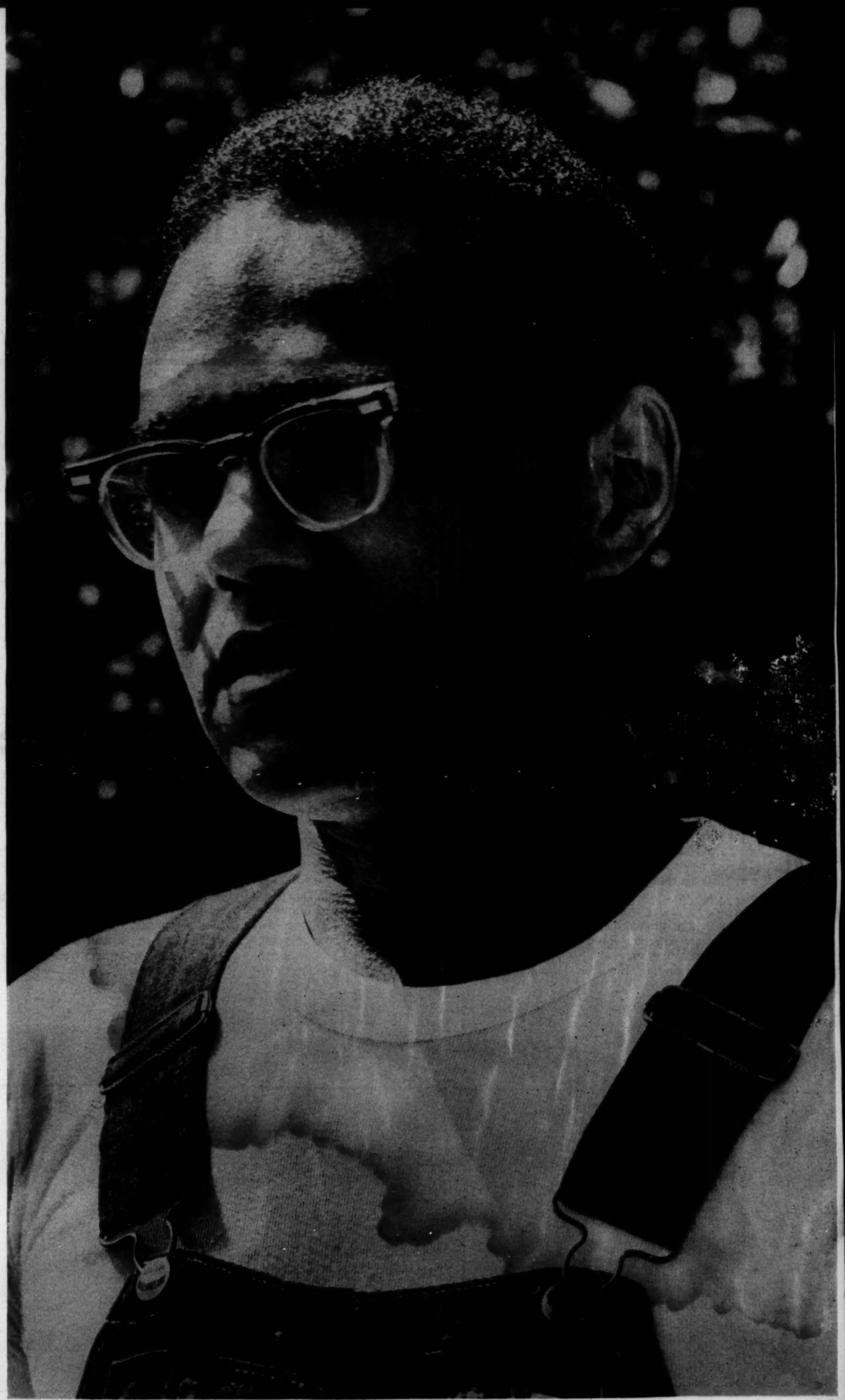
"We know we have a grievous problem," says one of the most influential lawyers in the state, "and we don't need the people up north to tell us about it. It's damn childish to say they're going to come down here and make a dent in our problem. They're just compounding the problem and giving us a lot of anguish, without doing any good."

But Snick's eager young leaders scoff at the idea that they would ever get any real help from the state's moderates anyway. They feel that the Mississippi Project is well worth the risk of alienating them. "Mississippi is the stronghold of the whole vicious system of segregation," says Snick Chairman John Lewis. "If we can crack Mississippi, we will likely be able to crack the system in the rest of the country."

The next few weeks will probably be decisive. In August the Mississippi heat can stay above 100 degrees for days at a stretch until tempers fray to the breaking point. One Mississippi lawyer flatly refuses to try an important case in August; he has seen too many judges and juries do irrational things in the heat.

In McComb, a small town in southern Mississippi, the violence has already come—a bombing on July 8 ripped a house occupied by 10 civil-rights workers. Earlier Mayor Gordon Burt had said his police would try to keep order, but he had also indicated he had little patience with the project's student volunteers.

"I don't care what the devil happens to those people who come in here to stir up trouble," he said, shaking a stubby forefinger across his desk. "They come to cause trouble—well, what the devil do you expect? If the monkey is on anyone's back, it is not on ours—it's on the people's who come down here. I can't protect you, buddy, if you come down to stir up trouble." THE END



Robert Moses, 29, did most of the planning for this summer's project. Raised in Harlem, he has a master's degree from Harvard.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

9-14-64

Upheaval in the Mississippi Delta

'Never' Has Changed to 'Not Everything Now'

JACKSON, MISS.

Some Mississippians are fond of a folk tale, perhaps apocryphal, that to them sums up the good old days.

A Mississippi field hand who had gone to seek his fortune in Detroit suddenly found himself hungry, jobless, with a sick wife and a houseful of shoeless children. Nothing was left but to return to Mississippi. But he had no money.

Remembering how it was in his home town, he sought out the biggest house in Detroit and knocked on the door. The master of the house would surely sympathize and put a few dollars in his hand. The master came to the door and gruffly demanded: "What do *you* want?"

"I'm sorry, boss, but I'm broke. My wife's sick and my younguns is hungry. Can you gimme enough to get home on?"

The man of the house all but slammed the door on the beggar's foot. "Get out of here," he said sharply. "Go see the Welfare Department. Don't bother me."

The Mississippi Negro went next door, and to a third house and got the same result. He tried one last time, at the last big house on the block.

"Well?" the master asked irritably. "What is it?"

"Please, sir, I's broke and I need the money to get back to Clarksdale."

"Get to the back door, Nigger, before I slap you back there."

The Negro grinned broadly and started backing away. "Yes, sir—I gets you. I done found me a Mississippi white man. I done got me a ticket home."

Change Is Coming

To most Negroes and many whites these were, to be sure, the bad old days. But, by anybody's reckoning, they're the old days. Change is coming to Mississippi. Even Mississippi.

This is the state that cried "Never," and many people believed Mississippians would be willing to destroy the public system to make good on the threat. Yet Mississippi is tolerating, peacefully, more racial integration than anyone here would have dreamed possible even six months ago. It's possible for Negro travelers to sleep in what only a few weeks ago was a white man's bed and eat at what was a white man's table in hotels whose owners also swore "Never."

Few among the whites like this, and fewer still say so. Indeed, the complaint is raised that Mississippi is such a "closed society" that dissent from holy custom is not even tolerated. Those who make this complaint cite such incidents as the harassment last week of a McComb, Miss., family who said they were forced to move to Jackson after they entertained a white civil-rights worker in their home; later, they said, they were forced to find a second apartment in Jackson after news of their friendship with the Yankee minister caught up with them.

But politics aside, in Mississippi long [illegible] with the civilization of Nashville, which was then far up North.

Slaves came with the cotton, when the New England slave traders found the new markets in Natchez. During the great boom of the mid-Nineteenth Century, fabulous fortunes were made, and lost, overnight; great pillared homes that beggar any Scarlett O'Hara ever knew stand today in Natchez as monuments to Mississippi's richest and most prosperous era. Of course, relatively few whites shared the riches, and the Negroes were part of the capital rather than shareholders in a per-capita wealth that was by 1860 among the highest of the states.

Just as the aristocrats had shown little interest in the Revolution, so many of the Natchez landowners were loath in 1861 to trust their fortunes to a new and untried Confederate government. They were Unionists almost to a man.

So were many of the working whites. But middle-class Mississippi carried the argument, and when Mississippi followed South Carolina out of the Union, a Mississippi senator, Jefferson Davis, became the only president the Confederacy ever had.

War's Ruinous Toll

No state offered more to the cause, and no state suffered more. Before Robert E. Lee offered his sword at Appomattox Court House, Mississippi sent 80,000 men to join him, and more than 60,000 were counted forever among the missing. The 80,000 who enlisted exceeded the number of white males listed in the census of 1860—an incredible statistic that left the state a ruin at war's end. For those who survived the war, the worst was yet to come.

A special session of the Mississippi Legislature was routed from the Capitol here in Jackson by a brigade of Negro troops barely a month after the end of the war, and the first Reconstruction Legislature met three months later. The state became a political battlefield, and often a bloody one, over the next few years, and carpetbaggers surged in to take over everything that wasn't hidden. When the legislature met in 1873, Mississippians were in a small majority. Of the 152 members, 64 were illiterate Negroes, less than a decade out of slavery, and 24 were carpetbaggers—the hated white Yankees.

The governor was a carpetbagger, elected with solid Negro support. The lieutenant governor, the secretaries of state, immigration, and agriculture, and the state superintendent of education were Negroes. So were most local office holders; not until the Twentieth Century were whites able to regain political control of all 82 counties.

Democrats regained state control in 1875, and not until Barry Goldwater emerged from San Francisco as the Republican Presidential nominee could anyone challenge the boast that "Mississippi believes only in God, cotton, and the Democratic Party."

To the white Mississippian, white supremacy is the only way of survival; school integration is but a way station on the road to social equality, and social equality is unthinkable. The sight of white college girls from the North strolling hand-in-hand with young Negro men to the Freedom Schools and voter-registration rallies confirms the Mississippian's worst fears.

"It is difficult to explain to you, who do not live here, the strange and enduring bonds which unite so many of us and so many Negroes in lifetime friendships," wrote Mississippian David Cohn 30 years ago in *God Shakes Up Creation*, a commentary on life in the Delta. "Sometimes we are frightfully irritated with the brother in black. At other times we are sure that we could not live happily without him. Perhaps we are his cross, too. We distort the Negro's life. We cause aberrations in his character. And he in turn has set up grievous stresses and strains in us. . . . We live among tens of thousands of Negroes. You who live far from the Delta live among whites. You may meet an occasional Negro. Your economy does not rest upon their shoulders. You do not see them morning, noon, and night. We spend all our days with Negroes and yet we know them so little.

"Is it possible for you to know them better? And when from the distance of an alien civilization you attempt to formulate rules of conduct for us, we beg of you to remember that necessity has its iron laws which transcend all others. It was St. Paul who said 'All things are lawful for me, but not all things expedient.' "

It is this fear of Negro voting power that overwhelms almost all other Mississippi thinking. "We can find a way to live with school integration, if it comes to that," a farmer conceded sadly one day last week in Clarksdale, a Delta cotton town. "But what are we going to do when the Negroes take over again? Land confiscation isn't all that hard if you have political control."

Not Moral, but Expedient

This line of thinking is found almost everywhere, and often in those who, like David Cohn, say that such an argument isn't morally or legally sound. But it is expedient.

"What we've got to do, and what's going to be our salvation," a young planter says earnestly, "is to encourage Negro migration away from here. Eventually there won't be any work for them. In the meantime, we might as well face up to getting a tough literacy test for voting and enforce it right across the board. We'll keep a lot of whites from voting, too, but if a man doesn't understand what voting is all about he ought not to vote, anyway."

All this, to be sure, says nothing of the frustrated goals of the Negroes, mostly the young people, who don't understand why they can't have "Freedom Now." Beyond the limits of the cities there's little apparent discontent, but the summer of

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But a visitor isn't in Mississippi long before he hears other sentiments, expressed by natives and newcomers alike, who seem deeply troubled by the night riding and bloodletting that has made Mississippi, in the eyes of many outsiders, an American Congo.

These Mississippians are rarely if ever really integrationists; their minds, on the desirability of segregation, are closed. But it is clear to a visitor on a zig-zagging, 500-mile drive through the length of the state that a lot of Mississippians are sick of the violence and agitation that has made their state the butt of many a sick joke.

The 'Picture of Mississippi'

This is partly an unconcealed concern with image-polishing; it extends even to the Negro community. The Jackson Advocate, a weekly newspaper published by and for Negroes, announced the formation a few days ago of a race-relations campaign that it hopes will, among other things, present "the true picture" of Mississippi.

"The picture of Mississippi that most of the nation has is a distorted picture," a businessman in the Mississippi Delta remarked. "But we've given the people who want to distort the picture something to start with. The violence is caused by a tiny number of jerks and trash, and we've been guilty too often in the past of letting them get by with it."

This Mississippian refers specifically, he quickly makes clear, to the deaths of the three civil-rights workers whose bodies were found buried in an earthen dam near Philadelphia, Miss.

A young planter brought up the subject without prompting as he showed off his fields of whitening cotton under a September sun that must be hotter than anywhere else in the world. "I'm dreading the arrests, if the gossip about who they are is anywhere near true. Actually, we're all dreading the trials because if we let those guys get off with that we're through down here. And if we let them get away with it, we ought to be."

Violent, but Amiable

Nobody doubts that violence will remain as a method of settling arguments; Mississippi is like 49 other states in that respect. But Mississippi really is different, from the rest of the South and even from the states that surround it.

Mississippi, more than most states, has a violent streak in an otherwise generally amiable, genteel nature. This tradition goes back beyond the American revolution, when Natchez was the meanest town on the U.S. frontier and Tory to boot. Great Britain took Natchez, as well as the rich lands around it, away from France in 1762 and rewarded its retiring army and navy officers with grants of land. This gave Natchez, and later the state, a stubborn Anglo-Saxon pride in the Olde English way of life that persists even today.

Life in Natchez wasn't always a happy one for snuff-sniffers and lace-pants aristocrats. Land was fertile and cheap enough, and cotton brought a fancy price. But life was cheap too. Fortunes were made quickly, and sometimes lost in the flick of a robber's knife on the Natchez Trace, a wilderness road that connected Natchez

A special section of the Legislature was routed from the Capitol here in Jackson by a brigade of Negro troops barely a month after the end of the war, and the first Reconstruction Legislature met three months later. The state became a political battlefield, and often a bloody one, over the next few years, and carpetbaggers surged in to take over everything that wasn't hidden. When the legislature met in 1873, Mississippians were in a small majority. Of the 152 members, 64 were illiterate Negroes, less than a decade out of slavery, and 24 were carpetbaggers—the hated white Yankees.

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Natchez never regained great wealth, and a coalition of the small farmers—schooled in hatred of the class above them, hill men, the aristocrats, and the class below them, the Negroes, took over the early part of this century and have remained a dominant influence in Mississippi politics to this day.

Cotton moved to the Delta, a great fan-shaped area along the Mississippi River that stretches south from Memphis almost 200 miles to Vicksburg. This land, too, was settled by men whose forbears came from England and Scotland; many came from Virginia and the Carolinas. The Delta was wild and swampy; parts of it still are, and would return to a jungle-like tangle of vegetation within a decade, if untended.

But the soil is incredibly rich, piled up over the centuries to unbelievable depths. The days are hot, and cotton loves it. And with the cotton came the Negroes to work it, and because cotton demands attention as its due the Negroes soon outnumbered the whites. Negroes outnumbered whites in Mississippi as recently as 1930, but today the 915,743 Negroes compose 42 per cent of the state's population of 2,257,546. In the Mississippi Delta, where machines are rapidly displacing them as farm labor, Negroes still outnumber whites by ratios as high as the 4 to 1 in Tunica County.

Supremacy Means Survival

Five Mississippi counties each number more Negroes than any one of 11 Northern and Western states; more Negroes live in Coahoma County, Mississippi, than in the states of Iowa, Oregon, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. Dozens of plantations in the Delta number more Negroes than Vermont, New Hampshire, or a half dozen other states.

And this, of course, inevitably colors the white Mississippian's thinking on race. "I don't like it, but what can I do about that," a farmer conceded sadly one day last week in Clarksdale, a Delta cotton town. "But what are we going to do when the Negroes take over again? Land confiscation isn't all that hard if you have political control."

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All this, to be sure, says nothing of the frustrated goals of the Negroes, mostly the young people, who don't understand why they can't have "Freedom Now." Beyond the limits of the cities there's little apparent discontent, but the summer of 1964 has worked subtle changes in Mississippi life.

The state that said "Never" now says "not everything now." In its heart the cry is still "Never," and further changes are sure to be painful for whites and Negroes alike. But even Mississippi is changing.

In a Delta home, a Mississippian picked up a book, opened it up to a marked passage, and handed it to a visitor. It was *Lanterns on the Levee*, written by William Alexander Percy, a Delta planter, a liberal in his day (the late 1930s), and a latter-day aristocrat. Nearly every Delta home has a well-worn copy of Mr. Percy's book, which puts into words what many Mississippians seem to feel. *Lanterns on the Levee* has been reprinted 13 times, and doubtless many of the volumes are in Southern homes because the language and the ideas are clearly dated now in 1964 and offensive to many Negroes. But the passage, marked by this Mississippian, is not an uncommon one in this state today:

"I have received visits from so many people whose sole reason for wishing to see me was their interest in the Negro problem that I am forced to conclude I am regarded in some quarters as an authority on the problem or as a typical Southerner who happens to be articulate. I am certainly no authority and doubt that I am entirely typical. I claim only to be one of that vast number of men of good will who try, with indifferent success, to see wisely and to act justly. As such, I would say to the Negro: Before demanding to be a white man socially and politically, learn to be a white man morally and intellectually—and to the white man: The black man is our brother, a younger brother, not adult, not disciplined, but tragic, pitiful, and lovable; act as his brother and be patient."

—WESLEY PRUDEN, JR.

Trouble Up On Boot Hill Again

—Miller in the Des Moines Sunday Register

AND THREE LETTERS HOME FROM MISSISSIPPI

Where it takes the most surprising turn of all: total commitment

Under the auspices of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), seven hundred college students went to Mississippi this summer to help Negro residents register to vote. Two of the students were from the same family: Paul and Geoffrey Cowan. They decided to write an account of the experience back to their sister, Holly, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here are first impressions on getting ready, traveling, and arriving in Mississippi.

Getting Ready

While I was searching for the baggage room in the Cincinnati airport, I was joined by one of my fellow passengers, a young man in a pressed corduroy suit. He offered to show me the way and while we were walking he mumbled something I could barely understand. He repeated himself: Was I, by any chance, in town for the toy convention? When I told him that I was not, he pointed to the luggage counter and set off in a different direction, presumably to attend to more important matters.

Cincinnati is a ninety-minute bus ride from Oxford, Ohio; Oxford, Ohio, is an indeterminable distance from Oxford, Mississippi. Amid the lush greenery and stylish grey-stone buildings of Western College for Women, almost two hundred college students are being trained to live in Mississippi this summer. They are also being taught how to register voters, get maximum legal protection, and act nonviolently. The National Council of Churches has arranged an orderly conference whose staff includes sociologists, dieticians, and a psychiatrist, as well as numerous ministers. But most of the training is led by members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. For them the week in the Oxford sun is a summer's vacation. For the moment it's still; but no one mistakes the storm ahead.

All around the campus swarm reporters and photographers. Claude Sitton is here from The New York *Times;* Karl Fleming from *Newsweek;* Mrs. Homer Bigart from CBS; Dick Cunningham from The Minneapolis Morning *Tribune;* Nick von Hoffman from The Chicago *Daily News.* They are not here to watch the SNCC staff: as COFO director Bob Moses said in a speech the first morning, the press is interested in the students, not the staff, and not the people of Mississippi. Naturally the reporters all ask us the same question: Why are you here? Von Hoffman, prying human interest, wanted to interview me because he had heard that I had relatives in Chicago. He told me that the SNCC press office had boasted that my father was once president of CBS. The group of students also includes a Bingham, a Bundy, and a Schlesinger. There are sixty students in the project from the Boston area, and more than eighty from California. *Look* Magazine is searching for the ideal naïve Northern middle-class white girl. For the national press, that's the big story. And when one of us gets killed, the story will be even bigger.

But the big story out of Mississippi this summer ought not to be about my participation in the movement, or even my death. The big story ought to be Life in Mississippi. If that life is ugly, then its creators must be villains, and those who endure must be beautiful. In his penetrating book about poverty, Michael Harrington describes the Other America as an invisible world which no one sees. When James Agee investigated a fragment of that world twenty-five years ago, his book sold fewer than two thousand copies. The purpose of this summer's program is to spotlight oppressed Mississippi; if Northern college students dominate the spotlight, the project, in large measure, will have failed.

In these letters, therefore, I plan to describe Mississippi. No doubt my reactions will figure prominently in the picture I snap, but the protagonists should be native Mississippians and the way they live now. To me, that is a more important story than my version of a bombing or a beating or a cross burning—it is the larger story of which the other incidents are only a part.

I have been assigned to a group of twenty-five voter-registration workers who will help organize Northern Mississippi. On Wednesday afternoon we will leave Oxford for Holly Springs, a small town with a local registration movement and a cooperative Negro Methodist college. From there, some of us will travel a few miles south to Batesville (the county seat of Panola County where an unprecedented decision by the 5th Circuit Court has forbidden registrars to ask questions of constitutional interpretation as a test of literacy). Already the seminars have given me a sense of Negro life in the upper Delta. By next week I should know it at firsthand.

Geoff

On The Bus

We are now traveling through Kentucky, a busload of forty students sleeping, reading, talking, singing—moving toward Mississippi through the American night. Right now no one seems visibly tense. I suppose the difficulty of our task, so often discussed, so terribly shown during this past week, will once again sober us as soon as we reach Mississippi. When we get there we are supposed to leave this chartered bus and proceed toward our destination by public transportation, in smaller groups.

This week at Oxford was incredibly intense. Always there was our fear for Mickey, James, and Andy—"I didn't even know them," lamented Jimmy Travis, a twenty-one-year-old Mississippi Negro who was machine-gunned through the neck and nearly killed one night a year ago. "I never saw my brothers' faces, and I feel sick about it. I'd rather be lost, instead of them, than feel sick like this." We all mourned those three men whose faces we never knew. One friend of mine, who had never before been religious, attended a service to pray that they might be alive. "I like to think that if the same thing happened to me, people would come to my service," he said.

As the week progressed, impelling us toward the unknown, a sense of kinship developed which embraced us all. But we still had many facts to learn and many ideas to clarify. There were new friendships, and a newly evolving context in which they would flourish. Most important, there was the intensifying pressure of our own departure, and the decision—constantly stressed by the COFO staff—that each of us had to make: Did we really feel that we wanted to go to Mississippi, in the face of the danger that had by now become impossible to ignore?

Last night Bob Moses spoke to us in a final session before our departure. I can't think of another leader who can talk so directly and so personally to everyone involved with him. The great thing about Moses is his humility—at meetings, unless he has something to say, he sits quietly toward the back of the auditorium, as part of the audience. Right now he is in the bus, riding as uncomfortably as any of us.

When Bob talks, his sentences come slowly, punctuated by long, thoughtful pauses. He uses no rhetoric and always speaks briefly. His face expresses eloquently the tension we all feel even while it reaffirms his—and our—belief in the job we have to do.

There is no way during this bumpy journey South (with three volunteers in front of me singing *Try to Remember* from *The Fantasticks*) to convey the mixture of fear and dedication we all felt last night as Bob spoke. I hesitate to quote his words directly for fear that, in getting them slightly wrong, I'll depart even further from the atmosphere of that still auditorium tucked away in Oxford, Ohio, containing the bravest group of people I have ever met.

1964

He talked about how, when you spend all your time fighting evil, you become preoccupied with it and terribly weary. When your work causes other men to die, then you are forced to wonder about it—you raise terrible questions inside yourself. But in history no dominant group has ever been *privileged* (that was the word Moses used) without demanding that the oppressed render its sacrifices. There may be more people killed this summer, but that won't in any way deter us from what we are trying to do. Negroes who have challenged authorities in Mississippi have always been harassed or killed—and we're trying to change that, not succumb to it. We're going to do the job we have to do.

Then, Bob talked directly to the freedom-school teachers. He begged them to be patient with their students. There's a difference between being slow and being stupid, he said. The people you will be working with aren't stupid. But they're slow, so slow.

He finished, stood for a minute, then walked out the door. Inside the auditorium there was total silence, a willing silence. Finally, from far in the back, a single voice started to sing: "They say that freedom is a constant sorrow." Soon the rest of us joined in.

Now it is one o'clock and our bus, inconsequential to whoever observes it, is traveling down a Tennessee road, far into the country. I have always thought that between the hours of one and three a.m. America comes closest to realizing her promise. There is a true unity between all her travelers sharing, for the particular night, a lonely vigil, a personal responsibility for their land.

But it was at this hour six days ago that Mickey, James and Andy disappeared on the frontier of Mississippi. And it was Americans who apparently captured them, men who speak the same language, sing the same anthem, fight in the same wars as those of us on this bus. We all inhabit the same night in the same land, but somehow that is not enough.

Paul

Batesville

Home is now Batesville, Mississippi, and has been since noon yesterday. I live in the maze of dirt streets and pleasant houses which white folks might call nigger town; it is an area as isolated as Harlem—white faces are a striking rarity—but relatively as close to the business district as the black ghetto is to Park Avenue. All the citizens of Batesville carry on their commerce in a centrally located village, a square of storefronts, surrounding a fire station and a depot rather than a park.

The drugstore is practically the only commercial enterprise in the Negro section of town (there is also a beauty parlor, a café, and a gas station or two). The store is the hangout. It is a large, dimly lit soda shoppe with benches and a counter. For Cambridge residents I might describe it as a cross between the University Restaurant and the *Crimson*. Kids and adults alike gossip or talk of sports and politics. The management are our allies. Folks who come by there know why we're in town, and they're anxious to help.

The voter-registration project in Batesville predates COFO and even SNCC. I'm told that it began some twenty years ago when a local minister got so fed up with conditions that he conducted a series of literacy classes which were so successful that some whites started to come. However, no one (except a few Toms) got registered, and in 1960 ten prominent citizens formed an active Voters' League to fight for their vote. Naturally, they repeatedly failed the literacy test; finally they filed a suit against the county registrar. As witnesses they subpoenaed several highly literate Negroes who had been denied the vote, and a few illiterate registered whites. The 5th Circuit Court was persuaded that the tests were unfair. On May 28, 1964, the judges enjoined the registrar from asking voters to interpret a section of the Mississippi Constitution. Last month there were thirty registered Negro voters in Panola County; today there are more than three hundred. The county has more than seven thousand eligible Negro voters; we hope to register the bulk of them this summer.

It is difficult to describe the support that one feels in the Negro section of Batesville. Partly as a tactic and partly as a reflex, COFO workers constantly wave hello to all of Batesville's Negroes, and the Negroes respond in kind. For me the gesture has already become one of kinship. It means a lot; it means howdy; it means I'm fine; it means good luck; it means I'm with you; it means we're all in this thing together. Before coming to Mississippi, we had been told that whites considered all civil-rights workers not only "nigger lovers," but white Negroes as well. We had also been told that in the colored community you may soon be considered black.

(Continued on page 190)

SUPERMAN GOES TO COLLEGE

C-Man *Fratman* *Cockroach Man* *Super-Tool*

Superman, as you all know, is god. Bullets bounce off his head. He can leap over tall buildings and stop freight trains. He is against evil, goes around doing good, saving people, etc. The class of '64 grew up with him, but now—if Nietzsche is required reading and Nietzsche is right that god is dead—what's left of Superman for the college boy? The form, of course, which is right there in college along with all the war babies. Only the protagonist has changed, and he comes on under another name. "Fearless, Fighting, Foul-Mouthed, Wonder Wart Hog," for example, of the University of Texas *Ranger;* or Fratman (from U.C.L.A.'s *Satyr*), or Fabulous Cockroach Man (Ohio State's *Sundial*), Super-Tool (M.I.T.'s *Voo Doo*), or C-Man (Rutgers' *The Rut*). But Wonder Wart Hog, created by Gilbert Shelton and Bill Killeen, is the most famous, the archetype of the new hung-up super being. Hog acts hip, but only some of the time. He can leap over tall buildings all right, but he occasionally trips. He is ugly (yet lovable), complaisant, and frequently gauche. He *wants* to triumph over evil, more or less, but he is able to take a triumph or leave it. Hog worries; he even panics. The fact is, Wart Hog is almost human. If there is anything instructive in all this, it probably pertains only to the real Superman's enemies: get that boy Clark Kent into college fast.

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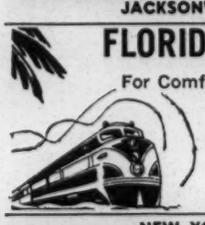

FLORIDA BOUND?
For Comfort and Safety Go By
ATLANTIC
COAST LINE
RAILROAD

NEW YORK CITY

AND THREE LETTERS HOME FROM MISSISSIPPI

(Continued from page 106) In one sense we have crossed the color barrier, especially in Batesville where the Voters' League is a going enterprise. Yesterday afternoon I canvassed H— Road with George, a jovial local Negro who knows virtually everyone in the county. We went to the two-room home of an old, thin crippled woman, and sat with her awhile, talking about politics, local road conditions, and medical care. Before we left, she asked me a strange question: she wondered what nation I came from. I asked her whether my accent sounded peculiar; she said that it did not, and I let the matter stand.

Some other Negroes talk freely about fear—fear of The Man, fear of Mr. Charlie. Occasionally theirs is the irrational fear of something new and untested. But usually it is a highly rational emotion, the economic fear of losing your job, the physical fear of being shot at. These people live in Mississippi. Public-school teachers know that they will be fired if they register to vote; so will domestic servants, so will factory workers, so will Negroes who live on plantations. In Mississippi, registration is no private affair—every week a list of newly registered voters is printed in the local newspaper. It is not difficult to tell the white and Negro names apart. The white names are dignified by the prefix Mr. or Mrs. or Miss. Sometimes you feel you're getting there when a woman tells you about her fears and tells how she lies to the white folks but secretly hates them. She has probably never talked like this to a white man before; for a moment you believe you are turning black.

But a white man never turns black in Mississippi. There are still the long silences and the incomprehensible phrases. Women still call you Mr. Geoff instead of Geoff, and old men offer their chairs. That doesn't disappear when they start to talk about fear. And neither does your secret belief—which the old men and women encourage—that you are, after all, superior. When talking to an illiterate, the line between environment and heredity is emotionally invisible. Maybe this will all change when you've been here longer and when you visit a family for the fifth time. Maybe; but you're still college educated, still play-acting, and still white. You're still amused when in sorting out books for the Freedom Library one Negro worker insists on discarding *Black Beauty* and a young local dark girl parades about with her recently discovered copy of *Pride and Prejudice*. It helps only slightly when you watch one of your fellow white volunteers throw away a copy of *Nigger of the Narcissus*. Following a marvelous dinner at the house of your local landlord, there is little you can do but grind your teeth when you hear yourself say, "Boy, was that a great dinner." Involuntarily, you both choke on the expletive. You're still white.

I could already venture a few portraits; one would be of the courageous wealthy Negro farmer who has almost single-handedly organized Panola County; another of my host, a still wealthier Negro farmer whose four-year-old great-grandchild lives in the house with us; a third of George, the happy, unemployed twenty-year-old, through whose loving eyes I am learning to see his world. But I will wait a few more days before sketching those portraits, or giving a fuller description of Panola County, Mississippi. Geoff ⅢⅢ

WEARABLES—CREDITS FOR PAGES 142 THROUGH 153

(Continued from page 79)

(top row, left to right)

9) Sweater: Towne & King, $25.
Slacks: Dunlee
10) Sweater: Kingstone, $29.
Slacks: Seven Seas
11) Sweater: Lord Jeff, $26.
12) Sweater: Brentwood, $14.
Slacks: Jaymar-Ruby
13) Sweater: Jockey Menswear, $14.
14) Sweater: Coventry, $17.
15) Sweater: Oleg Cassini, $45.
16) Sweater: Jantzen, $17.
Slacks: H.I.S.
17) Sweater: Bernhard Altman, $20.

Page 150 (left to right)

1) Suit (wool, polyester): Sagner, $55.
Shirt: Gant
Tie: Stratford
2) Suit (Orlon and Corval rayon): Gordon Ford, $55.
Shirt: Gant
Tie: Berkley
Pocket Square: Handcraft
3) Suit: Botany 500, $75.
Hat: Knox
Shirt: Gant
Tie: Berkley
Pocket Square: Handcraft
Shoes: Weyenberg
4) Suit: Michaels-Stern, $80.
Shirt: Gant
Tie: Burma Bibas
Pocket Square: Dumont
Shoes: French Shriner
5) Suit: Daroff, $75.
Shirt: Gant
Tie: Resilio
Pocket Square: Echo
6) Suit: PBM Clothes, $70.
Shirt: Eagle
Tie: Berkley
Pocket Square: Handcraft

Page 151 (clockwise from left)

1) Robe: State O'Maine, $25
Pajamas: Weldon
2) Sweater: Wren
Shirt: Chester Guild
Shorts: Anthony Gesture
Socks: Burlington
Sneakers: Keds
3) Shirt: Pendleton, $16.
Slacks: H. D. Lee
4) Pajamas: Pleetway, $7.
5) Dorm Coat: I. Spiewak, $10.
Shirt: Creighton
Slacks: H. D. Lee
6) Shirt: Truval, $5.
Slacks: H. D. Lee
Belt: Hickok

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1) Sweater: Huntingdon, $17.
Shirt & Shorts: Izod
2) Blazer: Stanley Blacker, $60.
Slacks: Cracker Barrel
3) Suit: Cricketeer, $60.
Shirt: Chester Guild
4) Golf Jacket: Congress, $20.
Slacks: Day's
(Both jacket & slacks of Klopman Mills fabric)
Shirt: Mr. Witt

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Dinner Jacket and pants: After Six Formals, $80.
Vest set: After Six Formals, $19.

Watch your mailbox October 10.
The Mailmen's March will seek your support to continue the work of Eleanor Roosevelt in memory of her eightieth birthday, October 11.

Mississippi Seen Easing Racial Views

By JOHN HERBERS

(Copyright 1964 by The New York Times Co.)

JACKSON, Miss.—Despite the continuance of violence and massive opposition to the civil rights movement, Mississippi is undergoing some significant changes that could lead to improved race relations and political leadership.

Most changes are under the surface and were brought about by the "federal presence" in the state since the slaying of three civil rights workers last June.

These are some of the changes:

1. The White Citizens Councils, which once represented effective, almost total opposition to compliance with federal integration decrees and policies, have lost most of their influence.

2. Moderates have begun to organize and as a result there has been a lessening of demogoguery on the race issue in some areas.

3. As a result of work by the FBI, the state has begun to purge members of the Ku Klux Klan from the state highway patrol.

4. A number of public officials have begun to speak out against violence.

5. The state's investigative and police forces have been brought into play against bands of terrorists who have burned and bombed churches, homes and civil rights buildings.

Previously, in many communities, the FBI has been the only agent seriously concerned with the violence and as a result it had to work under a severe handicap. All summer there had been no arrests in the bombings and church burnings.

A few days ago, Gov. Paul B. Johnson made a decision to send in special investigators, who had contacts in the communities, to assist the FBI.

Last week, four men were arrested in the McComb bombings and seven others were picked up Monday as a result of the joint investigation. Arrests are expected in bombings in Natchez and at least one of the church burnings is reported solved.

Last month, the FBI, which has more than 100 agents in the estate, went to Gov. Johnson with reports that the highway patrol in south Mississippi had been heavily infiltrated by the Klan.

On investigation, the governor found that a number were Klan members. According to reliable sources, two of them were fired and others were required to bring signed statements from their klaverns (local chapters) saying they were no longer members and were released from all vows.

Mississippi Freedom Demos To Challenge Solons Seating

10-11-64

By JOHN HERBERS

(Copyright 1964 by the New York Times Co.)

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 10—The Freedom Democratic party, which provided the only real contest at the Atlantic City convention, plans another challenge on the national level in January.

The group that sought to unseat the regular Mississippi Democrats at the national convention will attempt to have the state senators and representatives in Congress removed on the grounds that they were chosen through a discriminatory voting procedure.

Meantime, party leaders are working for the election of President Johnson next month, even though they blame him for their failure to win full recognition at the convention.

And they have under way several projects designed to give the new organization political muscle in the future. One is an ambitious plan to solicit the support of "poor whites" who, along with the Negroes, can outvote every other faction on every level in the state.

THE PARTY was organized last spring by the Council of Federated Organizations, a coalition of civil rights groups in Mississippi, claiming to speak for thousands of Negroes who have been denied the right to vote.

It claimed Mississippi's seats at the national convention on the ground that Negroes were denied participation in the regular Democratic party, which controls all levels of government in the state.

The Credentials Committee proposed a compromise which would seat the regular Democrats, provided they signed loyalty oaths, but also would admit two Freedom Democratic leaders as delegates-at-large.

The compromise called for establishment of a committee to see that all delegates to the 1968 convention be chosen through processes that would not exclude Negroes.

All but three of the regular delegates and the entire freedom group rejected the compromise.

A SPOKESMAN for the Freedom Democrats said the new party would have won in a floor fight, but "massive pressure from the White House" kept the issue from going to the floor of the convention.

Nevertheless, leaders of the party considered Atlantic City a victory and a foot in the door toward national recognition. The group is faced with a state court injunction barring it from acting as a party on grounds it does not meet legal requirements.

Three of its leaders — Dr. Aaron Henry, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville and Mrs. Annie Devine of Canton—have been attempting to get on the November ballot as independent candidates for congressional seats. The State Board of Election Commissioners has turned them down.

THE GROUP plans a mock election to run from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, open to everyone of voting age. The ballot will carry the Democratic and Republican presidential tickets and the regular and Freedom Democrats for congressional seats.

"Since 94 per cent of Mississippi's Negroes of voting age are not registered," the party said, "the Freedom Democratic party can offer only token support for candidates in the regular election. Instead, its efforts will focus on the freedom group, where anyone can vote."

The mock election is designed to show that most Negroes would vote if they were encouraged to do so and the outcome of the regular election would be "radically different" if they did.

Arrests Change a Record

The Summer Toll and Travail in Mississippi

JACKSON, MISS.

All summer long, the burnings and the bombings continued in nearly every section of the state. The incidents became almost commonplace, receiving little more notice than traffic accidents. Arrests were rare, almost nonexistent. Then in one city last week, this record was changed.

In McComb, a railroad center of 12,000 in south Mississippi, police arrested 11 men and charged them with unlawful use of explosives in connection with four blasts in the city—a charge that can carry the death penalty. These were the first extensive arrests in the series of incidents, which started sporadically in the spring but increased as student volunteers moved into the state for the Mississippi Freedom Summer, a civil-rights project devoted to Negro education and voter-registration drives.

At least 30 Mississippi cities and towns had suffered the disquiet of a nighttime bomb or burning. Some of them are familiar: Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, Hattiesburg. Others are mere hamlets like Browning, Collinsville, Covington. And then there was McComb.

Before Sept. 20, about 15 bombings and burnings had taken place either in the city or the surrounding area, and there were two blasts in nearby Summit. Then late that evening dynamite bombs were hurled at the home of a Negro cafe operator active in the civil-rights movement and at a Negro church.

Interview With President

The home belonged to Mrs. Alyene Quin, who had served white civil-rights workers in her restaurant. Later that week, she and two other Negro women had an interview with President Johnson in Washington on the McComb situation. Then on Sept. 23, there were two more bombings, one at the home of a former Negro city police officer who was en route to Washington to talk to Justice Department officials.

Shortly after, townspeople donated more than $5,000 as reward money for information on area bombings. Last week the arrests came; one of those arrested was Sterling L. "Bubba" Gillis, member of a wealthy and prominent McComb family. Later in the week, he was also charged with a bank robbery last March in Monticello, northeast of McComb.

But if these men are proved guilty, their conviction would represent responsibility for only a tiny segment of the church burnings and home and business bombings that have cropped up without pattern over the state. They left a file of unanswered questions.

Take Natchez, for example, 70 miles northwest of McComb. Mayor John Nosser was watching television with his wife one evening when a bomb hit his stately two-story home, causing an estimated $1,000 damage. Mayor Nosser, in his third term, blamed the bombing on his effort to keep racial peace and noted he had acted home was bombed, the NAACP wanted to hold a meeting in Natchez. He said he discouraged the meeting, and then some of the Negroes turned against him. In a radio plea, Mayor Nosser remarked, "If this vandalism, violence, and reign of terror continues, Natchez will become a ghost town."

The same night of the Nosser bombing, another bomb was thrown in the driveway of Negro contractor Willie Washington. South of the city, two Negro churches, one Baptist, one Methodist, were burned to the ground. By the middle of August, white and Negro residents of the area had donated $5,500 to help rebuild the churches.

Mr. Thompson's Tribulations

The tribulations of Mayor Nosser are similar to those of Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, the state's largest city, which has witnessed three incidents. Mayor Thompson has called on Jacksonians to "rise up in indignation" over nighttime bombings.

He said, "Jackson has come through the devastation of the Civil War, cruel occupation by Federal forces in the 1860s, the killing yellow-fever epidemic, depressions, so-called freedom riders, unlawful demonstrations, and riots because we have abided by the law, never putting up with any acts of violence, intimidation, or lawlessness." Renewing the city's offer of $1,000 for information leading to convictions. Mayor Thompson cautioned, "Do not ever deceive yourself into thinking that these bombers who do their cowardly work at night will stop with your neighbor. Violence begets violence."

Four days after Mayor Thompson's statement to Jackson residents, he charged that an invitation to address the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans had been withdrawn because of action by the Jackson Citizen's Council. The mayor said he was informed the New Orleans group withdrew its invitation after being contacted by the Jackson council.

Quoting the Letter

The letter of withdrawal read in part, "Due to the complete turnabout against our cause and the Southern traditions, the board has seen fit to cancel your invitation." Mayor Thompson criticized the Jackson council for its lack of support in the city's position in maintaining law and order. Mr. Thompson said he felt separation of the races was best, but law and order would be maintained and court orders respected.

One of the incidents in Jackson was an explosion that rattled the office of the Northside Reporter, owned by Pulitzer Prize-winning Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith. Mrs. Smith has been the subject of controversy for several years as a result of her stand in support of pro-civil-rights groups. She was awarded the Pulitzer Prize last year for her "steadfast adherence to editorial duties in the face of great pressure and opposition."

ing accurate information hard to come by. Starting in June, when the civil-rights groups brought their projects to full swing, there have been at least 70 bombings and burnings with the total probably running somewhere around 100. To the casual newscast listener, it sounded as if newsmen were reading the same release day after day. And finally in mid-August a Jackson paper gave up and headlined a story, "Another Negro Church Burns."

Since June 1, about 34 churches have been set afire but many of these suffered only minor damage. Others burned to the ground. Firing methods ranged from Molotov cocktails (fire bombs) to the simple expedient of sprinkling kerosene on the carpet with crumpled paper for a fuse. The bombings showed as little pattern as the firings, but there was one thing they all had in common: In all the summer blasts, there were no serious injuries and no deaths.

Another difficulty in tabulation grew out of the fact that what civil-rights workers saw as arson, local officials often viewed as happenstance or accident—or even, as in one case, a personal feud over an unfaithful wife.

What the Officials Charge

In other cases, notably McComb, local officials accused the civil-rights workers of setting the fires themselves for the sake of publicity. They contended that in some cases targets were emptied of people and furniture just before the blasts.

At one point in the McComb investigations, Sheriff R. R. Warren was quoted as saying that he felt the bombings were being staged to compile a basis for a possible declaration of martial law in McComb. Gov. Paul Johnson, too, said authorities "feel that some of the bombings were plants by members of the Council of Federated Organizations," (COFO), which runs the civil-rights activities. But he added that some were set off by white persons.

For their part, civil-rights workers charged that state and local officials were slow to investigate the incidents. A worker said that in one church burning "somebody had been tipped off" as the fire truck arrived in an improbably short length of time after the call for help.

While most of the incidents involving Negro churches were firings and burnings, private homes and Negro businesses and especially the COFO Freedom Houses got the bombs. A freedom House in Canton caught a fire bomb, one in Vicksburg suffered an explosion, in Mileston a bomb was thrown 40 yards from the new Freedom Center, and the McComb Freedom House was bombed the day after. These centers in each city are used for COFO offices, libraries, classrooms for instructing Negroes, and education projects. Damage in the bombings ranged from the splintering of front porches to massive destruction.

Often there seemed no rhyme or reason

workers in her restaurant. Later that week, she and two other Negro women had an interview with President Johnson in Washington on the McComb situation. Then on Sept. 23, there were two more bombings, one at the home of a former Negro city police officer who was en route to Washington to talk to Justice Department officials.

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For two years after he opened the door of his office to Negroes to hear their problems, he said, some whites accused him of being on the side of the Negroes. Hate literature had been circulated over the community in recent weeks, accusing Mayor Nosser of taking a middle-of-the-road stand. Reportedly, he had refused to fire Negro employes at two supermarkets operated by his family. Stench bombs were hurled through the windows of the two groceries.

About two weeks before the mayor's

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Speaking before the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs, Mrs. Smith lamented the destruction of Negro churches throughout the state. Asserting that "our Negro ministers have helped hold the Negroes in check," Mrs. Smith said, "If it were not for them, we would have had an open revolt in the state. But how long," she asked, "will they hold them in check if their churches are bombed, burned, or damaged?"

Any list of the summer's bombings and burnings is at best only partial. Many of the incidents occurred in rural areas 15 to 20 miles outside of municipalities, mak-

being staged to compile a basis for a possible declaration of martial law in McComb. Gov. Paul Johnson, too, said authorities "feel that some of the bombings were plants by members of the Council of Federated Organizations," (COFO), which runs the civil-rights activities. But he added that some were set off by white persons.

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Often there seemed no rhyme or reason to the bombers' choices. In several instances, civil-rights workers and local officers agreed that a church or building had never been used for integrationist activities or that "so and so was a good Negro—never gave any trouble." In Natchez a Negro tavern caught a blast although it was a building next door that housed the civil-rights activities.

Bombers didn't confine themselves to buildings but hit cars, and in Magnolia, in the McComb area, set off a blast in a Negro educator's barbecue pit.

Indian Church Burns

From a geographical standpoint, the bombings and burnings were scattered over the state. On the Gulf Coast, a church was burned in Moss Point, bombs hit in southwest Mississippi with clusters around Natchez, McComb, and Vicksburg, and in southeast Mississippi with two incidents at Hattiesburg. In the east-central portion, Meridian suffered two—a church and a home. Collinsville had one church, and Kemper County had one church. In the Philadelphia area, the burning of the Mount Zion Baptist Church figured in the subsequent death of three civil-rights workers who came to look into the fire. More recently, a Choctaw Indian church burned approximately one mile from where the workers' charred station wagon was found. Smith County has had two church burnings and Carthage one.

North of Jackson, in rural Madison County, there have been two bombings in Canton, and the Mount Pleasant Church in tiny Gluckstadt was destroyed by fire. Elsewhere in the county three other churches have been destroyed. Other central Mississippi burnings include two churches near Brandon and one near Clinton.

In the Delta, Ruleville had one church burning as did Itta Bena and Browning. in the little town of Mileston, about 30 miles south of Greenwood, a car was burned in front of a residence housing freedom workers, and a bomb was tossed in front of the Freedom Center.

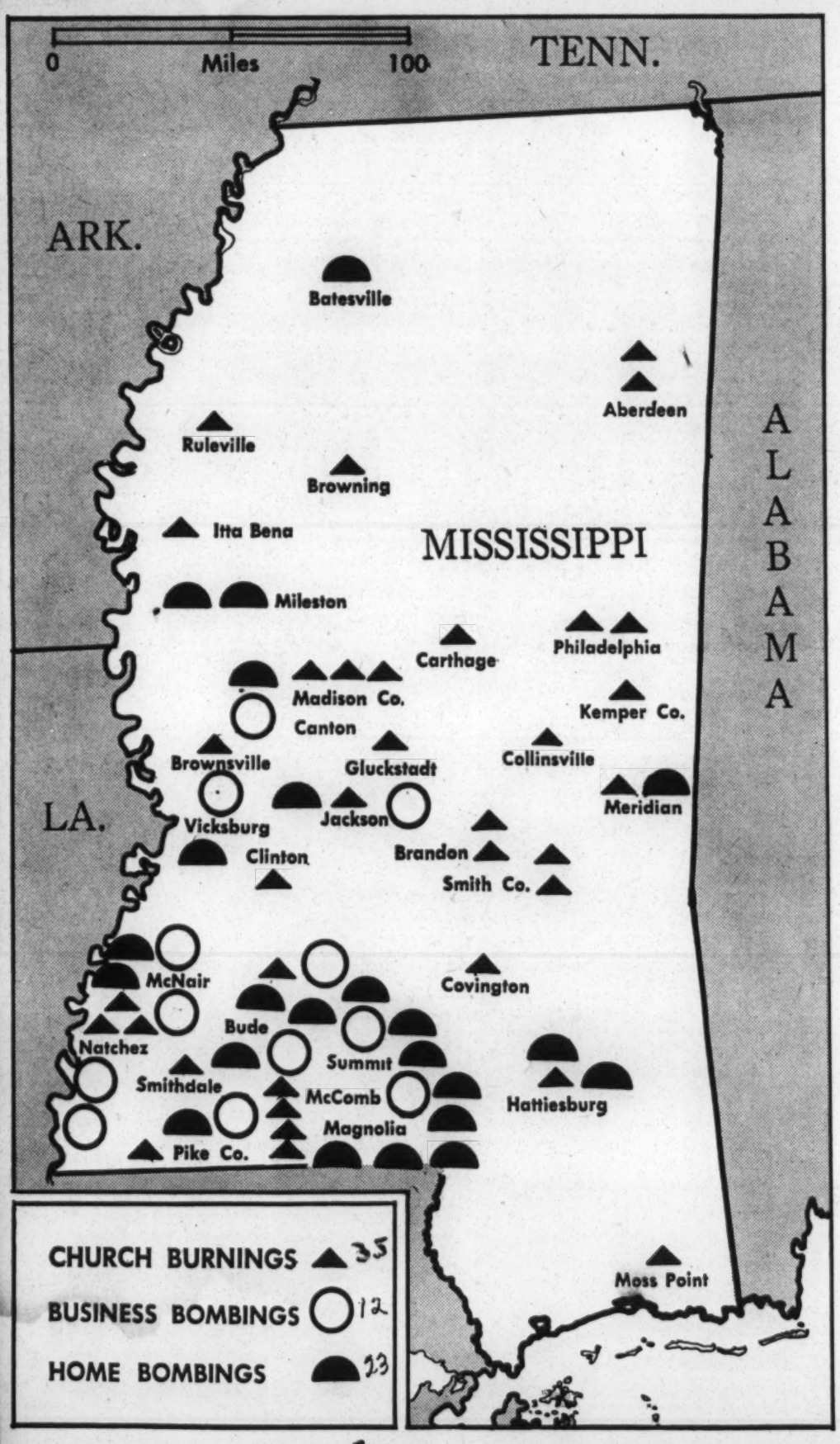
In north Mississippi, Aberdeen had two church burnings and in Batesville a tear-gas bomb was thrown at the home where civil-rights workers were staying.

A Committee of Concern

In many communities fund drives were under way almost before the ashes were cold on the churches. The McComb Enterprise arranged for a trust fund to be set up for the Pike County churches after readers wrote in suggesting such a step. On the state level, an Interdenominational Committee of Concern was set up with a goal of $300,000. The committee includes Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders with both white and Negro leaders participating. The Baptist state board is in charge of the collection.

Bishop Richard O. Gerow, the leader of Mississippi's 70,000 Catholics, urged contributions from his diocese saying, "When a pattern of destruction develops as it has in our state, then it is incumbent upon men of good will throughout Mississippi to join hands in helping the affected churches and in showing clearly our condemnation of all acts of violence, lawlessness, and destruction."

The first cool days of fall came to Mississippi last week, but it looked as though the hot violence of the summer months might linger on. —BETTY MILLER



10-14-64

Politics and People

Mississippi's True Image?

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Down in the La Villita (Mexican) section of San Antonio the other night, governors were sampling tacos and frijoles and other Mexican treats. They wore ridiculous sombreros and danced to Mexican music.

In the crowd stood a quiet, somber, bald man. He sent an aide over to ask a correspondent to chat. The man: Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi. His message: Mississippi wants to be respected.

Reg Murphy

Johnson wanted to talk about his state's industrial growth, its efforts for better schools, its problems with a national reputation for violence.

"We have the lowest crime rate of any state in the nation—

Comment and Analysis.

but nobody will say it," Johnson said. "We are trying to deal with the small hoodlum element."

STRESSES SCHOOLS

New plants are locating in the state, and the Atomic Energy Commission is getting great cooperation from the state, the governor added.

Further, Mississippi is putting 69 cents of every tax dollar into schools—"The highest rate of contributions by any state to local systems," he said.

The chat ended with an invitation to come to Mississippi and look at the other side of the coin, to see if it isn't better than people have been saying.

DOESN'T DESERVE

Next morning, Johnson was still worried about the problem. He said at a formal meeting of the Southern Governors Conference, "People who come to Mississippi expect to find our people with their pants rolled up to their knees chasing alligators through swamps."

He complained bitterly that Mississippi doesn't deserve the national image it has. "We have a hard core of people — a handful of whites who are hoodlums and a handful of Negroes who are hoodlums — but we are trying to deal with them forcefully and fairly."

Is Johnson trying to find a way out of his predicament, or is this just another soft-sell? The man is becoming a real enigma. He stresses law and order as much as any governor. But his state keeps having trouble, the kind of trouble where human beings get killed.

When you recall his inaugural address, when you think of his purging Ku Klux Klan members from the State Patrol, when you hear his plea for understanding, you wonder. Is Johnson trying to get Mississippi to turn the corner?

file: Mississippi

October 16, 1964

Miss Geraldine Neil
Skidmore College, Box 436
Saratoga Springs, New York

Dear Miss Neil:

Your letter to Mr. Blackford has been referred to me for reply; Mr. Blackford is no longer with us.

We are sending you under separate cover the requested copy of Law Enforcement in Mississippi. Additional information on violence can be found in the Oct. 12, 1964 National Observer, "The Summer Toll and Travail in Mississippi" which lists at least 70 bombings and burnings and says the total is more probably around 100.

I have gone through our files of magazine articles and newsclips and selected a list which, I believe, will give you a complete story. You may also wish to read carefully information in the New York Times for the week of the Democratic Convention. If you are not able to find these in your library, and find you need additional information, please write again. We could copy a few things for you.

✓ The Reporter, 8-13-64, Reese Cleghorn, "Who Speaks for Mississippi?" and Nat Hentoff, "The Young Folks"
✓ New Republic, 10-10-64, Richard Woodley, "It Takes Guts to Work for LBJ in Mississippi" 7-4-64, "Mississippi" 7-18-64, "Cahn, "The Lost Summer."
✓ Saturday Evening Post, 9-26-64, John Hersey, "A Life for a Vote"
✓ National Guardian, 5-13-64, Joanne Grant, "Stage is Set For Rights Battle"
✓ Life, 7-3-64, "The Liquid Shambles of Violence"
✓ Look, 9-8-64, "Mississippi: the Attack on Bigotry"

✓ Sat. Even. Post, July 1964 James Atwater, "I'll Law Can Crack Miss."

New Leader, 9-14-64, Myron Kolatch, "Waiting for '68"
New Yorker, 8-29-64, "Letter from Jackson" Calvin Trillin.
U.S. News & World Report, 6-15-64, "Mississippi Girds for Its "Summer of Discontent'"
_____, 7-6-64, "Mississippi: Storm Signals"
New York Times Magazine, 7-5-64, "Youth Corps in Mississippi"
Newsweek, 2-24-64, "Mississippi: Allen's Army"
Esquire, September 1964 "And Three Letters Home From Mississippi"

Beginning in June, the National Observer has had almost every week a fairly long and detailed article on the young people working in Mississippi for COFO. The Juen 29 and 30 issues of the New York Times had several long articles.

Sincerely yours,

Ebony, Sept. 1964, Alex Poinsett, "Crusade in Miss."
The Nation, 9-14-64, Jerry Mecklath, "Summer in Miss."

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Law Enforcement in Mississippi
Mississippi: the closed society

MA

Skidmore College
Box 436
Saratoga Springs, New York
October 3, 1964

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Blackford:

You may recall that I wrote to you earlier this year concerning information on the "March on Washington." I received you reply shortly thereafter and wish to thank you at this time.

Since that time, I have changed my thesis topic to "The Evolution of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party." I hope that you will be able to help mein securing information concerning the party. I understand that a special report was made by your organization on July 14, 1964 entitled Law Enfocement in Mississippi. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of that, as soon as possible, and any other information that you might have at hand.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerly yours,

Geraldine Neil

Geraldine Neil

✓The Reporter, 8-13-64 Reese Cleghorn, "Who Speaks for Negro?"
✓New Republic, 10-10-64 Richard Lowenthal, "If Johnson Gets to Court for LBJ in Miss."
✓Sat Even. Post, 9-26-64 John Gray "A Tiger for a Vote"
✓Natl Guardian, 5-30-64 Joanne Grant "Stage is set for Negro battle in Miss."
✓The Reporter 8-13-64 Nat Hentoff. "The Young Folks"

7-3-64 "The Liquid Stumbles of Violence"
Nat'l Guardian 7-5-64 "Youth Corps — Mississippi"
Nat'l Guardian Report 6-15-64 "Miss Gives Voice to Discontent"
" 7-6-64 "Miss: Storm Signal"
Nation 7-8-64 "Miss: The Attack on Bigotry"
New Yorker 8-29-64 "Letter from Jackson" (Calvin Trillin)
New Leader 9-14-64 "Mississippi Holocaust" Waiting for '68

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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

10-15-64 8

The Exiles From Mississippi

By DREW PEARSON

Atlanta.

THE MAN who can testify most eloquently about the long, hard road ahead in Mississippi was born there. So were his wife and his forefathers. So was his daughter, who is Miss Mississippi for 1964. He is Albert W. Heffner, a white insurance man, whose business evaporated overnight and who was forced to leave McComb and Mississippi wtih his family when he entertained two civil rights workers at dinner.

"I had been a champion of absolutely no cause," Heffner explains. "I did not believe in integration, and before July 13 of this summer I had never seen a civil rights worker. But on that day I met Don McCord of the National Council of Churches at the home of our pastor and was impressed with him. I tried to arrange for him to speak before the men's clubs of the two leading churches in McComb. They refused—politely.

APPOINTMENT

"Later I helped arrange an appointment for Don with Sheriff Warren to discuss problems of protection and violence. His car was parked in front of the courthouse for about two hours so everyone knew he was there, and later, for his protection, I followed him back to McComb and invited him into our house for coffee. Later on July 17 we had another meeting."

"Yes," added Mrs. Heffner, "it all happened because I had bought six dozen hot tamales and had invited our pastor and his wife to come for dinner. At the last minute they couldn't come so we called up Don McCord and invited him. He asked if he could bring a friend, and of course we said yes.

"He brought another civil rights worker, Dennis Sweeney. During the evening, we got a call from our daughter Carla in New York and we told her that Dennis Sweeney was there. She asked if she hadn't seen Dennis Sweeney's picture in front of the bombed COFO Freedom House. So his name was mentioned over the phone twice. Obviously our phone was tapped.

"About five minutes later the phone rang and a woman asked, 'Can I speak to Dennis Sweeney?'

"He came to the phone, and she asked, 'How's civil rights work?' He said he guessed it was ok, but I could see the boys were getting nervous and they said they had better go.

"A few minutes later, we got a call from one of our neighbors, Mr. Dekle," Mr. Heffner continued the story. "He said, 'The neighbors are upset over whose car is parked in front of your house.'

"We opened the door and found the house completely surrounded by cars. Two men were standing in front of the boys' car with their car blocking it off. The two men got into their car and followed the two boys back to the church. They were all members of Help, Inc., . . . (an organization) which has sprung up in our community, whose motto is 'Don't call the police, do it yourself.' That was the beginning of the end for us."

"Our home used to be open house," explained Mrs. Heffner. "About 20 friends would drop in every week. But not after we entertained the two civil rights workers. After that we got about 300 to 400 harassing phone calls, and after our daughter Carla came down from New York, the calls became obscene.

VISITORS

"Finally just before Labor Day, two young men from 'Ole Miss' (the University of Mississippi) were down showing a German student around on a foreign exchange program and brought him in to see us. They had a car with an Illinois license plate parked outside our door.

"A neighbor called up to say that two local cars were parked outside our door with two other cars constantly circling the house. They were members of Help, Inc. The three students left in a hurry and we left the next day. My husband's insurance business had dropped to zero and there was no alternative."

"That was on Sept. 5," Mr. Heffner said.

The Heffners were not emotional. They told their story in a very matter-of-fact manner. They seemed more concerned about Mississippi than themselves.

"Malva and I don't know whom we are going to drag down with us," Heffner explained. "Everyone is afraid of us."

"The people of Mississippi are wonderful people," said Malva. "We know them and have known them all our lives. But they let the red necks take over. Once this trouble is finished, Mississippi once again will be the greatest place in the world."

But how soon will it be over? That is one of the most important questions in the South and in the entire U.S.A.

—(c1964.)

Plane Breaks Up Rights Meeting In Mississippi

Journal 10-23-64

INDIANOLA, Miss., Oct. 23 (AP) — A pilot on a small plane broke up a mass civil rights meeting here with flares and one loud but apparently harmless explosion.

The plane repeatedly buzzed the old school house in which the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was holding the session. No one was hurt.

Fred Wynn, a 20-year-old white volunteer from Sausalito, Calif., said a red flare was dropped first. On the next pass, the plane dropped "something that exploded with a loud blast," he said.

Wynn said the plane made four more passes low over the building—leased for use as a "freedom school"—and then flew away.

Negro spokesman said preliminary inspection could find no visible damage. They said the explosion went off in mid-air.

Two Negro officers of the Indianola police department were present. Wynn said they reported the matter to superior officers.

Mississippi Arrests 4 In Beatings

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — State and federal authorities announced the arrest Thursday of four white men on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill two civil rights workers.

The arrests were made at Natchez by the Mississippi Highway Patrol, following an investigation by the patrol and FBI agents.

Taken into custody were Ernest Henry Avants, 34, Frank Hyman Thurman, 30, John William Barber, 33, and James Kenneth Greer, 33.

ARRESTED IN BEATING

They were arrested in connection with the 1963 beating of Bruce Payne, 22, a white civil rights worker from Arlington, Va., and George Green, 21, a Greenwood Negro.

The incident occurred Oct. 31, 1963, when Payne and Green allegedly were followed from Natchez to Port Gibson and accosted by the four white men at a service station. They allegedly beat Payne with their fists.

Avants and Greer were charged additionally with a second count of assault and battery with intent to kill in connection with another alleged run-in with Payne and Green Nov. 2, 1963.

The second incident allegedly involved three shots being fired at the car in which Payne and Green were traveling near Fayette, Miss. One shot lodged in the car. Neither of the men was injured.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT

The arrests were disclosed in a joint announcement by Gov. Paul B. Johnson and Roy K. Moore, special agent in charge of the FBI office at Jackson.

Payne, a graduate student at Yale University, was in Mississippi last fall to work in a mock gubernatorial election sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations. He gave his home address as Arlington, Va.

At the time, Green was a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Authorities said the four white men were being held in Jackson.

'Unpaid' Poll Tax Law Voided in Mississippi

10-29-64.8

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — A controversial Mississippi law requiring an "unpaid" poll tax receipt to vote in federal elections was struck down Wednesday by a three-judge federal court.

The judges declared the statute "unconstitutional and void on its face in its entirety."

The legislature passed the law following the adoption of a new amendment to the Constitution outlawing the payment of poll tax as a requirement for voting for federal officeholders.

Poll taxes still are a requirement to vote in Mississippi elections.

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said the ruling "simply says you cannot require voters to go to the sheriff's office and get a poll tax receipt marked 'unpaid'."

"All clerks have been notified accordingly," he said. He said the ruling would have no other effect on the Nov. 3 election, and that no appeal was planned.

The state law, passed this year, was viewed as an effort to hold down voting by Negroes.

Two separate ballots will be used in the Nov. 3 election in Mississippi, one for the federal offices and the other for state offices. Only those registered who have paid poll taxes will receive the state ballot.

10-30-64 g

Negro Protest Vote On in Mississippi

By United Press International

Mississippi Negroes began four days of protest voting Friday.

The Freedom Democratic Party (FDP), denied a place on the Mississippi ballot for the general election, set up polling places in 69 counties. The FDP wasn't permitted to operate in 13 Mississippi counties.

The purpose of the mock election, according to FDP chairman Lawrence Guyot of Jackson, is to show "how Negroes in Mississippi would vote if they were allowed to register."

The Negroes will vote for presidential and vice presidential candidates and for FDP candidates not allowed on the official ballots. Results will be announced Nov. 2.

Guyot said the vote "will show Negroes overwhelmingly opposed to Sen. Barry Goldwater."

At Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday, the Milwaukee Presbytery's committee on religion and race asked the Justice Department to use "every resource at its command" to protect Negroes during the Mississippi voting.

The committee said it had learned there is "mounting tension" in some Mississippi communities because of efforts to register Negro voters.

Cofo —
general articles

Church & Race, Oct 1964

by Dept. of Chris. Social Relations
Episc. Church Center
815 Second Ave.
NY, NY 10017

(over)

268 - THURSDAY, SEPT. 24 - 98

8:30

9:00

9:30 Mrs. Summer

10:00 Roundup, by

10:30 Bishop Paul Moore, the Rev.

11:00 Warren McKenna, Peggy

11:30 Dobbie, Anthony Thurston,

12:00 the Rev. John Sliee, &

1:00 Alexa Hoyt

1:30

2:00 Too Lidey-whity, too little,

2:30 too late, by Rev. Malcolm

3:00 Boyd

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

5:30

11-2-64

Arrests Mar Vote, Negroes Charge

JACKSON, Nov. 2 (AP)— Leaders of a mock election among Mississippi Negroes said today they were up against intimidation that included two church burnings and 23 arrests.

FBI agents were assisting in the investigation of the church fires — some 200 miles apart. Over 30 Negro churches have gone up in smoke or explosions in the past few months.

James Farmer, head of the Congress of Racial Equality, said the church fires were among "at least 40 separate instances of harassment, in addition to campaign workers arrests."

Farmer was in the state to help the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party — MFDP — try to turn out a big vote in a mock election preceding Tuesday's real election.

Four days of balloting — conducted in Negro cafes, churches, stores — ends tonight.

It was an effort to "give disenfranchised Negroes a chance to make their political views known," Farmer said.

It also was to form the basis of a possible MFDP challenge to the Democratic party credentials of the state's congressional delegation.

Most of the arrests, scattered over the state, were either traffic charges or distributing leaflets without a permit. Negro leaders say it is virtually impossible to get a permit.

In one case, at Canton, bond was set at $500 after Martha Wright, 25, a white volunteer worker from San Francisco, was arrested on the permit charge while carrying sample ballots.

Bonds of $300 were set at West Point, where Joel Bernard of New York and Gavin Lewis of London, England, white volunteers, were arrested on the charge.

In most other permit cases bond was $50 to $100.

The MFDP had about 75 white volunteers helping in the drive. The party — not legally recognized in Mississippi — campaign for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

In the real election, Mississippi was expected to go Republican for the first time in its history.

Mississippi Negroes Vote 59,663-14

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—The Mississippi "Freedom Democratic party" announced today the Johnson - Humphrey ticket won an overwhelming majority in a mock election designed to show that Negroes would vote if they were allowed to register.

An FDP spokesman said the national Democratic ticket received 59,663 votes cast in the four-day balloting, with about 2,000 votes remaining to be counted.

The Goldwater-Miller ticket received only 14 votes throughout the state, the spokesman said.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Moderates in Mississippi

By DREW PEARSON 11-5-64 g

McComb, Miss.

THERE IS a lot of sentiment in Mississippi for better understanding with the Negro population, but it is scattered and sometimes has a hard time making itself heard.

It includes such voices as those of Mayor John D. Holland of Vicksburg, Mayor John J. Nosser of Natchez, and Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson. Thompson, though originally mobilizing a small mechanized army to cope with race problems, has now steadfastly maintained that the law is the law.

There are also such moderate voices asking for better understanding as those of Editor Louis Cashman Jr., of the Vicksburg Post, who recently published Rabbi Blinder's review of the very critical book "Mississippi, The Closed Society," by Prof. James W. Silver of the University of Mississippi.

EDITORS

Even in the heart of the turbulent Southern Mississippi where most of the bombing has occurred, Paul Pittman of the Tylertown Times has vigorously editorialized against violence, while Oliver Emmerich, editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal, has fought a valiant, uphill battle against bombing and for better race relations.

In general, also, Mississippi newspapers have published critical reports by this column, which is more than some Northern newspapers can say regarding the exposure of certain local operations close to home.

However, the moderate forces in Mississippi are up against two problems:

1. The extreme racists, including the Citizens Councils, and the Ku Klux Klan, which has greatly increased in strength during the past two years.

2. The unwillingness of even moderate white leaders to sit down and talk better understanding with the leaders of COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) or SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). These are the groups which mobilized students from all over the United States to carry on the "Summer Project" and are now endeavoring to register Negro voters and conduct freedom schools.

The problem of the Mississippi moderates is best illustrated by the trials and tribulations of Editor Emmerich in McComb.

During the "Ole Miss" disturbances in 1961, a battery of Northern newspapermen invaded McComb and dropped around to see Emmerich for advice and background information. He extended them the usual courtesy of the profession. However, their presence was resented by certain McComb extremists and one day, while he was standing on a street corner, one extremist came up to Emmerich and, without any advance warning punched him in the nose.

The assailant was arrested and tried. During the trial, the judge permitted a copy of the Negro magazine Ebony, purely irrelevant to the trial, to be passed around the jury. It acquitted the defendant.

CAMPAIGN

Emmerich, however, is continuing his campaign for better understanding. He points out that on July 1, the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act will go into effect, at which time Negroes in Mississippi will have an equal chance along with whites for jobs in the lingerie mills around McComb, and that McComb is doing little to prepare for this.

Up in Tupelo, in Northern Mississippi, Emmerich points out, "the economics of the racial problem are being met successfully. Tupelo's responsible leadership is working to the end of full employment for all their local people, both white and Negro.

"Tupelo's first step has been through an extensive manpower and vocational program to train workers for skilled jobs. . . . The courses are open to white and colored alike. The program is being operated smoothly, effectively and without tension or conflict . . .

"It is time for responsible leaders in the McComb area to provide our people with the needed community initiative . . . Gainful employment for all our people, whites and Negroes."

So goes the plea for law and order of one newspaper editor in one of the most strife-torn sections of Mississippi. There are others who support his view, but they seem rather reluctant to speak out.—(c1964.)

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND 11-6-64 8

Bombings and Police in McComb

By DREW PEARSON

McComb, Miss.

THE STEEPLE of the Society Hill Baptist Church still stands erect and proud above the debris of splintered clapboards and shattered plaster left when the church was bombed around midnight of Sept. 20. For obvious reasons, no services have been held in or near the church since.

The rear of the church also remains standing. But between the steeple and the rear wall, the church looks as if a mighty sledgehammer, wielded by a supernatural power, had wreaked its wrath upon this edifice of God. The supernatural power, of course, was a group of white dynamiters who have now received suspended sentences. At the same time 15 freedom workers remain under bond for gathering at the church after the bombing, when, in an excited mood, they threw rocks.

ANOTHER BOMB

Across the town of McComb, with its tidy homes and tree-lined streets is another bombed - out building, the home of Mrs. Alyene Quin, a Negro who had fed white freedom workers in her restaurant. The bombers had blown up her home just before tossing dynamite into the Society Hill Baptist Church.

Mrs. Quin's home is — or was — a one-level frame cottage with air-cooling, wall-to-wall carpeting in the living room, and a well-appointed kitchen in the rear, one of the better homes in the Negro community of Burglund.

Today, the front of the house is completely knocked in and the ceiling has rained plastered debris all over the front bedroom in which two small children were sleeping. By a miracle they escaped. Mrs. Quin found them thrown out of bed and crying their hearts out when she arrived shortly after the explosion.

There have been no serious bombings in McComb since President Johnson, following the Sept. 20 double bombing, ordered the FBI to redouble its efforts to catch the bombers.

Despite the lull, an uneasy bitter feeling pervades McComb, which the moderates, among both whites and Negroes, would like to terminate.

The extreme racists, however, though probably in a minority, still have great influence, the most powerful racist being Emmett Thornhill, a man of no great educational background who struck oil and has become one of the wealthiest men in the county. He was instrumental in reviving the Ku Klux Klan, and brought the Grand Dragon of the Klan to speak at a rally on the Pike County fair grounds last summer.

Thornhill's son is an auxiliary policeman, and the elder Thornhill boasts that he controls Chief of Police George Guy because of a $500 contribution to his election campaign.

Actually, Chief Guy, more moderate than some of his arrests indicate, is under orders from Phil Brady, the city selectman in charge of police. Brady, a vigorous believer in white supremacy, introduced the Grand Dragon at the Klan conclave on the county fair grounds, and it was he who ordered the arrest of the twelve freedom workers for cooking in their own quarters at Freedom House.

Shortly after my arrival in McComb I informed Chief Guy that I was going to do some cooking at Freedom House and suggested that if the law applied equally to all, I should be arrested. Mr. Thornhill drove by the house a couple of times while I was trying to cook a sweet potato pie, but I was not arrested.

ASSISTANT

The pie turned out to be delicious, but I'm afraid chief credit is due Mrs. Willie Dillon, the assistant cook.

Mrs. Dillon's husband is still under bond for repairing a freedom worker's car on his lawn without a permit to operate a garage.

On the same day the nine white bombers were released with suspended sentences, Willie was refused a change of jurisdiction to a federal court by U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize, who ruled that Willie could get a perfectly fair trial in a state court.

Getting dedicated men for the McComb police force is not easy. Salaries run around $300 a month, and Chief Guy himself draws only $480 a month.

These are some of the people and political problems which have made McComb one of the most terrorized cities in the United States, problems which the moderate citizens of McComb are anxious to dispel but seem powerless against.—(c1964.)

11-6-64

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Growing Tension in Mississippi

By DREW PEARSON

McComb, Miss.

SHORTLY after President Johnson rests up from the hectic pace of the election campaign, he will have to tackle one of the most difficult race problems in the United States. It has been festering for some time in the red loam hills and cotton fields of Southern Mississippi and burst into intense bitterness just before the election.

What caused the burst was the following chain of events:

—On Oct. 23 nine white bombers who had pleaded guilty or no defense to bombing churches and Negro homes in McComb weer given suspended sentences. Maximum penalty for bombing in Mississippi could have been death. However, the nine white men did not serve a single day in jail, and while in court they chatted and joked with local police as if they were old and intimate friends.

Judge W. H. Watkins, in pronouncing sentence, said: "You are mostly young men, just starting out" . . . and "from good families." Four of the bombers were aged 44, 38, 36 and 35.

ARRESTS

—On Oct. 23, the same day the nine white bombers got off without spending a day in jail, twelve Freedom Workers were arrested for cooking without a health permit.

They were not selling food or conducting a restaurant, but cooking for themselves in Fredom House. Cooking, for them, is almost compulsory. In the first place they are paid only $10 a week and cannot afford to go to restaurants. Second, they are boycotted in many Negro restaurants, whose owners don't want to incur white wrath by serving them. Finally, integrated groups are not welcome in many white restaurants.

After the twelve freedom workers were arrested for cooking, one of their colleagues phoned me in Washington to ask help in raising bail money. The call was prompted by the fact that America's Conscience Fund had put up bail for 15 spectators charged with "syndicalism" when they gathered to see the charred ruins of the Society Hill Baptist Church and the home of Mrs. Alyene Quin after they were bombed.

At about 11 p.m. on Oct. 23, I telephoned Police Chief George Guy, a reasonable man, and he promised to release the twelve cooking culprits that night. I told him it was difficult to get bail money at that late hour, but pledged that it would be on hand in the morning.

Subsequently, Chief Guy couldn't find Judge Harry Case, who had sworn out the warrants for the cooking arrests, and the 12, unlike the nine white bombers, remained in jail all night.

Next day, Oct. 24, on behalf of America's Conscience Fund, I sent the bail money to Mississippi and the 12 were released.

On Oct. 26, twenty-four freedom workers were arrested at nearby Magnolia, Miss., county seat for McComb, for trying to register Negro voters.

The actual charge against them was trespassing. Sheriff R. R. Warren met them in the county court house, informed them that the registrar was busy acting as clerk of court and gave them three minutes to get off county property. He said the registrar would be tied up for some weeks.

For many years it has been customary for the deputy registrar to register voters when the registrar is tied up in court. This was not the case on Oct. 26.

NEGRO UNITY

The effect of all this has been to unite the Negro community. Hitherto, the great majority of Negroes were not sympathetic with the freedom workers.

But after the release of the nine white bombers who had pleaded guilty or no defense, followed by the arrest of the 12 freedom workers for cooking, and the arrest of 24 freedom workers for trying to register Negro voters, the Negro population of McComb became indignant.

And by the time the latter arrests took place, Negroes themselves were beginning to raise bail money for the release of those arrested.

By this time there also had developed inside McComb's white community, as in many other parts of Mississippi, grave doubt regarding the wisdom of pushing racist discrimination so far.

Finally, there is certain to be grave reaction in Washington, after officials have a chance to recover from the great debate just decided.

—(c1964.)

FYI

Southern Regional Council

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by: State Conference of NAACP
State of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi
November 5-8, 1964

Our sincere appreciation is extended to Citizens, over the Nation, for their wonderful support, of the Freedom Summer Movement, in the State of Mississippi. Our special thanks go to the Massachusetts State Conference of NAACP, the New York State Conference of NAACP, the California State Conference of NAACP, the Illinois State Conference of NAACP, and our adopted father, President William Booth.

1. BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches urge all Negro parents, in the State of Mississippi, to immediately formulate plans aimed at the total desegregation of Mississippi public Schools.

2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Negro Citizens apply to local School Boards, to Federal Government Agencies, and other appropiate agencies, for training in skills, to relieve conditions brought on by mechanization on farms and automation in industrial areas pursuant to the Man Power Development Training Act.

3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we protest flagrant abuse of the Constitutional Rights of Negroes by local law enforcement officers and white bigots, generally found, across the State of Mississippi.

4. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we protest the flagrant miscarriage of justice in the Courts, in theState of Mississippi, where the legal process is used to motivate segregation and racial discrimination which results in the failure to convict muderers, bombers and arsonists and gives prejudiced whites the encouragement to commit further violence against Negroes.

5. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all Negroes use the advantages of the provisions of the Civil Rights Law of 1964 and report all denials, at once, to the Mississippi State Conference.

6. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP ask President Lyndon B. Johnson to apply full power of the Federal Government to abolish the legal and extra-legal barriers preventing Negroes from registering to vote.

7. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce orders to banish segregated waiting and wash rooms in bus stations and railroad stations in Mississippi, so as to prevent the perpetuation of segregation and harrassment of Citizens as they are sometimes arrested on "trumped up charges" in order to maintain segregated facilities.

8. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference urge the Democratic Party to purge the Senators and Congressmen from Mississippi in key Congressional Committee position and they be relieved of their seniority within the Democratic Party - because of their election by a fraudlent elective system, because of systematic exclusion of Negro voters, and because of their failure to support President Johnson and Senator Hubert Humplrey in the past election and in the past three national elections.

9. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we protest the situation in our Schools attended by Negroes that no mock election is held in as were held at some high Schools attended by whites as well as some State supported Colleges. These mock elections, in School, stimulate interest in Government and acquaint Students with political affairs.

10. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP request that the National Office provide, at least, two special assistants to our Field Secretary for at least six months during 1965 in order to strengthen the branches already established and to set up new branches in areas where needed.

11. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP urgently request President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of Defense McNamara to stop flagrant abuse in totally excluding Negroes in ROTC and State National Guard programs established in many Schools in Mississippi.

12. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the State of Mississippi be urged to make available to the public, at cost, lists of all registered voters in the State of Mississippi.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government be directed to immediately withdraw Federal Funds, from any Government project in the State of Mississippi, wherein discrimination is practiced in said project as highways, Hospitals, and Defense.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our branches be instructed to seek Federal funds for their area in implementation of the Federal Anti-Poverty program, in said fields as pre-school and tutorial education in community centers, in old-age centers, and in all the other applications of the program established by the President.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the State Conference office disseminate, to all our branches, information on NAACP policy and program as revised by the 1964 National Resolutions for the purpose of strengthening all our standing committees throughout the State.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all branches be directed, immediately, to test public and private facilities in their area in accordance with and/in implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the State Conference Officers begin, immediately, to test facilities in the McComb area of our state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mississippi State Conference of Branches urge a full investigation of the discriminatory practices by agencies of the United states Department of Agriculture with reference to job opportunity and services provided by Agencies of the Department.

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE MARCHING BAND

The Mississippi State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby commend the Mississippi Valley State College upon invitation to perform at the Rose Bowl Game in Pasadena, California, next January.

We call upon the President of the College, its administration, and student body to cease the display of the Confederate Flag-both on the campus and elsewhere.

The continued display of this flag, which continues to represent a day long-past and an outmoded philosophy of the Confederacy, is in itself un-American and representative of a philosophy alien to the best interests of all Americans in general and Mississippians in particular.

We hope that the College will not embarrass the colored and white Mississippians by displaying this flag at the Rose Bowl games.

Communiqué From the Mississippi Front

By JOHN HERBERS

JACKSON, MISS.

A FEW nights ago, 250 Negroes were holding a civil-rights rally in a building outside Indianola, a small town in the Mississippi Delta, when they heard a low-flying airplane overhead.

"It must be the K.A.F. [Klan Air Force]," someone said as several men started out the door to see. The plane dropped a flare, circled, and released a small explosive, which went off near the building without doing damage. Then it roared off into the darkness, leaving the meeting in a state of fear and confusion.

When several men were arrested in McComb, in southwestern Mississippi, on charges of bombing Negro homes, the authorities confiscated four high-powered rifles, several carbines and pistols, 15 dynamite bombs, a five-gallon can of explosive powder, several thousand rounds of ammunition, a stock of hand grenades and a number of clubs and blackjacks.

Recently, when the Atomic Energy Commission postponed an underground nuclear test in south Mississippi because of unfavorable weather, a joke made the rounds that the real reason for the delay was that the Ku Klux Klan had stolen the bomb and was threatening Washington with it.

Outside a "freedom house" in one small town white and Negro youths stand behind a barricade and try to record the numbers of license plates as carloads of armed white men circle the building. Other civil-rights workers sit in jail in Belzoni, charged with "criminal syndicalism" for distributing handbills on the streets.

In Greenwood, so many cars on the streets are equipped with short-wave radios that it is difficult to tell at first sight whether they belong to segregationists or civil-rights workers; both use radio for instant communications. In Jackson, the state capital, the lights on the two top floors of a new office building, headquarters for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, burn all night long as agents pore over the latest intelligence.

THESE are the signs of the war in Mississippi, a struggle brought about by the efforts of both the Federal Government and civil-rights organizations to banish discrimination in the area where it has been most militantly defended. Although racial violence is not new to Mississippi, the conflict reached a new peak during the summer, when hundreds of civil-rights workers, mostly student volunteers, poured into Mississippi communities from throughout the nation to help the state's 900,000 Negroes advance politically, socially and economically. A number of the civil-rights workers stayed on into the fall, and more are being recruited for the months ahead. The struggle continues.

CASUALTIES AND COMBATANTS

THE cost of the war—in personal casualties and property damage—has been high. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), sponsor of the civil-rights drive in Mississippi, has compiled these statistics for the four-month period ending Oct. 21: three persons killed, 80 beaten, three wounded by gunfire in 35 shootings, more than 1,000 arrested, 35 Negro churches burned (two more were burned last weekend) and 31 homes and other buildings bombed. In addition, there have been several unsolved murders of Negroes that may have been connected with the racial conflict.

As in most wars, the number of actual combatants is only a small percentage of the total population, although virtually everyone — man, woman and child, white and Negro—is emotionally involved. The terror and violence are believed to be the work of small bands of whites, the night riders.

Some white leaders have suggested that they are delinquent teen-agers. But few teen-agers know how to detonate dynamite or burn churches without leaving a trace of evidence. The terrorists are not hard to find in most communities. They are the steely-eyed men—most in their 20's and 30's—who step out of a crowd and slug a civil-rights worker. They stand in bunches on a street corner and stare at Negroes lined up to register. They drive on the back roads in cars without license plates. Their education is limited; they generally are employed in laboring or service jobs. They have a certain amount of drive and intelligence; it takes some to escape detection by the F.B.I. Of those arrested in McComb and charged with unlawful use of explosives, several worked in the Illinois Central Railroad yards, one was a service-station attendant, another a store clerk, one a former Army demolition expert and one the son of a wealthy oilman.

The night riders' violence is directed against three categories of persons: whites and Negroes and their sympathizers engaged in the civil-rights effort; Negroes not engaged in civil-rights work but who just happen to be present; and whites who defend the segregated system but condemn the use of violence in attempting to preserve it. Only recently has the last group become a target.

NIGHT RIDERS vs. WHITES

IT is one thing for Negroes and "alien whites" to be attacked, quite another for white officials who have supported segregation to be subjected to terror. Yet, the other night, Judge W. H. Watkins, an elected official who presides *(Continued on Page 126)*

The civil-rights struggle in Mississippi is a war of white against black—and also of white against white. At top, a rabbi from Ohio beaten with an iron bar during a demonstration in Hattiesburg, and at bottom, a young volunteer worker for COFO.

MISSISSIPPI MAIN STREET — This is Fayette, in the southern part of the state, between Vicksburg and Natchez. On the surface all seems calm, but in four months the Mississippi war accounted for three deaths, 83 persons injured, 35 churches burned, 31 bombings and over 1,000 arrests.

JOHN HERBERS is a staff reporter for The Times whose headquarters is in Atlanta.

War is the word for the civil-rights struggle in one Southern segregationist stronghold.

men in high office, led them into battle and then deserted them.

They are the final splinters of the massive resistance that stood for a decade under the aegis of the white Citizens Councils. As the civil-rights movement focused on Mississippi, those who did not think the councils were militant enough broke away and formed Klan chapters and the Society for the Preservation of the White Race. There was further splitting between groups which favored violence and those which did not.

The night riders already find their organizations, like

the Communist party they so detest, infiltrated by the F.B.I. They can carry on a guerrilla warfare for a time, but eventually they will be brought down, by Federal if not state authority.

EVERYONE in Mississippi is touched to some extent by the turmoil. But the nonviolent segs seem most in agony. They live in a world of rumor and fabrication. A few months ago, they were convinced that a number of Negro men, who would wear white Band-Aids on their throats, had been designated to rape white women. Negro restaurant employes, they were told, were contaminating the food. One current rumor is that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has instructed maids to harass their employers by hiding valuable items—so that the lady of the house would experience a moment of terror before discovering they were not stolen.

When three civil-rights workers were missing in Neshoba County, a good portion of the state's white population was certain they were in Cuba or, as one report had it, in a bar in Chicago, drinking beer and laughing at it all. When McComb was plagued by bombings, the authorities were convinced they were the work of integrationists, and had lengthy explanations to support their views. The whites attribute the most cynical motive to any step the Federal Government makes in the civil-rights field. The massive investigation of the Philadelphia murders was, according to many, not to bring justice but to win the election of President Johnson.

There is almost no middle ground. No one is more aware of this than Erle Johnston, the director of the State Sovereignty Commission. He is also a weekly newspaper publisher, and he can best be described as an unpolarized segregationist, or one who can look at the race problem objectively. There are not many of these left.

Mr. Johnston shies away from labels like "moderate," a word that has become packed with emotion in Mississippi simply because it implies the middle of the road. The agency he heads was created to preserve segregation, and Mr. Johnston is dedicated to that end. Because of the nature of his job he is an enemy of the civil-rights organizations. But also because he has tried to avoid violence and promote ethical methods, he has been attacked from the other side. "The Ku Klux Klan, the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race, the Citizens Councils, the John Birch Society—they're all against me," Mr. Johnston said. "Nobody is for me."

"The prime victims in this war are not the Negroes," one of the liberals said. "Violence is nothing new to them, and things are going their way for the future. It is what the white

(Continued on Following Page)

BAD LADS (RMSFSS)

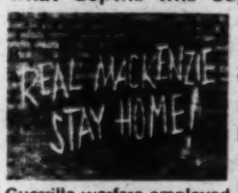
GOOD LADS

A short apology to Americans on behalf of those Scotsmen who are Scotch with the real scotch.

By the Spirit of St. Andrew, we'd never have dreamt there would be Scotsmen who could be so stingy with The Real MACKENZIE Scotch that they'd go to such lengths not to share a few bottles of the world's smoothest Scotch with you deserving Americans. (We're openly referring to last week's posting by those Scotch pinching divils who label themselves The Real MACKENZIE Scotch for Scotch-Men Society.) Och, but for the nerve of them wanting to keep every wee drap to themselves. And after they've enjoyed the delicately light and real smooth-full flavour of the mellow Real MACKENZIE for more than 138 years. Aye, Jock, but that the few bad apples spoil the bushel is the truth for sure.

What can we be doing but only apologize for this bit o' rash and miserly behavior on their part, and hope ye may forget the damage they did to the good name of more sensible Scots like ourselves. Meanwhile, we would bestir ourselves with the sacred pledge of bringing The MACKENZIE to you Americans no matter what. The Real MACKENZIE will go through!

But that these skin-flints in Scotsmen's clothing (RMSFSS) will stop at nothing to keep your hands off The Real MACKENZIE is much in evidence! Just to give you a mite bit of a hint to what depths this bogling bunch will stoop, we present (on the left) for your perusal and fair investigation a blatant example of one of their terrorist tactics.



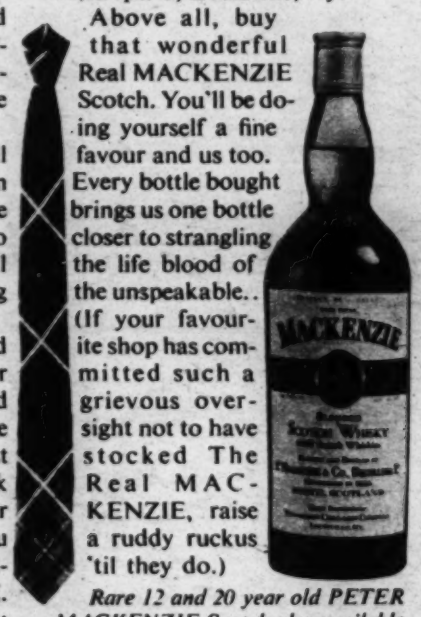
Guerrilla warfare employed by the sneaky RMSFSS

But never fear, mon. We will not, nay, shall not, waver from our singular aim of bringing The Real MACKENZIE for you to enjoy as your own. Progress will not be blocked by a few hoarding blockheads.

We're feeling quite sure old Peter Mackenzie did not intend for his lovely whisky to be cached away by a stingy few! And if he were here today (may his soul rest in peace despite the terrible work of these alarmists) he would be for joining in the fray to bring you the o' so smooth, smooth pleasures of The Real MACKENZIE.

And, if it is in your mind you would be itching to enter the fight on the side of right, dinna hold back a moment. Declare your colours by sending for the official Real MACKENZIE tie (it's the official plaid of the proud clan of MACKENZIE) and display it prominently around your neck. For your MACKENZIE tie mail $1 (it's worth far more) to Box 900, Dept. T, Louisville, Ky.

Above all, buy that wonderful Real MACKENZIE Scotch. You'll be doing yourself a fine favour and us too. Every bottle bought brings us one bottle closer to strangling the life blood of the unspeakable.. (If your favourite shop has committed such a grievous oversight not to have stocked The Real MACKENZIE, raise a ruddy ruckus 'til they do.)



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Photograph by Carroll Seghers II

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

people are doing to themselves that disturbs me."

WHAT HOPE?

YET there are paradoxes here. On the surface, there is a serenity. Most Mississippians live in pastoral scenes that suggest tranquility. In the early autumn, the sky is a deep blue and the green of the landscape has not been touched by frost. The haze of the summer has lifted, and the detail of field and forest is visible for miles. On the coast, there are white sand, shrimp boats and industry. Jackson, with a population of 150,000, has clean new buildings and virtually no slums. Greenville, on the Mississippi River, has more urbane, sophisticated people than most Northern cities its size. Everywhere, people are friendly and open. If there is hostility, it comes only after they get to know you.

William Faulkner, the man who could explain Mississippi best, found it necessary to use long, tortuous phrases saying what something was not, when logically it should have been, before he got around to saying what it was. This need, in itself, points up the risks of predicting what Mississippi will be in the future. But there have been more changes in the past six months than in the previous 10 years — and there will be more.

Probably the most significant change is the fact that Mississippi, like all other Southern states, has switched from massive resistance to gradualism in desegregation. The remarkable thing is that this switch has been accomplished as peacefully as it has after bitter-end resistance to any change in racial policy had become a cult, with politicians convincing a good portion of the populace that Mississippi would never have to yield.

In addition to widespread compliance with the public-accommodations section of the civil-rights laws, three public school systems have been desegregated and two Negroes are attending the University of Mississippi without the help of Federal marshals. These changes have given many Mississippians a chance to see that integration is not as terrifying as they had been told it was.

MUCH depends, of course, on how much pressure the Federal Government brings to bear in months to come. Negro leaders predict there will be enough of their race registered within three years to decide the next election for Governor. This may be an over-optimistic view, but few doubt that the day will come when Negroes will vote in significant numbers in the state. Some believe that a large Negro vote will have an immediate moderating effect in Mississippi, just as it has in other areas of the South.

While the segs are still determined to hold out, they are divided and confused. And a number of leaders are now talking about the need to improve Mississippi's image. They are moved, as usual, by economic losses. The coast, which had little to do with Mississippi's problems, suffered a severe cutback this year in tourist trade. Most coastal leaders are moderates, by Mississippi standards, and, with their pocketbooks hurting, they may bring considerable pressure for a change in Jackson. Other cities could follow.

An example of such pressure took place during the summer. The Jackson Chamber of Commerce, aware of the city's image, ignored the preachments of the Citizens Councils and urged compliance with the civil-rights law. In doing so, its members enlisted the help of Mayor Allen Thompson, who had been a council spokesman.

SOME observers believe Mississippi is too emotionally wrought and too entrenched in segregation to make a smooth transition to a new way of life. There is still a wide gulf between the few white moderates who have the power to make changes and the civil-rights groups. The young workers who come in from the outside, for instance, are teaching Negroes a brand of political and economic liberalism that repels most Mississippi whites. This increases the possibility of creating a white party and a black party —opposed, not only racially, but economically and politically.

There is a chance, however, as gradualism takes hold and as the Negro vote dispels some of the demagoguery, that the white liberals will be freed from their isolation. They would then be in a position to help establish a middle ground that both whites and Negroes could share. The question is whether there is time for this process to take place.

The Negro View

Most Mississippi Negroes are silent in the current struggle, and few have enlisted in the civil-rights movement. But they are not strangers to violence, and when it comes they speak of it as something they have long had to bear. The congregation of one church burned by night riders near Natchez had scarcely heard of the civil-rights drive, much less participated in it. Their minister, however, had lost two churches to fire bombs this year. He said, in a tone of certainty but without rancor: "I guess they were trying to scare somebody."

Negroes who are active in the civil-rights drive accept violence as the price they have to pay for freedom, but they show considerable impatience at the Federal Government for not bringing more pressure to bear. Robert Moses, the young Negro who heads the drive in Mississippi, said: "What we are doing is putting ourselves in the place of Negroes who have been subjected to violence without anyone on the outside knowing it or doing anything about it."—J. H.

PICTURE CREDITS

1—JOHN BULMER FROM PIX
25—ROSWELL PARK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
26-29—JOHN BULMER FROM PIX
30—THE NEW YORK TIMES (GEORGE TAMES)
31—THE NEW YORK TIMES (SAM FALK)
32—PAIS AND SARTARELLI FOTOREPORTAGE, ROME
34—BERN KEATING; ASSOCIATED PRESS
34-35—ROBERT SIMMONS FROM PIX
36—THE NEW YORK TIMES (JACQUES NEVARD); ASSOCIATED PRESS
38—DRAWING BY J. LEONE
40—HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON FROM MAGNUM
41—PICTORIAL PARADE
46—RENE BURRI FROM MAGNUM; SEIYA TOYAMA FROM BLACK STAR
48—THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
56—BROWN BROTHERS
58—JAMES MOORE; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOSIERY
63—GEORGE BARKENTIN FROM MADEMOISELLE
66—D. JORDAN WILSON FROM PIX; BROWN BROTHERS
68—THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE
86—THE NEW YORK TIMES (GEORGE TAMES)
88—ROSWELL PARK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
92—GUNDA HOLZMEISTER FROM BILDER AUS ANATOLIEU; BERNARD RUDOFSKY; CALAVAS, COLLECTION MUSEE DE L'HOMME
93—ISAMU NOGUCHI; ALFONS DIUGOSZ, WIELICZKA MAGNUM SAL, COURTESY ARKADY
95-100—DRAWINGS BY JAMES FLORA
110—GEORGE ZIMBEL; HAYS FROM MONKMEYER
117—DRAWING BY NAIAD EINSEL
122—ASSOCIATED PRESS
124—CAMERA PRESS FROM PIX
126, 127—DRAWINGS BY ARNO STERNGLASS
129—CAMERA PRESS FROM PIX
130—PAIS AND SARTARELLI FOTOREPORTAGE, ROME
132—THE NEW YORK TIMES (GEORGE TAMES); CHARLES CUSHING
138-144—DANIEL R. RUBIN

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND 11-10-64 J

Economic Pinch in Mississippi

By DREW PEARSON

Washington.

PAUL D. WILSON is one of the white men who pleaded guilty in connection with the bombing of various Negro homes and churches in the most terrorized town in Mississippi, McComb. I talked with him shortly after he was given a suspended sentence.

"Any statement by me would be unwise at this time," he said.

Wilson was at the Illinois Central Railroad when I reached him, and said that his connection with the bombings had not interfered with his employment and that life was going on about the same. Beyond saying that the situation in McComb was now quiet, he did not want to discuss the incident.

His cousin, another confessed bomber, Billy Earl Wilson, is also still employed by the Illinois Central, a railroad partially owned by the Harriman family of New York.

TWO DROPPED

Two other bombers who got suspended sentences have been dropped by their employers. Ernest Zeeck was told by Western Auto Supply that he "couldn't come back at this time, we have too many Negro customers," while Murphy J. Duncan was dropped as manager of the Firestone Tire Agency in McComb.

All of this raises the question of economic pressure.

Economic pressure was behind the arrest and jailing of twelve Freedom workers for cooking for themselves in Freedom House without a health permit. Cooking is almost compulsory for them because they are welcome at not many Negro restaurants and at few white restaurants.

Economic pressure is also behind the requirement that Negroes who register to vote list their places of employment.

But economic pressure can be a two-way street, and what some thinking Mississippians worry about is the fact that under the new Civil Rights Act, President Johnson has the power to cut the vast flow of federal funds to the state.

So far, federal officials in Washington have been so blithely unconcerned about the racial showdown in Mississippi that most Mississippians don't fear economic retaliation.

For instance, at the very same time President Johnson was spurring the FBI into greater activity to apprehend suspects in the murder of three civil rights workers at Philadelphia, Miss., another agency of the Johnson administration was handing $33,400 over to Philadelphia for improving its airport.

The FAA's explanation is that this was a routine recommendation made by a local inspector, which was OK'd in Washington in conformity with the law. In Mississippi, however, the grant of $33,400 gave the impression to white racists that they could both thumb their noses at the government and simultaneously get subsidized by the government.

EXPLANATION

Another example: Last summer, the Post Office Department in Washington handed $25,400 to Byron de la Beckwith, after he had been charged with the shooting from ambush of Medgar Evers, Mississippi head of the NAACP. Beckwith got off with a hung jury.

Explanation for the Post Office's generous payment to Beckwith after the murder trial was that it was a routine matter. Beckwith owned some land in Jackson which the Post Office Department wanted.

In Mississippi these matters are not regarded as routine, however. The white community considers them an indication that Washington is not overly concerned with murder, crime, and bombings.

Where the economic pinch would really hurt, however, is if civil rights leaders in Washington induced the Defense Department and the Northern buying public to start boycotting the tremendous output of textiles, hosiery, lingerie, and cotton goods produced in Mississippi mills which don't even begin to give Negro employment a fair break.—(c1964.)

Newsclips:

Texas Observer 9-4-64 — Freedom Democrats
"The Democratic Party in Atlantic City"

Inside Report, Rowland Evans & Robt. Novak, W. Post, 9-3-64,
"Freedom Party Postscript"

W. Post, 8-26-64, ed. "Miss. Compromise"

NY Times, 10-11-64, "Negro Party Set to Push Its Claim"
by John Herbers

Minority Report Credential Committee, 8-25-64

November 19, 1964

Mr. Philip Lee Fetzer
322 Joline Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Fetzer:

For your research on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, we are mailing you copies of a few selected news clips (enclosed). I am listing below some magazine articles which would be of interest. If you are not able to find any of them in your school library, please let us know and we could copy one or two for your.

The Reporter, 8-13-64, Reese Cleghorn, "Who Speaks for Mississippi?" and Nat Hentoff, "The Young Folks"

New Republic, 10-10-64, Richard Woodley, "It Takes Guts to Work for LBJ in Mississippi"; 7-4-64, "Mississippi"; 7-11-64, Robert Coles, "We Will Overcome."

National Guardian, 5-13-64, Joanne Grant, "Stage is Set for Rights Battle"

Saturday Evening Post, July 1964, James Atwater, "If We Can Crack Mississippi"

New Leader, 9-14-64, Myron Kolatch, "Waiting for '68"

New Yorker, 8-29-64, Calvin Trillin, "Letter from Jackson"

Newsweek, 2-24-64, "Mississippi: Allen's Army"

Esquire, September 1964, "And Three Letters Home from Mississippi"

Sent letter 12-3-64

New South: Dec. 1963
(see p. 10)

Ebony, September 1964, Alex Poinsett, "Crusade in Mississippi"

The Nation, 9-14-64, Jerry DeMuth, "Summer in Mississippi"

Some of the above are about the summer program of COFO, but there is a relationship because COFO also sponsored the Freedom Democrats. Since you are interested in analyzing the role, the goals and the methods, and the methods to impede progress, I believe you would find the articles informative.

Regarding persons you might write, I would suggest two, and perhaps they can suggest others:

Mr. Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss.

Mr. Charles Evers, N.A.A.C.P., 1072 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss.

Mr. McSap is the director of COFO, but he travels a great deal and is not, therefore, a good correspondent. Mr. Henry is a sort of patron saint of COFO.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
copies of newslips

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

322 Joline Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

November 16, 1964

Dear Mrs. Albright,

Because of the significance of the emergence of the Freedom Democratic Party in this country and out of a personal interest, I write you this letter. Many people watched the Democratic National Convention with very little understanding as to what the Freedom Democratic Party was doing and why it was there.

Mr. John Strange, a member of the faculty in the Politics Department here, suggested that you might be able to help me in analyzing the role* of the Freedom Democratic Party in the national convention.

Could you please send me any printed material you believe would be helpful in making this analysis? I'll be glad to pay the postage and costs (C.O.D. or I'll send the money directly to your office). Also, could you send me a list of names and addresses of people you believe would be useful to contact? If it is not good policy to send out addresses, could I send these people letters through your address? I am hoping to make as thorough analysis as possible and would appreciate any suggestions you would have as to the most useful methods I could pursue in making this analysis.

I certainly appreciate your help and am hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours for Freedom,

Philip Lee Fetzer

Philip Lee Fetzer

*Particularly: the goals of the F.D.P., methods used in the attempt to achieve these goals, methods used to impede the attainment of these goals.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

11-21-64 g

Editor Wins Mississippi Battle

By DREW PEARSON

Washington.

THE 650 Missippians who signed a statement for law and order in bomb-ravished McComb were largely inspired by the courageous crusading of one lone newspaper editor.

Oliver Emmerich of the McComb Enterprise Journal had been slugged in the nose by a white racist, had been subject to all sorts of threats and last week had the plate glass window of his newspaper office punctured by a bullet.

Nevertheless, he kept hammering away editorially on the importance of law and order, and the importance of communications between Negroes and whites.

(The McComb editor is the brother of Georgia's Charles O. Emmerich, chairman of the DeKalb County Commission.)

ON RECORD

Emmerich has now won out on this point. In the declaration of principle which the 650 McComb citizens signed this week, they went on record not only for law and order and "equal treatment regardless of race," but also for "re-establishing avenues of communication and understanding."

This may be difficult. Because such bitterness has developed on the part of white leaders toward the young Freedom Workers who invaded from the North, most Mississippians refuse to talk to them.

They will talk to the moderate Negro preachers or the moderate Negro businessmen.

This was what caused State's Attorney Joe Pygott, one of the more reasonable law enforcement officers, to remark: "Race relations in Mississippi are now worse than at any time since the Civil War."

However, excesses by white law enforcement officers have begun to convert Negro moderates.

In McComb, for instance, Rev. Sylvester Dickey, pastor of the Rose Hill Baptist Church, was one of the Negro leaders so critical of the Freedom Workers that early last summer he circulated a petition to get them to leave town.

But when I was in McComb last month, Rev. Dickey was letting the Freedom Workers use his church for a meeting.

Two things had happened to change his mind. First, the Freedom Workers had threatened to hold their meeting on his church lawn. But more important, four men in black hoods had kidnaped his son-in-law, Wilbert Lewis, taken him to a lonely spot, tied him to a tree, and whipped him with a cat-o'-nine-tails for 45 minutes. They were trying to get him to talk about the Freedom movement.

When the nine white men who pleaded guilty or no defense to bombing churches and private homes were in the court room on trial, they joked and fraternized with the police. One high official of the sheriff's office even bought them Cokes.

It's also significant that Billy Wilson, one of the convicted white bombers, was a member of the auxiliary police and turned up at the home of Mrs. Alyene Quin immediately after the bombing. He had been able to go home, put on his uniform, and return to the scene of the crime, rifle in hand.

This was how the police force has been infiltrated with racists.

This is also why the statement of principle signed in McComb this week is so important. For it went on record against the Klan and the intermingling of the police and the Klan.

SUBVERSIVE

The Klan has been declared subversive by the Justice Department and therefore is on the banned list of the armed services.

This may not seem a strong statement to Northern readers. But in a town which has been troubled by some 20 bombings since the first of the year, it is a statement which took courage. And the editor who inspired it, and the 650 Mississippians who signed it, deserve great credit. It looks as if the moderates have begun to win out in Mississippi.—(c1964.)

11-22-64 JC

Image-Conscious Leaders Urge New Respect for Law

By KENNETH TOLER
Jackson Bureau
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 21—Leaders in the fields of business, civic and religious affairs and industry are awakening to a realization that 'for too long we have let the extremists on both sides" create a false national image of Mississippi.

They admit the "time has come for responsible people to speak out for what is right and against what is wrong."

Underlying the admitted belated expressions is the public acknowledgement of "God-fearing men and women" that the laws of the land must be observed even though some of them "may be contrary to our traditions, customs, beliefs and personal feelings."

There is also concern by responsible spokesmen that "Mississippi faces serious economic losses unless something is done to correct the false national image given by professional agitators who are working for this state's economic destruction."

The areas of concern are not restricted to the state's economy. They include "acts

MISSISSIPPI

ed employers, state and local governments and the citizenry conscientiously work toward solving it."

He said between now and its effective date "is the time we can use to advantage in planning together to avoid the civil strife which lack of working together could produce."

Possibly the strongest statement come from 600 leaders in racially-tense McComb in southwest Mississippi. They said the "great majority of our citizens believe in law and order and are against violence of any kind." Their statement follows bombings and burnings of Negro churches and business establishments; paroles given 11 white men charged with the crimes; numerous "harrassment" arrests of civil rights workers, white and Negro and many prominent in their sections of the nation, including churchmen, and the beating of outspoken Editor Oliver Emmerich of the Enterprise-Journal daily newspaper.

They outlined a 6-point stance designed to "restore peace, traquility and progress of our area." It includes:

1. Law and respect for law must be re-established and maintained. Law officers should make only lawful arrests. 'Harrassment' arrests, no matter what the provocation, are not consonant with the impartiality of the law.

3. Economic threats and sanctions against people of both races must be ended.

3. Citizens of both races re-establish avenues of communication and understanding and the Negro leadership cooperate with local officials.

4. Widest use of citizenship in the selection of juries.

5. All citizens take a greater interest in public affairs, in the selection of candidates and in the support and-or constructive criticism of public servants.

6. All people approach the future with a renewed dedication and reflect an attitude of optimism about our county.

Rights Unit Denies It's Disbanding

11-30-64 C

By JOHN HERBERS

(Copyright 1964 by the New York Times Co.)

JACKSON, Miss.—The Council of Federated Organizations, the group that has brought hundreds of civil rights workers to Mississippi, denied Sunday that it was disbanding.

Dave Dennis, the assistant program director, said such reports were "absolutely and completely false." He said the council would continue to expand its freedom schools, community centers and voter-registration drives.

It is known, however, that the loosely knit organization has been beset by problems. The spokesman said a reorganization was planned at a staff meeting in Hattieburg next weekend.

TROUBLED REPORTED

A report in the New Orleans Times-Picayune Sunday said the council was having trouble in getting financial support and that many Negroes were disillusioned with the organization because it did not screen out persons with Communist ties.

The report said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had kept a check on persons involved in the project. "It found that two of every seven volunteers who came into the project had references to organizations on the bureau's subversive list," the report added: "Some were well-known figures in the Communist Party."

NO SCREENING

Dennis, who is also Southern program director for the Congress of Racial Equality, said the council did not screen workers on the basis of their political beliefs or affiliation. He said, however, that they were required to follow the group's policies and aims, which were within the tradition of American democracy.

"Anyone who is willing to risk life to help Negroes register to vote is helping to bring American values into being," Dennis said.

He said a number of persons had been screened out because "they did not adhere to our policies."

'NEGROES CONCERNED'

The Times-Picayune report, written by its Mississippi correspondent, Wilson F. Minor, quoted a Jackson minister as having said the Negroes "have been concerned over the kind of radical people who have moved in."

December 3, 1964

Mr. James T. Campen
Leverett G-102
Harvard College
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. Campen:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested copy of What Happened in the South. Enclosed with it is a 1963 article on the Mississippi Freedom Democrat Party (New South, December 1963) the only thing we have done on this group.

Enclosed are copies of a few clips from newspapers; these answer your questions as to operation, results, and implications of that effort.

Our publications list is enclosed with the other mailing.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
What Happened in the South?
New South, December 1963
Publications list

Enclosed:
Oct. 22, 1964 - Washington Post, "Rights Workers Begin Mississippi Move, Told to Expect Vote Campaign Violence"
Oct. 30, 1964 - Atlanta Journal, "Negro Protest Vote on in Mississippi"
Oct. 31, 1964 - New York Times, "Mississippi Seizes 5 in a 'Freedom Vote'"
November 1, 1964 - New York Times, "Negroes Holding a Mock Election in Mississippi"
November 2, 1964 - "Arrests Mar Vote, Negroes Charge"
November 3, 1964 - "Mississippi Negroes Vote 59,663 - 14"

JAMES T. CAMPEN
LEVERETT ~~C-85~~ 21-102
HARVARD COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The New York Times contained a brief (about 5 inches) article headlined "Negro Vote is Cited in Johnson Victory" which reported some of the major conclusions of the analysis of the Southern Regional Council. I would be very grateful if you could send me a copy of your analysis, together with any other information or literature you have about the present and/or potential power of the Negro vote in the South.

over

sent 12-3-64 mA

PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Since I spent a little over a week in Miss
this fall helping with the "Freedom Vote" there, I
would be particularly interested in receiving any
thoughts or publications concerning the operation,
results, and implications of that effort.

Finally, if you have a list of all the
publications available from your organization, I would
appreciate receiving that.

This information is important to be [illegible]
because I am a great personal interest and because
I am making a major (for me) study of the
Civil Rights movement in connection with my
economics work this year.

Of course, if there is any charge for anything
I have requested, just indicate the amount and I
will enclose payment by check.

Thanks for [illegible]

Sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Atlanta Journal 12-10-64

INVESTIGATION IN MISSISSIPPI

Miss. Violence

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Vicksburg, the Moderate City

By DREW PEARSON

Atlanta.

FREEDOM House in Vicksburg sits high up on a hill and the approach to it is difficult. If you don't know the way, you get lost in a mesh of briars and underbrush. The men who dynamited Freedom House obviously knew the way when they blew up its rear with 14 people asleep inside.

Also high on the list of more tolerant cities in the South is Vicksburg. Its mayor, John D. Holland, went out of his way to protect freedom workers last summer "We didn't like what they were doing, but we didn't argue their right to do it," he told me.

Its chief of police, Murray Sills, made sure there was no harassment of freedom workers. "You may not agree with this," he told his force, "but this is the law."

NOT JEERED

There has been no Citizen's Council in Vicksburg and no Ku Klux Klan, and the Freedom Democratic party, before it left for Atlantic City, was permitted to hold its convention in the Vicksburg courthouse.

"We were not jeered on the streets in Vicksburg, as we were in Jackson and Hattiesburg," Rachel Brown, one of the freedom workers, told me.

"We were invited to white homes for dinner," added Paul Cowan, "and there was a start toward a human relations council to improve race relations. One church also integrated.

"In the Delta and places like McComb we were so occupied with watching security that all we could do was keep out of jail and get some Negroes to register," he said. "But in Vicksburg, thanks to police protection, we really had a chance to work.

To have the Freedom House blown up in this most tolerant of Mississippi cities, therefore, is the worst possible set-back to law and order and to civil rights progress.

Paul Cowan, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, who had spent all summer in Vicksburg, predicted: "There will be really embittered people—and real revolution—unless the white citizens of Vicksburg react."

The white citizens of Vicksburg did react. Mayor Holland went on the radio to plead for the end of violence and the apprehension of the guilty. He blamed the bombing on outsiders.

And the ministerial council issued a statement condemning the incident.

However, the inside fact was that members of the Baptist clergy, the strongest in Vicksburg, were not present at the ministerial council; only one Episcopalian and one Methodist. And inside the meeting it was stipulated that the resolution was to be published only if ok'd by the mayor.

DEADLOCK

Despite the generally strong reaction of Vicksburg citizens to the blowing up of Freedom House, however, the civil rights battle is stalemated and definitely set back. And, if it is stalemated in this moderate and sophisticated city, its prospects are worse in other parts of Mississippi.

Said Mayor Holland: "These kids who have come down here are good kids. Three of them are 19, one is 22. Yet, they are coming into an area where this problem has existed for 100 years and they are coming in to straighten it out in one hot summer."

Said Paul Cowan: "There were between 600 and 700 young people who went to Mississippi last summer. They were talented and dedicated. They are among the potential leaders of the nation. What will be their attitude toward government if they cannot get protection even in Vicksburg? Like young Negroes all over Mississipi, they will become embittered, too."

These are some of the consequences of the dynamiting of Freedom House in Vicksburg.—(c1964.)

NEW SOUTH

JANUARY 1965

Race and Freedom in Haiti and Barbados

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Miss

the DELTA MINISTRY

A Project of the National Council of Churches in Mississippi

Vol. 1, no. 2 January, 1965

BISHOP PAUL MOORE, JR., APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION

"It was with a great sense of inadequacy that I accepted the honor of being the chairman of the Commission on the Delta Ministry for the National Council of Churches. But because of the overwhelming importance of the work that lies before us and my own intense belief in its urgency, the decision was the only one that I could make.

"The work is urgent because the Negro revolution is urgent, and we all have waited far, far too long to take a real part in it. It is urgent because God is working through this movement, and it would be a blasphemy for the Church to stand outside of it. It is urgent because every day that goes by is one more day of hunger, one more day of degradation, one more day of fear and violence thrust upon the Negro; and one more day of anxiety, anger, hatred and fear for the white.

"The National Council of Churches will assemble a commission made up of concerned persons from various Christian bodies and persons trained and experienced in the skills which will be needed to guide this tremendous undertaking. Working under the direction of this commission will be staff chosen for its conviction and technical competence to carry out the far-reaching program of service, reconciliation, and community development.

"Some of the clear principles which have already emerged in my own thinking are these: This is an undertaking ecumenical in spirit. The ministry will not be just cooperation of individuals but the developing of a deep community and churchly life which will, itself, be a ministry to those who are part of it and which will, God willing, bear the spirit of Christ.

"We will at all times seek communication and cooperation on the deepest level with the churches of Mississippi, Negro and white.

"We will respect the integrity and courage of the civil

(Statement from Bishop Moore, continued)

rights groups and acknowledge their vocations, cooperating with them and seeking to carve out areas of appropriate responsibility.

"We will continually rely upon the leadership of the local Negro people to determine their own destiny and to have the major voice in whatever planning affects their lives. Our major goal will be the development and training of this leadership.

"The problems and obstacles ahead are large. How can we relate and communicate with the white communities and still keep faith and communication with the Negro people? What will our relationship be with the various civil rights organizations, which often have differences amongst themselves? What is the proper priority between meeting immediate need and conducting long range organization to eliminate the cause of the need? Can civil rights be separated from social advance and social service ..and yet activity in one direction sometimes interferes with the other.

"But let us not meditate upon the problems, but rather upon the thought that this may be the most exciting chapter in the Church's history in our time. For this is the first time in this country that the ecumenical Church, world-based, has attempted a total ministry and has dared to enter into a crisis situation with the intention of staying there until the job is done.

"Let us remember one another in prayer as each of us takes up his part of the task, knowing that our Lord's strength and love are behind us."

--The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr.
Suffragan Bishop, Episcopal
Diocese of Washington

GREENVILLE MILL: A REPORT ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Greenville Mill in Greenville, Mississippi, is a local plant of the New York-based Mohasco Industries. When a bond issue was being considered in the early 1950's Negro homeowners, professionals, and businessmen were contacted and assured there would be equal employment opportunities. Emphasis was placed on the hiring of Negro women since they comprised a large segment of the available labor market. With the assurance from the Chamber of Commerce and leading members of the white community that there would indeed be equal job opportunities, the Negro leaders used their influence to gain support for the bond issue. The bond issue passed and Greenville Mill opened in 1953.

Today, eleven years later, the Greenville Mill has approximately 1100 employees of whom 200-250 are Negro men. Not a single Negro woman has been hired though there are large numbers of white women employed. (At this writing, it is expected that Greenville Mill will announce this week that they will hire three to six Negro women. This is tokenism at its best.) This has created a long standing grievance within the Negro community, and for the Greenville Negro this has been another example of the white man's duplicity.

The Negro men employed at Greenville Mill are in the lowest job classification and receive the lowest pay. Opportunities for advancement are practically nil even though many are more than qualified for promotions. Negro men who have worked for 5-10 years with excellent work records have today no chance of job upgrading. Because of the discriminatory practices and policies these men are at their peak earning power. The earning power of the white man is considerably higher.

The Delta Ministry has been working on a project to bring about fair employment at Greenville Mill. This project includes:

1. Compiling data showing the discriminatory practices.
2. Getting Negro women to get applications and send them in. (So many Negro women have sent in applications to date that Greenville Mill is now refusing to give out any more applications.)
3. Having a committee of local businessmen talk with the management to end discrimination.
4. Turning over affidavits to the Federal Government which spotlight the discrimination. (Greenville Mill has government contracts. It was one of the Mississippi companies mentioned in one of Drew Pearson's recent columns.)
5. Contacting the New York offices of Mohasco Industries to bring this to their attention.

In the near future the Delta Ministry will be working with the Negro community in forming a permanent committee on employment to try to end discrimination in all of Greenville's industries.

NOTES ON COFO

Recent national news items have described COFO as a disintegrating organization. Claims were made that member organizations were withdrawing support from this cooperative council. In response to these accounts, concerned churchmen have contacted the DM for clarification and advice. We are glad to share with our readers our assessment of the present situation.

Those who have worked in Mississippi know that the main support of COFO has been given primarily by SNCC and secondly by CORE. These two organizations have carried the heavy financial

(Notes on COFO, continued)

and staff requirements of the past year. They are continuing to work together.

Although NAACP has been listed as a member of COFO there has been little cooperative planning and execution of projects with their support. Aaron Henry and others have attempted to bridge this gap but with apparent minimal assistance from some NAACP officials. Now the NAACP is considering whether it should continue to be listed as a member organization of COFO. This decision is expected to be made by their national executive committee.

SCLC has worked in Mississippi principally through an extension of citizenship training classes based at Dorchester Georgia. People from local communities go there for sessions and return home to conduct similar courses with their neighbors. This means that SCLC has had few staff people in Mississippi. Dr. King has denied reports that SCLC is withdrawing from COFO.

These brief paragraphs are intended to show that organizationally COFO has not changed significantly. SNCC and CORE are still strongly committed to the Mississippi program and are working cooperatively.

Another dimension, however, to the allegation that COFO is disintegrating involves the manner in which COFO functions in relationship to the 25 or so projects in local areas. This summer we became accustomed to looking to the Jackson COFO office for leadership, and particularly to Bob Moses, Program Director. Planning and administration were centralized in this office. But the operational philosophy is that the "people of Mississippi", the local residents participating in programs, are the decision makers. Accordingly, in order to maintain local autonomy, emphasis is being placed on each functioning project. More and more the administration is being carred out on a congressional district level rather than at the state level.

"A LIFE FOR A VOTE"

Some of our readers must have read John Hersey's remarkable story in the September 29, 1964 SATURDAY EVENING POST entitled "A Life for a Vote". If you have not, we urge you to go to your library, and read it. The community described there is Mileston, Mississippi, where we recently spent two days. We met most of the Negroes who appear in his story though, like the town, their names were changed. From our Negro host and hostess we heard of some of the harassments to which they had been subjected.

The physical and spiritual focus of that community is the Holmes County Community Center, an unbelievably nice building for this rural area. It was built, also unbelievably, by a California contractor who wanted to do something to help in the civil rights struggle in Mississippi. A young California couple, Henry and Sue Lorenzi, are serving the Center as program directors.

Towards the Negroes active in the Community Center, which typifies the freedom movement there, the hostility of whites is complete. No insurance agent will sell them insurance; the danger of arson is great. As a result, every night men of the community stand guard, on a rotating basis, their guns at hand. And in the center, there are community meetings, a kindergarten, a weekly movie, a library, the headquarters of a nurse who is carrying on a health program, etc. Most important, however, Negro leadership is being forged in the day-to-day struggle to combat harassment, to overcome the obstacles that separate them from the simplest rights, and to move toward the achievement of a citizenship in the United States that Mississippi and its citizens are persistently and tenaciously denying them.

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REPORT FROM HATTIESBURG

"If you got love, you've got grace. If you don't love your brother, how can you get to heaven?" This thumb nail summary of I John came from an elderly Negro gentleman in the midst of a discussion about the problem Negro applicants for welfare grants face. Repeatedly we discover people whose applications for aid have been rejected for no apparent reason. Quite often we discover that these persons have made several attempts to register to vote. It seems that there is a direct connection between the attempt to register and the refusal at the welfare office. This conclusion is reinforced when we discover that a Negro who "yes ma'ams" and "thank you sirs" his way into and out of the office usually gets the requested aid.

Jesus spoke clearly. "Inasmuch as you did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it not to me." The Mississippi Negro frequently gives a Scriptural interpretation to the failure of the white man to minister to the needy. And, unfortunately, he must turn to passages like those quoted above for help.

The Delta Ministry is attempting to meet this situation with a two-pronged attack in Hattiesburg. In cooperation with COFO we are endeavoring to provide information about existing programs through which aid is available to the needy. At the same time, we operate a clothing and food distribution program to meet the crucial needs of as many as possible on a short term basis. This clothing and food comes from you, good friends. To the dozens of people who have responded to the call for help, we take this public opportunity to register our sincere thanks. The real "thank you", however, comes in the eager acceptance and tear-filled eyes of one who has replenished her wardrobe after all her belongings had been burnt up in a house fire. "Inasmuch as you have done it..."

The two community centers in the Hattiesburg area are well attended. Programs include a day nursery for working mothers' children, teenage discussion groups in the evening, handicraft sessions for grade school children, classes where typing, use of sewing machines and knitting are taught, and Negro history and citizenship seminars.

An exciting change in approach is taking place among the civil rights groups in Hattiesburg. Although we have always tried to avoid a situation where the civil rights groups were "fighting the battle" while the local Negro population stood on the sidelines and watched, it is true that much good leadership and many important decisions have come from the COFO staff. Now there is a conscious effort being made to turn to the local community and say, "What do you want and how do you want to get it done?" COFO plans to remain on the scene but in a resource rather than a leadership role. This is in recognition of the fact that there exists within the community the ability to determine its own destiny and to carry it out.

Contact with "white Mississippi" continues to grow. The small group of people we call "moderates" is becoming more bold. Now occasionally some white people from Hattiesburg will visit in our office in the Negro ghetto. We watched with joy one evening as one of Hattiesburg's aristocracy knelt beside the bed of a little old lady at Palmer's Crossing and the two women said their prayers together, one a Roman Catholic, the other a Baptist. This occurred when some white women expressed willingness to accompany us on some errands we had in Palmer's Crossing...a 98% Negro community near Hattiesburg. The

(Report from Hattiesburg, continued)

interest among students at the University of Southern Mississippi continues to grow slowly. A good number of faculty members there and at William Carey College support our position "in spirit" but feel they cannot do anything overt at this time. However, the white clergy and elected leaders of the community are still solidly united against us. Their most positive statement is still, "Yankee, go home. We can handle our own problems." At the heart of this whole situation is the abysmal lack of communication between the races and between the civil rights groups and the white community. If it is true that national press coverage of Mississippi has been sensationalistic and therefore unfair to the moderates in the state (and we believe this is true), then it is even more true that Mississippi press coverage of the civil rights groups and their goals and activities has been very distorted and hate-filled. It would be a full-time job, at this point, just to set the record straight among white Mississippi clergymen.

Two other developments are newsworthy. Our office was full to overflowing one evening recently as we had a meeting of clergy or their representatives from all the Negro churches in Hattiesburg. The purpose of the meeting: to arrange to distribute our share of the 20,000 turkeys coming to Mississippi from Dick Gregory and Drew Pearson. The spirit of the group was good and we heard many voices saying that if we can get together to distribute turkeys, then surely we ought to get together for many other things too. It is a beginning of even fuller cooperation among the clergy in the Negro ghetto.

Finally, rejoice with us over STRAP! Student Temporary Resettlement Assistance Program, a southern California organization backed by churches there. Under their care, several high school graduates from Hattiesburg will attend junior college in the fine program which exists in California. If the "pilot project" succeeds, this may be the beginning of an extensive liasion between California and Mississippi designed to give Negro youth the skills they need to become leaders.

In spite of the great reservoir of hatred built up among men in Mississippi, it is not really surprising when love and justice and concern slice clean through the mess to produce worthy results...much as a single star shone down into the darkness of the countryside centuries ago to point toward God's most definitive act of love.

REPORT FROM McCOMB

Where is McComb? Don't think of its geographical location, but where is it to be found in the geography of the heart and mind of America. McComb is located at the cornerstore of hatred and bigotry in this country. It can be found at the foundation of segregation and discrimination in a free land. McComb can be seen where men seek to enslave and fetter other men, it is at the core of the evil and corrosive forces which threaten the very existence of democracy in America. The very word - McComb - is a symbol of all the evil forces of hatred which eat at the heart and soul of our existence.

Where is McComb? It is not simply a point on the map, nor is it simply a black spot on the spiritual geography of America. It is a place where people live and breathe, where they love and where they hate. A place of tears and a place of laughter. McComb is one of those strong spots on the map of mankind where the oppressed are often free and the oppressors enslaved by the sickness of their own hatred. McComb can be located at the horrible reality which faces this country. Sometimes, this strange place is hard to find. If you should look for it today where it was yesterday you might not see McComb. The reality which it represents is a changing reality. Yesterday McComb dared not speak of its troubles in a muted whisper, today McComb is preparing

Miss. Freedom Democratic Party

December 14, 1964

Miss Geraldine Neil
Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

Dear Miss Neil:

You asked what I would term the gains of the FDP at the National Convention last August. I suggest these:

1. The gain of national recognition, and the bringing to light for the nation to see that 40% of Mississippi's population was unrepresented by the regular delegates of the Democratice party.

2. The resolution that all delegates to the 1968 Convention be chosen through processes that would not exclude Negroes.

3. The fact that Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California issued resolutions in support of the FDP.

4. The walk out of a majority of the regular Mississippi delegation.

The FDP will, through the several prospective contests when Congress organizes next month, be again in the national spotlight for that period.

Personally, I think FDP should have taken the two-seats-at-large last August; but FDP has its goals, however, and they are

Miss Geraldine Neil - 2
December 14, 1964

more systematic, and even perhaps more realistic, than mine.

What future FDP will have depends on its own ability to perserve internal unity; the amount of enetgy which continues to go into it; and whether the Department of Justice can open up the voting situations in Mississippi, so that the people can become "legally" registered.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

letin now distributed to more than 400 bodies beyond its official mailing list. According to this bulletin, "Some aspects of long-term service are likely to take a predominant position in the role and work of the coordination committee over the next few years, as more organizations and governments become interested in this aspect of aid to developing countries, namely the exchange of personnel at lower levels than ordinarily covered by the official technical assistance programs."

Private agencies do not seem to be threatening the Peace Corps. In fact the Coordination Committee reports, "Possibly the only NGO's which will be able to survive, in terms of being financially independent, will be a handful of strongly backed international organizations, with some backing which could be ideological or religious."

Hopefully the Peace Corps will never become a routine operation. Neither can its relations to other agencies, including the churches, become static. Perhaps most important is the esteem which the Peace Corps attaches to the motives of volunteers — motives which reflect religious faith. Mr. Shriver, speaking to a meeting of the International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ), said that he was attempting through the Peace Corps to show what can happen when social action springs from spiritual beliefs: "This earth *is* a fit avenue for the divine. . . . The political, social and economic arenas of life are the very places where we can serve God and man."

Let the church be about its business. But being in the world, let it be ever sensitive to the fact that the Peace Corps *is* part of its business. In a day when it is not only important for "young men to dream dreams" but also for them to bend their backs to the burdens of the world, let us rejoice in their readiness and their willingness.

Special Report Nov. 11, 1964

The Battle of McComb

McComb, Miss.

✦ AT 3 A.M. on Oct. 1, I was standing in the shadows alongside Freedom House, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) headquarters in McComb, Miss., keeping the night watch in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the July 8 bombing which had threatened students' lives and blown up a section of the front wall. Though no violence erupted during my vigil, there was good reason to fear that it might. Two nights before, 17 "hate" telephone calls had been received at Freedom House between midnight and 7 A.M.; eight of them were death threats. Since the start of the summer 16 bombings had rocked McComb — and so far there had been no arrests in connection with any of them. The F.B.I. did in fact order the first arrests a few days later.

About a dozen out-of-state clergymen were on hand in response to an appeal from the National Council of Churches and affiliated denominations. In the preceding ten days more than 30 ministers had been in and out of McComb, coming from virtually every section of the country to work with COFO student volunteers, assist in Negro voter registration, visit homes in the Negro ghetto and hold conversations with Negro and white clergymen in the local community.

Pitifully few Negroes are registered in Pike county and its largest town, McComb. At the start of voter registration activity only 3 per cent of Negroes in the county who were eligible to vote had registered. The psychological hazard in doing so is formidable. Registering requires getting dressed in Sunday-best clothes and entering the county courthouse at Magnolia, eight miles from McComb. The courthouse, with its creed of white supremacy, is a holy of holies in the Mississippi way of life. A would-be voter seeking to register may have to face police cars, cops with walkie-talkies and even a paddy wagon crowded onto the scene — all this before getting near the casuistically tricky registration test itself.

On my way to McComb I had stopped in Jackson, Miss., on a Saturday afternoon. There I learned of two bombings in McComb the previous Thursday and one in nearby Natchez (at the mayor's home) the preceding day. At 2:30 A.M. Sunday I was awakened by the sound of an explosion. Not far away a car had been blown up in the driveway at the home of I. S. Sanders, a retired school principal and senior warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a Negro parish. Four sticks of dynamite were placed under their 1961 Buick, demolishing it and breaking the glass of all the windows on one side of their house.

During the summer Mrs. Sanders had been active in obtaining housing for civil rights workers and their home had been open as a hospitality center for these workers. "It is part of a program to intimidate Negroes," she told me when I called at the home later Sunday morning. "It's a Ku Klux Klan type of activity, only now there are night riders without sheets. We're sorry for those who perpetrated the violence. We should be concerned that such a social condition exists in Jackson and can go on without punishment. Let us pray for those who did this wrong, that they may get some sense." A friend of the Sanderses commented: "We are just captives and can't move at all. Discrimination goes on around here by law. The people who come in open up the situation, give us moral support and then the whole world hears about it."

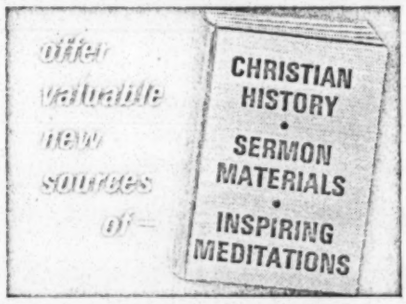
I drove south to McComb from Jackson with three COFO youth volunteers; it was considered dangerous for me to drive alone in the car I was to take to Freedom House. We arrived in McComb after dark.

Thirteen young volunteers, most of them students, are getting along in McComb on a weekly budget of $50, which covers all their living and working expenses: food, laundry, gas, envelopes, postage, utilities, haircuts. The ministers who could not be housed at Freedom House itself were guests in a few outlying Negro homes, two of which had been bombed.

The major concern in McComb at that time was to obtain the release of 26 local persons, all Negro, who had been arrested the previous week on the new and constitutionally untested charge of "criminal syndicalism." This charge can apply to almost any kind of civil rights or freedom activity. COFO was attempting to get the excessive bail ($2,000 to $5,000) reduced by a federal court to a more reasonable amount. This was later accomplished.

A mass meeting was scheduled to be held in St. Paul's Methodist Church in

PENETRATING *NEW FALL PUBLICATIONS*



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the Negro ghetto of Burgland two nights after my arrival. Three women whose homes had been bombed and who had gone to Washington, D.C., for a private conversation with Pres. Johnson concerning the matter were to make the principal speeches.

On the night of the mass meeting four McComb police cars as well as a car of state troopers were on the scene. Joe Harrison, a Negro COFO volunteer from Michigan, led us in folk singing to open the meeting:

> Oh, Freedom, Oh, Freedom, Oh, Freedom
> over me, over me,
> And before I'll be a slave
> I'll be buried in my grave
> And go home to my Lord and
> be free.

A few of the COFO youth leaders spoke first. An outward relaxation masking inner tension marks the students who live, eat and sleep under the rigid threat of violence and death. Cephas Hughes, who looks younger than his 30 years, discussed the voter registration drive of which he is in charge. His seemingly effortless speech, studiously avoiding traditional clichés, suggests the "new breed" of Negro leadership. Dennis Sweeney, a white student from Stanford University, spoke about the freedom school which he directs for COFO. "We wish we were better qualified, but you can't get teachers like that to come down here," he told the 400 Negroes crowded into the small church and the dozens standing outside the open windows to catch his words. "We will have a class in 'Problems of the Civil Rights Movement.' We also want to explain the duties and responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. Few teachers in regular Mississippi schools speak about *privileges*. We are concerned with teaching an attitude . . . of inquiry, asking questions, talking back."

Then Joe Harrison talked about the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party, and Henry Aaronson explained how the COFO legal counsel operates. He brought the crowd up to date on the case of two 15-year-old Negro youths who after three weeks were still being held in the Magnolia jail for allegedly making obscene telephone calls. "Lawyers in Jackson will come here to defend everybody exercising his rights. But you must exercise your rights."

Jesse Harris, the young Negro leader of McComb's Freedom House, pledged that COFO would not leave the town: "The '61 voter registration people left. We are going to stay." Even more so than Cephas Hughes, Harris is the present and future symbol of leadership. He is articulate, unsentimental, serious. He seldom smiles except in an off-moment of relaxation over a freedom song in a small group late at night. He is unable to make small-talk and does not cultivate bourgeois charm; this is at least partly because of the strain of his heavy load of leadership. He is lean physically and mentally; his emotions seem dried out. Finally getting to sleep at 2:30 A.M., he may leave an urgent call for 4:30 because the complex, devious "talks" must go on endlessly in the strategy of the war that marks his cause.

Now, at the mass meeting in St. Paul's Church, it was time for the three principal speakers. Mrs. Willie Dillon was first. Her house in McComb had been bombed on Aug. 27. She had phoned the F.B.I. instead of local police officers, but the latter arrived on the scene anyhow and, in fact, with alacrity. And Mr. Dillon was charged with bombing his own home. Mrs. Charles Bryant's house had been bombed on Sunday morning July 26. "It seemed to me I was standing in the firing line," she said. "From that time to now I don't sleep. Getting to bed late and up early has gotten to be a hard habit. It isn't hard to be brave but it's so hard to be scared. If you're going to die one day, you're going to have to do it anyway. I'm 51 and if I die now it won't be anything. I'm not afraid of anybody." Mrs. Alyene Quin's house had been bombed Sunday night Sept. 20, the same night the Society Hill Baptist Church on the other side of town was struck with 20-some sticks of dynamite. It was also the ninth birthday of Mrs. Quin's daughter, who along with her younger brother was covered up by the debris left by the explosion. Neither child was seriously hurt. "Somehow I knew they were dead. But God spared them. We had been afraid for several weeks and so we had moved every night from room to room in the house."

When Mrs. Quin and the other two women called on Pres. Johnson in late September they told him about "everything that's happening in McComb." "I'm still here and I will be here," Mrs. Quin said. "The only thing I'm asking you who haven't registered is, please, go down and register. My birthday is Oct. 12. I'm asking 200 people to register. I have gone down three times but I haven't passed the tests. But I'll go every month until I pass."

The Rev. Harry Bowie of Lawnside, N.J., supervisor of the ministers' project in McComb, told the mass meeting: "It was very hard to be up north when you were suffering down here. But unless you're willing to carry this through in a simple, direct way by appearing at the courthouse to register, it's all in vain. The white man in Mississippi fears you because he knows you're on the verge of a tremendous breakthrough. If you don't register to vote you mock the people who have sacrificed for you and you blaspheme the God who sacrificed his own son. God is at work in Mississippi. God intervenes in this world and gives

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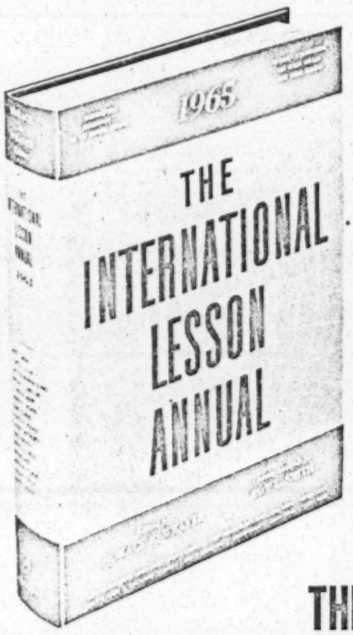

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support to people . . . here, for example, by sending these young students down into Mississippi." He described how throughout the summer the National Council of Churches had supported the work of COFO in Mississippi, how it would now be bringing ministers to McComb on a regular, rotating basis.

The mass meeting ended with the singing of "We Shall Overcome." Everybody joined hands, swaying from side to side. Then the meeting quickly broke up and the crowd dispersed.

The next day we clergymen fanned out through the Negro community, visiting specific residential sections in groups of two and three. We found little distrust; a number of persons spoke frankly of their fear and their present inability to visit the courthouse to register.

"I'm smart enough and I know I could pass the voter registration test, but I'm just too frightened to go down there," one woman told me. "I wouldn't even go if I was in a group. I hate this place and don't want anything to do with it at-all." But another Negro woman, sitting across from me in her living room, held out a possibility of hope. "If ministers would come here and live for several months or a year, and if some F.B.I. men would be sent in whom we could trust, we'd do everything for civil rights. But now we just can't do anything. We're too scared."

I talked with a 74-year-old man, proud and happy because he had just registered to vote for the first time in his life. But another Negro, standing with me on his front porch, found no such occasion for joy. "Everything is against us here. There doesn't seem to be any hope. Moses liberated the Israelites after 40 years. But we've already waited 100 years. Why doesn't God raise up somebody to help us?"

There was considerable discussion about the failure of Negro leadership in the community and about the activity of Negro informers. "What is said in the pulpit on Sunday is taken down to the boss white man on Monday morning by one or two Uncle Toms," one woman said. I was also told how, after a Negro woman's home had been bombed, the congregation of her church wanted to take up a collection to help her. But the minister refused. "The church does not become involved in politics," he said.

Local Negro ministers reacted to the visiting clergymen in sharply differing ways. It was apparent that all of them suffer embarrassment and fear under harassment from the local white Establishment. Several feel they must go hat in hand to the white leadership, begging for mere existence and minimal safety. One of the ministers told a visiting white cleric: "It's good you're here. You can do things we could never do. We thank God for your coming."

McComb's white clergymen likewise reacted in different ways. Some said the presence of out-of-state ministers provided a setback to "good race relations" in the town and made the task of the local church leaders harder than ever. Others engaged the visitors in deep, searching dialogue, thanking them for coming and expressing their despair and fears in an excruciatingly complex ministerial dilemma. If a conscientious minister is driven out or flees, his replacement may be an archsegregationist who espouses White Citizens Council goals. So for many white clergymen the dilemma is not whether to stay or leave but how to survive while staying.

Said Cephas Hughes to the visiting clergymen in a voter registration briefing session at Freedom House: "You have shown that somebody is concerned. The whole community knows you are here. So the two questions in the minds of the people now are 'What are *you* going to do?' and 'What can *I* do?' " He went on to describe how the community had been totally demoralized at the start of the summer. "But there has been a fantastic reaction because nothing was expected from southwest Mississippi except survival. Now the Negro community is reacting. They're saying 'God must be concerned about what's going on here.' "

Trouble cropped up for us when we least expected it. For example, on Sept. 30 four of us — a biracial group of the visiting clergy — went to Magnolia to pay a pastoral call on 24 Negro political prisoners (including at least eight children under 18 years of age) jailed under the "criminal syndicalism" act. They had been picked up for assembling at the bombed ruins of the home of Mrs. Quin. We were denied access to the prisoners. First told that it would be necessary for us to see the sheriff or county attorney in order to obtain visiting permission, we were later informed, "You may have to wait all night if you want to see the sheriff or the county attorney; go back to McComb." On the street outside the courthouse we were met by angry, cursing knots of white citizens. The mother of a young prisoner, who had been denied permission to see him in jail, had told us: "I was treated like a dog when I tried to see my son."

There was trouble again as we prepared to leave Mississippi and return to our homes. After traveling from McComb to Jackson by train, we entered the King Edward Hotel coffee house (across the street from the depot). A waitress seated us and handed menus to us. There were seven in our party, six whites and one Negro, all in clerical garb. "I have to serve him but I don't have to serve you," the manager said, as he placed his hand on the shoulder of

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WESTWOOD, N.J.

the Rev. Earl A. Neil of Chicago, the sole Negro clergyman among us. Having been refused service as an integrated group, we left immediately.

Departing later that night for our respective homes, most of us promised to come back. Most of us had previously been involved there in the freedom struggle. We felt grateful for the redemptive quality the freedom movement was giving the church in our land, and were grieved by the intense suffering and savagery we had witnessed.

The young COFO volunteers with whom we had lived did not talk much about Jesus Christ, but it seemed to us that they walked with him.

MALCOLM BOYD.

Letters to the Editor

Too Soon Too Glad

SIR: The writer of Pen-ultimate in his recent review (Aug. 10) of my new book *Contemporary Quotations* generously observes that the volume furnishes "juicy references" for sermons and speeches and should be useful to many. That immediately put me in a perfect mood: here was someone who appreciated the book's value to the clergy and had thoroughly digested it. But I was too soon too glad for I then noted his complaint that there were only 34 quotes from Pres. Truman as compared to Pres. Eisenhower's 91. Obviously, the writer failed to see that since the book covers the period 1950-64, it is concerned with only the final three years of Truman's administration as compared to all eight years of Eisenhower's. (But by that standard the book would seem more on the side of the colorful Mr. Truman than the wordy Mr. Eisenhower, and I gather it is salty Americana that the writer likes to see preserved.) Further, your reviewer asks who quotes Eisenhower. Certainly I am no admirer of what Bishop Pike has referred to as "Mr. Eisenhower's inimitable prose," but I do find it of interest that a quote from Ike was the first used by *Reader's Digest* editors out of a large batch they have selected from my book. Actually, it is too early to tell who will quote Eisenhower: few Presidents are quoted when they have been out of office less than a term. And even if his thoughts seem "stolid" to the writer of Pen-ultimate, in future years they will be a valid reflection of his era and personality. Let the writer read again and he will find that what is used is lively stuff for a conservative, middle-brow general.

More seriously, your reviewer takes issue with ghost writers. I avoid them, yet what a President says on a historic occasion is history and must be recorded. It is ironic that the writer goes on to quote a "kettleful of advice" from one Satchel Paige and *his* ghost writer. To be sure, the reviewer has an "ear" for quotations (although I myself find Satchel Paige less than profound), but did he have to relate *his* favorites instead of reviewing the book? In so doing he goes outside the years the book covers and, in most instances, presents material which I rejected because it cannot be verified.

Despite the above comments I am grateful for your interest and believe it will be a significant factor in helping the book enliven sermons, conversations and thinking. It might even be sufficiently stimulating to provide some good quotations for the next edition!

JAMES B. SIMPSON.

New York, N.Y.

Area Is an Area Is an . . .

SIR . . . You report (Aug. 5) that Methodist Bishop James K. Thomas "was elected to head the Iowa area." Of course he was not. He was elected by the Central (Negro) jurisdiction, transferred to the North Central jurisdiction by joint action of the conferences of the two jurisdictions and then, after the North Central had completed its episcopal elections, he was *assigned* by a 34-member committee on the episcopacy to head the Iowa area. You report that Bishop Prince Taylor, Jr., was named to head a new episcopal area in New Jersey; this is correct.

Then comes the real slight upon Methodism. You say "in both areas Negro churches and pastors are to be incorporated into the regular church organization, with the racial Central jurisdiction fading away." The unfortunate word is *area*. In the previous sentences you had used the word in its correct Methodist sense, corresponding to a diocese, supervised by a bishop. But here you really meant something else. It is in the *whole* of the North Central and the Northeastern jurisdictions that the incorporation is taking place, not merely in Iowa and New Jersey but in 21 states and the District of Columbia. . . .

This error would have been understandable, though regrettable, in a daily newspaper not familiar with the complications of church polity.

SEXSON E. HUMPHREYS,
Area [*sic*] Copy Editor.
The *Indianapolis News*,
Indianapolis, Ind.

1965

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 25,

FREEDOM PARTY TO PUSH OUSTERS

Lobbying Planned to Unseat Mississippi Congressmen

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 24—The Mississippi Freedom Democratic party drew up plans today for a nationwide lobbying effort to gather support for its campaign to unseat the five Mississippi representatives.

The predominantly Negro party, organized by civil rights groups last spring, contends that the Congressmen should be deposed on the ground that Negroes have consistently been prevented from registering and voting in the state.

Today's plans were made at a one-day convention at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church. About 300 people, including a busload of 40 Negroes from Mississippi, attended.

Most observers here believe the insurgents' challenge stands very little chance of succeeding. They say the prospect of a new voting rights bill has robbed the freedom party's drive of much of its emotional force.

600 Depositions Taken

The five Mississippians were seated on the first day of the new Congress in January, although 149 Congressmen backed a motion by Representative William Fitts Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan, not to seat the Mississippians until the House could pass on the challenge to their credentials.

William Kunstler, the party's chief lawyer, told the convention today that since January 133 volunteer lawyers had taken depositions from 600 witnesses, mainly in the South, in an attempt to prove the freedom party's allegations.

Several hostile witnesses, including former Gov. Ross Barnett, also testified before the party's lawyers.

By next Saturday, the party's brief, and any evidence offered in defense of the present Congressional delegation, will be filed by the Clerk of the House. The case will then go to the Elections subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, which is composed of six Southern Democrats and three Republicans.

"From here on in the election is essentially a political decision. We need 69 more votes to win," Arthur Kinoy, another lawyer, said in calling for the lobbying drive.

Mr. Kinoy meant that 69 votes added to the 149 who backed the Ryan motion would give the party the support of 218 Representatives—one more than half the total of the House.

Another speaker, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, warned that the freedom party was losing ground.

"The voting rights bill is a way of choking off the challenge," Mrs. Hamer said, "and all this talk about Selma, Ala., and Louisiana is getting the issue out of Mississippi."

Last August, Mrs. Hamer, a former plantation worker in Ruleville, Miss., told the Democratic National Convention how she had been fired from her job and beaten when she tried to register to vote.

Mrs. Hamer and two other Negro women, Mrs. Annie Devine and Mrs. Victoria Gray, contend that they were illegally prevented from running as independents for House seats last November. They ran in a mock "freedom vote" campaign instead and say they should be given seats in Congress as the only duly elected representatives elected by the people of Mississippi.

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How the Senate Finally Passed The Rights Bill; What's Next?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

It was anticlimactic, like the lightning flashes and rolling thunder of a summer storm that's passed on. Senate approval of the civil-rights bill had been a foregone conclusion for days. Still, the final drive toward passage and the final vote itself contained moments of drama and eloquence. And no little significance.

The storm over civil rights, of course, has not passed. In one sense, it is only just beginning, and senators on both sides of the aisle last Friday night were mindful of the difficulties ahead. Yet by their vote of 73 to 27 they had removed the highest remaining barrier to enactment of the most pervasive civil rights bill in a century.

A summary of the Senate-passed civil rights bill and the text of the statement by Senator Goldwater are on Page 13.

The bill is not yet law. What the Senate passed was an amended version of H.R. 7152, the civil-rights bill passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate last Feb. 10. The bill now goes back to the House for approval of the amendments. Its supporters expect final approval by July 4.

Initial reaction to the Senate vote was curiously calm. There was a quiet celebration march by Negroes in St. Augustine, Fla., scene of recent racial conflict. But the planning by other Negro groups of demonstrators went on. Even as President Johnson was praising the Senate in San Francisco for taking a "major step toward equal opportunities for all Americans," he was being picketed outside by civil-rights groups. And news of the bill's passage brought no flurry of action to end the discriminatory practices that will be outlawed once it is enacted.

The legislative hurdles ahead are minor compared with those the bill has overcome thus far.

As the bill goes back to the House this week, Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and House manager of the bill, says he is pleased with the Senate changes and believes the House will concur in them. Unanimous House consent to the Senate changes would bring the bill to the point where it needs only the President's signature to become law. But a Southern move to block unanimous consent is inevitable, and the bill was destined to lie in the hands of the House Rules Committee for at least a week.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Senate Democratic whip and floor manager for the bill in the Senate, spent Thursday in discussions with the House leadership and said afterward he was sure the bill would be back on the House floor and passed by July 4. House Speaker John McCormack agreed.

There was a possibility that the Rules Committee would reject the Senate amendments and demand a House-Senate conference to work out a compromise bill that would then have to be approved by both houses.

If a majority of the Rules Committee wishes to delay final passage of the bill;

Please Turn to Page 13, Column 1

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Freedom Party (Sept. Miss 1963 Natl a)

Nov 21, 1963 Natl Guardian

Len Holt "The Freedom Vote Triumph over Terror"

The Nation 12-7-63

Jeannine Herron "Miss. Under-Ground Election"

Newsweek Apr 8, 1963

"Integration: Mind or Freedom"

Cong. Record Apr 4 1963 p. A2016

apr 2, 1963 "Situation in Greenwood, Miss" p 5294

Chronology of Violence & Intimidation in Miss. Since 1961

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Suffrage Mis.

Chr. Century, Sept 9, 1964
"Hattiesburg: Toward Reconciliation"
by Lawrence Meriam

Sat. Even. Post 9-26-64
John Heasley, "Logic for a Vote"

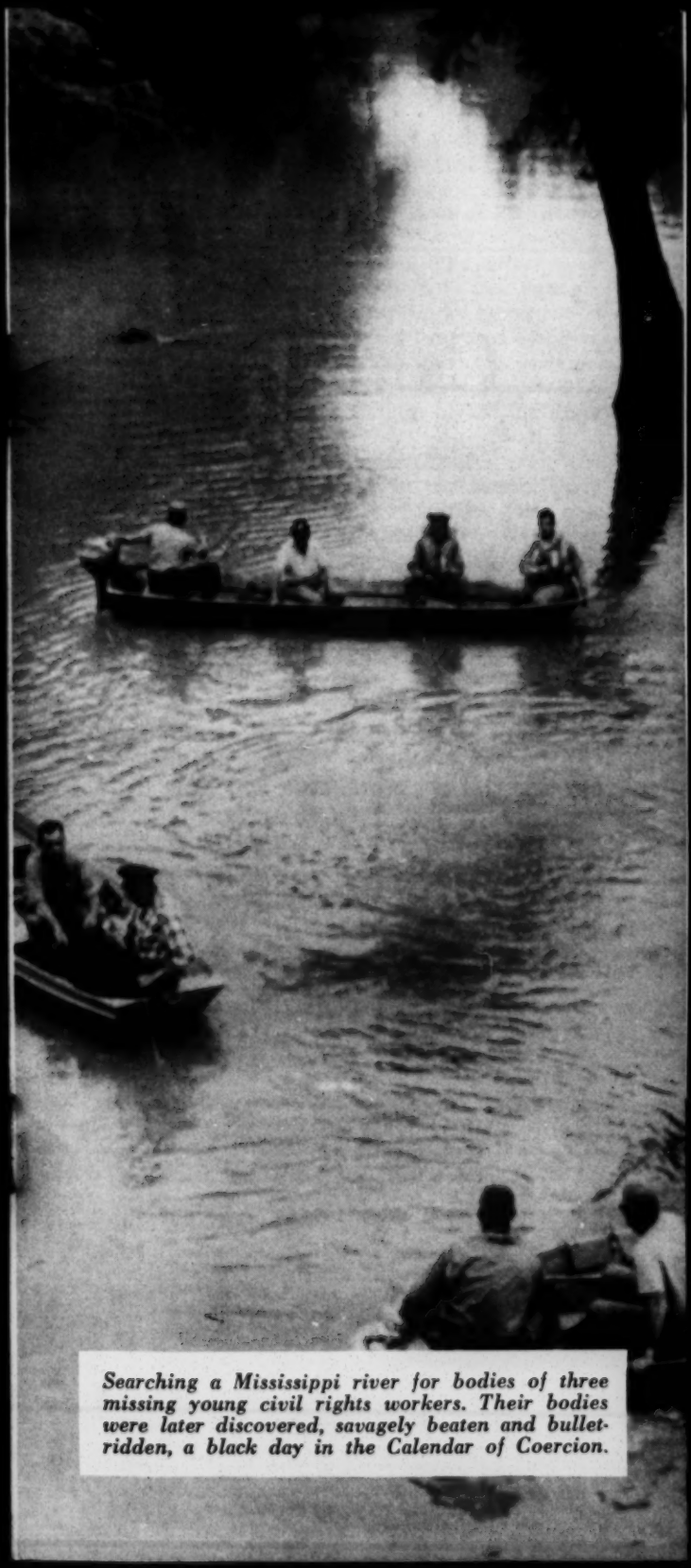
New Republic, Oct. 26, 1963
"Registration in Ala."
by Howard Zinn

The Nation June 1, 1964
"Tired of Being Sick & Tired"
Jerry DeMuth

New Republic 4-4-64
"Negro Regis — the South" by Pat Watters

N.Y. Times Mag. Apr 28, 1963
"Inquiry into the Negro Mind"
Claude Sitton

Look May 21, 1963
John Pappy "The South's War
Against Negro Votes"



Searching a Mississippi river for bodies of three missing young civil rights workers. Their bodies were later discovered, savagely beaten and bullet-ridden, a black day in the Calendar of Coercion.

Calendar of Coercion

*

"The highest law gives a thing to him who can use it." So wrote Thoreau. This little booklet is dedicated to those whose determination to use freedom is so great that they value it above their lives. It is to the everlasting shame of America that so many value it not at all.

JAMES FARMER
National Director, CORE

*

CORE
38 Park Row, New York 10038

NOWHERE is the "passion for the rights of man" more clearly demonstrated in America than in the continuing struggle for civil rights. This is especially true in the deep South where no one takes up this struggle without inviting the most serious consequences. The situation of the Negro citizen in the North is bad enough. But in wide areas of the South, he is subjected to almost unchecked harrassment and violence whenever he tries to exercise the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and those who associate themselves with him invite the same penalties.

We present here some paragraphs from the reports of CORE workers in the South. They were not selected as "horror" stories. They are, unfortunately, typical of what goes on day after day, week after week, month after month, even now under our new Civil Rights Law. We ask you to remember, as you read them, that this is America, the "land of the free."

August, 1963: In Clinton, Louisiana, the sheriff's office was busy during the day delivering subpoenaes to leaders in the voter registration drive and several newly registered voters to appear at a Grand Jury session to be held that night. At night, the sheriff and Town Marshal Manchester entered the church where a mass meeting was being held and announced that they had subpoenaes for several people. Manchester marched to the front of the church with his hat on, and refused to take it off. They were only able to locate Mrs. Josephine Holmes; the other task force workers had made themselves scarce . . .

Charred remains of a church in Philadelphia, Miss. Sixteen churches were bombed or burned.

CORE workers James Chaney and Michael Schwerner who were abducted and murdered this summer outside of Philadelphia, Miss.

It was reported that all the windows on the north side of the church had been broken with rocks. It is rumored that the merchants are going to stop giving credit to Negroes. The newspapers have been advertising the fact that it was the supervisor of Negro schools and her husband who bonded Mike Lesser out of Jail on Wednesday. We take this as an invitation to fire her. A school board statement was read to the teachers at their workshop indirectly threatening them with loss of jobs if they even attempted to register to vote . . .

It was reported that Charles Kilbourne was threatened with losing his job. Hattie Evans reported that she had lost her job because she attended the mass rally. The FBI was notified of the windows being broken in the church but claimed that it was out of their jurisdiction to investigate it.

Student Andrew Goodman, another murder victim in Mississippi.

September 1, 1963: In Plaquemine, 900 silent peaceful marchers were attacked by police with tear gas, fire hoses, cop billies, and electric cattle prods injuring 28 persons. The ministers leading the march were arrested. The marchers

returned to the church carrying the injured. Forty mounted police came riding in front of the Church shooting tear gas and forcing the injured away from ambulances. Then the police attacked the Church breaking windows with tear gas bombs and forcing over 700 people to run out of the back doors and take cover. After tear gasing the church the police used fire hoses and pumped water into the church arresting everyone they could catch. Then they began a house-to-house search for James Farmer and other leaders. They would break into a home and, if they couldn't find a leader, would arrest all residents present. For hours, the police rode down the streets for blocks surrounding the Church searching homes, throwing tear gas, etc.; 400 people were arrested in all.

One hundred and fifty people needed hospitalization. The church was almost totally demolished.

September, 1963: Police have been trailing voter registration canvassing teams. They circle around the clinic when it is in operation, and yell nasty remarks from their cars, but so far no other action has been taken. This happened in White Castle, La. . . . In Port Allen, La., high school students belonging to CORE were told they would be expelled. White youths in cars have taken to trying to run down Negro kids returning from school. Also some kids have reported that these same youths have shot at them from cars.

October, 1963: In Ward 8 of Iberville Parish Negro plantation workers were told that they would be fired if they attended a voter registration clinic . . . In Plaquemine, a Negro student riding a bicycle was stopped by city police. They asked him what his name was to serve an injunction on him. He replied that if they wanted to serve the injunction they should know his name. The police then hit him on his forehead with a night stick.

November, 1963: In St. Francisville, La., applicants for registration were photographed by Judge Rarick and his wife. Also people involved in voter registration were taken before the Grand Jury and asked questions about their VR activities.

December 30, 1963: People involved in VR activities continued to lose their jobs. Herbert Bell, a bus driver employed by E. Feliciana Parish, was fired and charges are being pressed against him for allowing a minor (his son,

James Charles) to drive the bus. Laura Spears, a bookmobile assistant on the Negro bookmobile, was dismissed for "excessive absence."

Police continue to watch VR workers.

January, 1964: West Feliciana Parish, La. The parish was hit with a wave of cross burnings although not as many were burned as in East Feliciana Parish.

February, 1964: Gas bills in Clinton, La. were excessively high for the second month in a row. A complaint was filed with the FBI in Baton Rouge. The result of a committee protest and threats to stop using gas unless the bills were changed resulted in the lowering of several bills.

February-March, 1964: Tallulah, La. CORE VR workers arrived in Tallulah on Feb. 23, 1964. Shortly after their arrival the police chief, a state trooper and a cop arrived on the scene and ordered them out of town. Mike was taken to the jail that night and tried and convicted of "disturbing the peace" the next morning. The other two CORE VR workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

March, 1964: St. Francisville, La.: The Grand Jury continued its investigation of CORE VR activities. There was no indication to any of the witnesses as to what the purpose of the investigation was.

Persons who register continue to lose their jobs (name of employer is readily available from the registration application form). These incidents have been reported to the Justice Dept. Reports come in about individuals being shot at.

April, 1964: St. Francisville, La.: There was another incident reported of a white man drawing a gun on a Negro man who was on his way home from work. The incident will be reported to the FBI. The man had reported it to the sheriff, but no investigation ensued. Farmers are trying to get a Chicago merchants exchange to buy their potatoes after they were refused contracts by Princeville Canning Co.

Every time a strange face enters Clinton, La. he is stopped and questioned by the town marshal.

April, 1964: Monroe, La.: The Sheriff's department has obtained a German police dog named "Deputy Rock" and has announced that it plans to acquire more of these dogs. The dog has been displayed in the Negro neighborhoods in a pointed effort to scare the people.

June, 1964: Amite, La.: The police raided the voter registration clinic with the stated purpose of having the building owner, Conway Butler, expel the white CORE workers. However, their public boasts earlier that day and their behavior indicated that their "raid" was an attempt to find out who was at the clinic and to scare others away.

June, 1964: Monroe, La.: Voter registration workers were arrested while canvassing in West Monroe, La. Two local CORE workers were taken to the police station but later released. At first the workers were charged with soliciting then the charge was changed to vagrancy and then to breach of the peace.

I, Olton Scott, was walking on my way home, along Highway 61 with Lewis Washington, 18 and Phillip Gill, 19. When I was between Ronnie Kate's and the Roelt's houses, along this road, I saw a 1963 Chevrolet Impala, green and white, coming down the road going South — in the opposite direction from that in which we were going, but on the same side of the road. There were five or six white men in it. A man seated in the back on the right hand side leaned out of the window pointing a pistol in our direction. He had on a white shirt. I believe I could recognize him if I saw him again. I turned my face and pushed Philip aside. I was closest to the highway. The man in the car fired three shots before the car was abreast of us as it drove by. The car did not slacken its speed but kept going south.

June, 1964: St. Helena: On the night of Tuesday, June 30, 1964 a carload of white men threatened to kill Mr. Joseph Bryant, a Negro Greensberg resident who was housing the three CORE workers there. The Sheriff was called, but did not arrive until one and a half hours later. While Sheriff Bridges talked to Mr. Bryant and the CORE workers, three carloads of whites waited outside with their bright lights beamed at the house. The time was 10:00 P.M. The Sheriff eventually promised to protect Mr. Bryant, but refused to offer same to the CORE workers, and placed them under arrest, but

released them in the custody of Mr. Bryant. The Sheriff attempted to intimidate Mr. Bryant by telling him it was dangerous to house CORE people and that he might as well forget about his job as school bus driver.

June, 1964: West Monroe, La.: Two CORE VR workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law in W. Monroe to associate with Negroes. Squad cars of police waited outside VR clinics to discourage potential applicants. Canvassing lists were taken from VR workers and then it is suspected that the police intimidated the people on the list. CORE cars were followed. A cross was burnt on the lawn two houses down from where Mike Lesser was staying.

June, 1964: St. Francisville, La.: While escorting applicants to the registrar's office, our car was stoned by a white man (later identified as T. H. Martin, Sr. a former sheriff of W. Feliciana Parish. He hit Rob Hurwitt (CORE worker) with a stick and cut his back. Hurwitt broke loose from him, got in the car and left the area as quickly as possible. As the car went down the street the man fired a shot after it. The car was then followed by three white men in a Chevrolet.

June, 1964: Clinton, La.: Jim Van Matre, after accompanying Negroes to the registration office, was attacked by three white men and then, when he was on the ground, three more white men joined the attack. The police were mysteriously absent. Later the police arrived and took Jim to the jail for questioning.

June-July, 1964: In our Monroe office we receive about 100 harrassing phone calls in an eight-hour day. We have had three bomb threats. Three workers were attacked by two whites last Saturday. On Sunday, July 4, three workers in a house in West Monroe were confronted by seven carloads of whites. The police tried to arrest the workers, finally put them out of town, and the three were chased back to the office at 100 mph.

Large crowds of whites have harrassed local Negroes attempting to integrate segregated facilities. Our people are continually followed while canvassing.

July, 1964: Hammond, La.: A Negro political meeting hall-church called the Faith Hope and Charity Hall was burned to the ground on July

3. The State Fire Marshal said that it was definitely arson. The FBI was notified but no suspect has been found. The same night a cross was burned at another church.

July, 1964: W. Monroe, La.: Three workers were trapped in a house by seven carloads of whites. At first the police refused to respond but after calls by Ronnie Moore, field secretary for Louisiana, to the W. Monroe police and to the FBI, the W. Monroe police came to the house and escorted the whites and the CORE car to the limits of W. Monroe at which point the police turned around and the CORE car was chased at 100 mph by the whites to the CORE office in Monroe.

July, 1964: Jonesboro, La.: Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were driving from Jonesboro to Monroe when three cars of whites tried to detain them on the highway. Moore was driving and was able to get away from the three cars by making a U-turn and slightly knocked against one of the other cars. There was a chase back to Jonesboro at 100-105 mph. Moore and Lesser got to where the CORE workers were staying at Jonesboro. The three cars passed back and forth in front of the house. The Chief of Police was called along with the Sheriff but they did not respond until the FBI was con-

CORE worker in hospital after sadistic beating.

CORE demonstrator is given police escort.

tacted through Marv Rich in New York. The next day in Monroe, James O. Smith filed a warrant for Moore's arrest on a charge of reckless driving and hit-and-run.

July, 1964: Monroe, La.: Two Negroes from Monroe were stripped and beaten in the Monroe Bernstein Park Zoo by several armed white men.

July, 1964: Gransville, La.: While parked on a state highway a carload of CORE VR workers were detained by a number of white men. The Sheriff finally arrived and stood by while one of the white men beat up David Howard, President of the Greensburg, La., NAACP Youth Council, while other white men held guns on David. David had on glasses and was hit directly in the eye breaking the glasses. The Deputy casually asked the whites to stop and then took David into his car and one of the whites slammed the door on David's foot. Ronnie Sigal, the driver of the car, was placed under arrest for reckless driving because her car went off the road and ran up against a barn.

August, 1964: In Gadsden County, Fla., last night Stuart Wechsler, task force worker of Chattahoochee, was canvassing with two local Negroes on the Smith farm. Three white men

came up to the house where Wechsler was sitting and said: "Get your Goddam ass out of here." Wechsler said, "Alright," and he got up to go to his car. Tommy Smith, one of the men, then took a heavy wooden cane out of his car and struck Wechsler across the back. Wechsler began backing away, and Smith (a county commissioner and wealthy land owner) instructed the two men with him (who also had wooden canes) to catch "the damn nigger" and kill him. Wechsler began running and fell. The three men caught up to him, stood over him and began talking about what they should do with him. They finally decided they would take him to Smith's house and "finish him off" there. They threw Wechsler in the back of their car and went to the back of Smith's house were Wechsler was left in the car with two guards. About a half hour later the deputy sheriff, Martins, arrived on the scene and said he wanted to arrest Stuart for trespassing. Smith said, "Don't do that; just go down the road and when you get back we'll be finished with him." At this point the deputy said, "Get him into my car." In the presence of the deputy Wechsler was pulled from the first car, beaten again by Smith and then thrown into the sheriff's car. He was taken to jail and booked for trespassing.

"This republic was not established by cowards; and cowards will not preserve it."

ELMER DAVIS

"When even one American — who has done nothing wrong — is forced by fear to shut his mind and close his mouth, then all Americans are in peril."

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Churches Burned, Bombed Or Otherwise Destroyed In Mississippi June 15 through August 14.

JUNE 15: Hattiesburg: Rosary Roman Catholic Church auditorium gutted by fire.

JUNE 15: Philadelphia: Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Bombed. Total loss.

JUNE 21: Brandon, Rankin County: Sweet Rest Church of Christ Holiness. Molotov cocktail. Fire started. Damage not extensive.

JUNE 25: Ruleville: Williams Chapel. Fire bombed. Damage slight. Eight plastic bags of gasoline found later outside building.

JUNE 26: Clinton: Church of Holy Ghost. Arson. Kerosene spilled on floor. Incident occurred after local white pastor spoke to Negro Bible class.

JULY 6: Jackson: McCraven Hill Baptist Church. Kerosene fire. Church has no ties to the civil rights movement.

JULY 6: Raleigh: Local Methodist and Baptist Churches. Burnt to the ground.

JULY 11: Browning: Pleasant Plan Missionary Baptist Church. Burnt to the ground. Whites sought to buy it; Negroes refused to sell.

JULY 12: Natchez: Jerusalem Baptist and Methodist Churches burnt to the ground.

JULY 22: Pike County: Six miles east of Magnolia, Mississippi; near South Entrance of Percy Quinn State Park, four miles from which Mt. Zion was burned June 16. Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church. Leveled by fire.

JULY 24: McComb: Rose Hill Church. Fire. Moderate damage.

JULY 30: Meridian, Mississippi: The Mount Moriah Baptist Church. Totally destroyed by fire.

JULY 31: Brandon: Pleasant Grove Baptist Church burned to the ground. (Located on Highway 80, approximately 3 miles from Brandon.)

AUG. 5: Natchez (Finwick): Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church. Burned.

AUG. 12: Brandon: St. Matthews Baptist Church. Burned to the ground.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES

To bind up the broken hearted . . .

Isaiah 61:1-4 (King James)

The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound;

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn;

To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them *beauty for ashes,* the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified.

And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.

RESPONSE TO ASHES...

The COMMITTEE OF CONCERN is an expression of the religious community in Mississippi: Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, from both races. It was formed on September 9, 1964 in the chapel of the Mississippi Baptist Building for two purposes:

BEAUTY

The COMMITTEE wishes to make it possible for men, women and children of goodwill to respond to violence, hatred and destruction with concern, compassion and construction. With this motivation we initiated a united effort for concrete and personal action in response to the physical losses and personal injustices and indignities suffered by Negro congregations whose buildings have been set fire by unknown arsonists.

We feel that these attacks are attacks on *all* houses of worship, on religion itself, indeed upon our Constitutional guarantee to assemble and worship. We accept the losses and suffering as *our own.* A fund for rebuilding and refurnishing is already in existence under the care of the Treasurer of the Mississippi Baptist Convention Board. Materials, labor, equipment and financial aid will be accepted and dispersed by the COMMITTEE only when requested by a congregation and then after a responsible investigation. Every attempt will be made to allow the local community to answer the needs of the deprived congregation first.

The COMMITTEE will determine which congregation will receive funds and donated equipment, and all aid will be offered irrespective of denomination.

Contributions from individuals, churches and synagogues are urgently needed to restore the estimated $100,000 to $300,000 loss which these 33 congregations have suffered. Gifts may be designated, but it will leave more flexibility if they are not. Mail to address shown on the back of this folder.

GOODWILL

Through personal acts of concern and compassion by Jews and Christians throughout our state we hope that a new spirit of goodwill springs up to "let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an everflowing stream." It is our prayer that all people will be guided by a sense of wisdom and justice which will destroy the will to violence of any sort.

COMMITTEE OF CONCERN

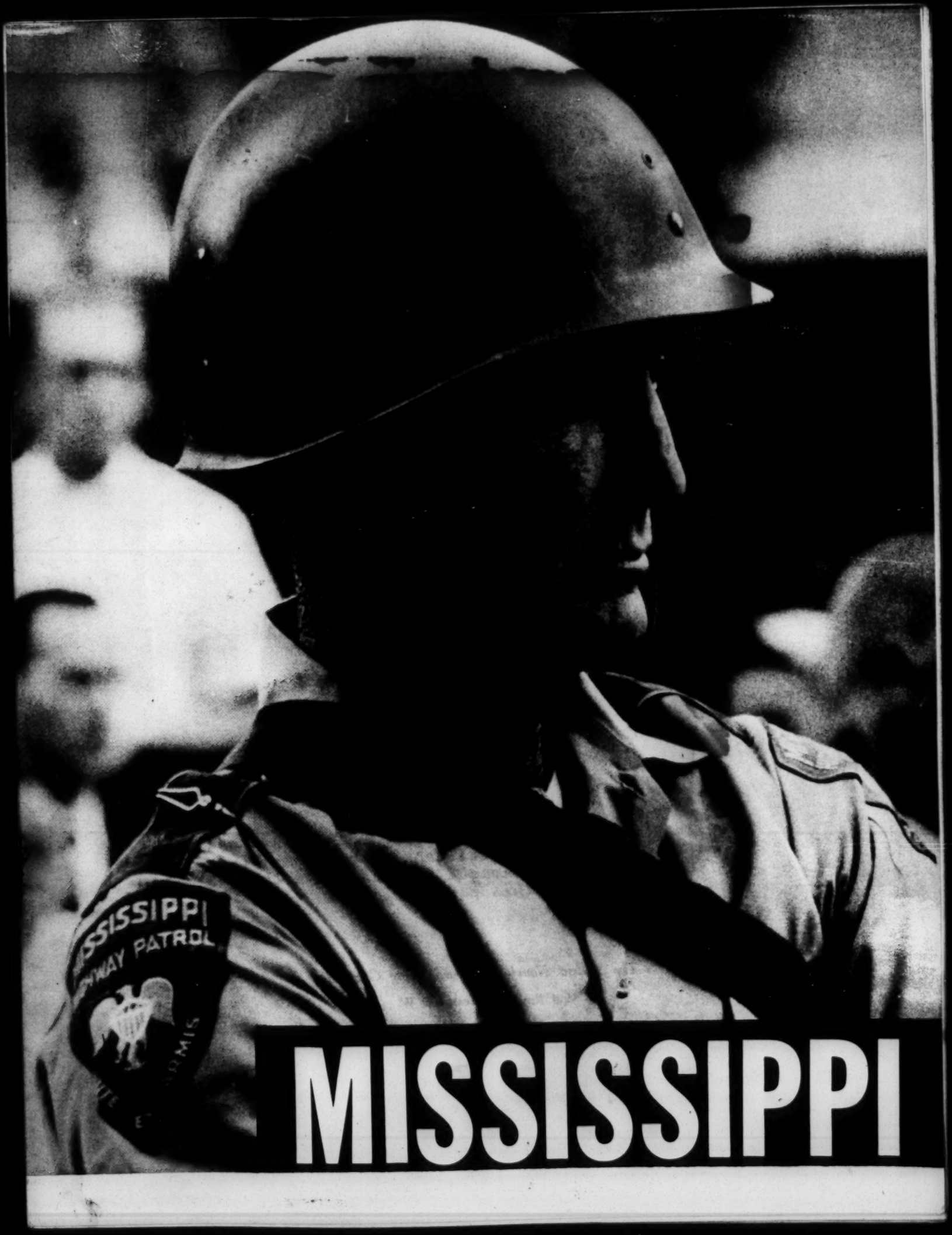
CHAIRMAN

Dr. William P. Davis, Jackson, Secretary of the Department of Work with Negroes of the Mississippi Baptist Convention Board, and President of Mississippi Baptist Seminary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Bishop Edward J. Pendergrass, of the Jackson Area of the Methodist Church, chairman; Dr. Dwyn Mounger, executive secretary, Church Extension Committee of the Central Mississippi Presbytery; Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Natchez-Jackson; Dr. Perry E. Nussbaum, Rabbi of Temple Beth Israel; Rev. M. M. Grove, executive secretary, Mississippi Christian Churches; Rev. G. R. Haughton, pastor, Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. H. M. McKay, pastor, Ascension Lutheran Church; the Rt. Rev. John M. Allin, Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi; Dr. Chester L. Quarles, executive secretary-treasurer, Mississippi Baptist Convention Board. Dr. Davis is ex-officio chairman of all committees.

Send all contributions to COMMITTEE OF CONCERN, P. O. Box 530, Jackson, Mississippi. Please mark your check for: BURNED CHURCHES.


MISSISSIPPI

Research was done originally by Jack Minnis and published in the Congressional Record, April 4, 1963. Minnis has brought the record up to date for this publication.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

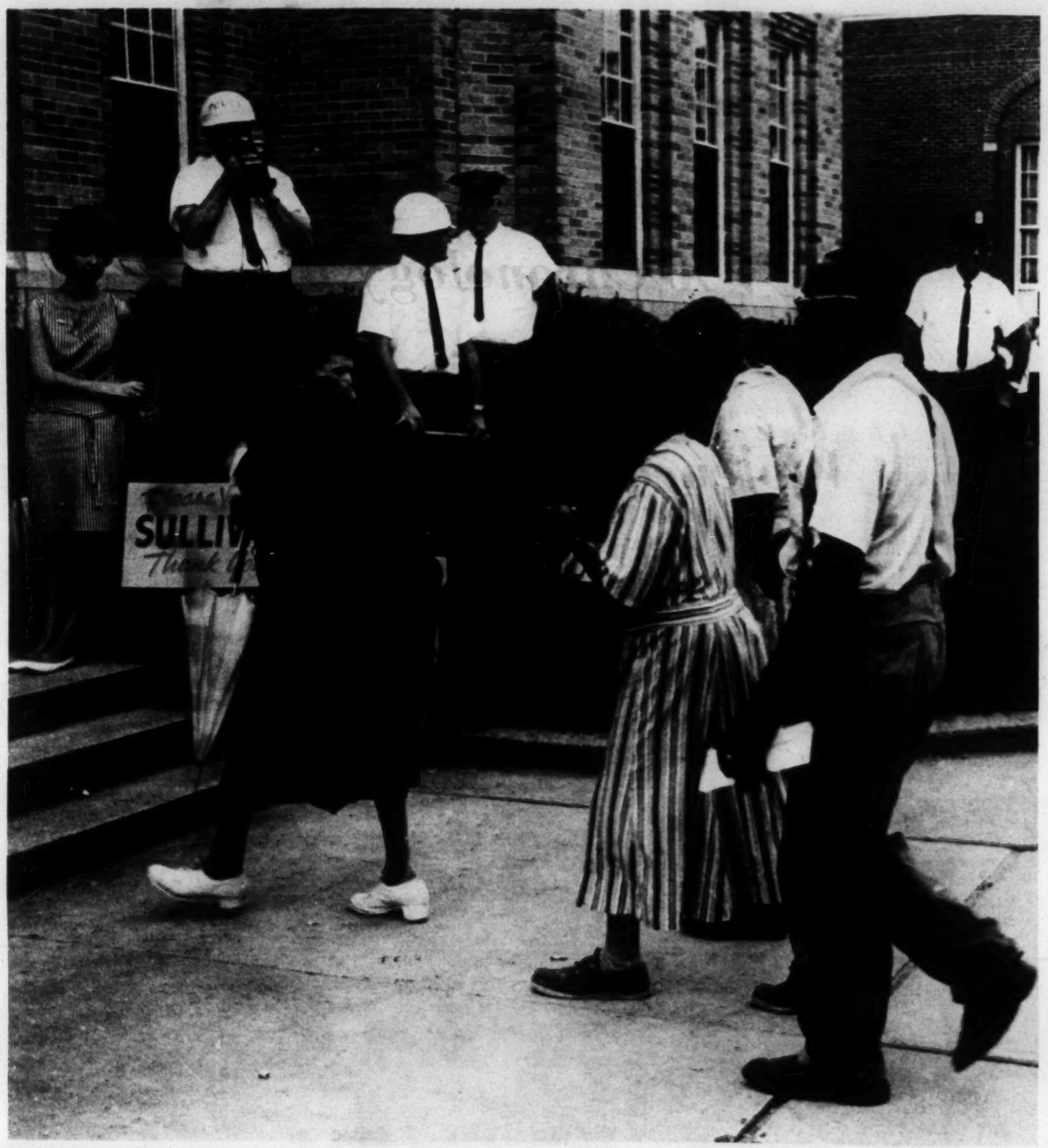
6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

A Chronology of

Violence and Intimidation

in Mississippi Since 1961



Negro citizens attempt to cast ballots in Greenwood, August 1963. Note helmeted policeman photographing each of them as they enter the courthouse. The photographs can later be used to intimidate them, and perhaps to force them from their jobs or homes because they tried to vote.

1961

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs; Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and 2 police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where 9 Negro students were convicted for staging a sitin demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed 9-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "who's been trying to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined $50 and spent 2 days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sentenced to a $400 fine each and 8 months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a State school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were arrested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant, of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SNCC. Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy, who said he had information that the two "were behind some of this racial trouble."

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC Workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound buslines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: 15 Episcopal ministers—among them three Negroes—were arrested for asking to be served at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were charged with inviting a breach of the peace. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white State representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in

self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totaling $3,700. At the trial on October 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a $500 fine and 6 months in jaid, said:

> Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered.

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were fieldworkers for SNCC.

October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association, and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an antisegregation march. When the two slowed their car for a traffic light, a heavy-set white man opened the door and dragged the driver out and hit him several times. He then walked around to the other side of the car, opened the door and knocked the second man to the street. The incident occurred in the business section of the city.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge:

> "He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book at him."

Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined $168.

November 9, McComb, Pike County: Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality—CORE—field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18; Alice Thompson, 22; Thomas Valentine, 23; and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab drivers.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divens, 12-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. Judge Carl Guernsey released the girl to the custody of Rev. G. R. Horton, chaplain of Campbell College where she attended classes. Judge Guernsey continued the case until November 17:

> With the understanding that the Reverend Mr. Horton and the child come back with a workable plan which would cause the child's mind to be concerned with education rather than social reformation.

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame.

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, Life magazine, and Simmons Fentress, Time magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Gaither, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.

Jackson Police break up a demonstration, Feb. 3, 1964

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rafford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Bessie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to unclothe and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officer beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed Federal charges against the officers.

March 15, 1962, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, State president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace court on charges of making perverse advances on a white teenage hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor $25,000 and the police chief $15,000.

April 12, 1962, Taylorsville, Smith County: Cpl. Roman Ducksworth, Jr., U.S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by Policeman Bill Kelly, when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Ducksworth was drunk and started fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Ducksworth was en route from Camp Ritchie, Md., to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Miss., hospital.

April 1962, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County but teaches in Green County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, 1962, Rankin County: The Negro editor, of the Mississippi Free Press, said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman. Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped en route from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined $151.

June 21, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, 1962, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as freedom riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named Keith while other prisoners held him. Keith beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening:

Nigger, I'll kill you.

August 16, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block, 23, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about 5 minutes.

There is no use reporting it to local authorities—

He said.

August 17, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

August 17, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Mayor Charles Durrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he did not know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having. The mayor said he knew it—presumably, civil rights for the Negro—was coming, and he was not going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that would not do it, they would use whatever they had available. See entry below for September 3, 1962.

August 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station an officer said:

> All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house.

McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cottonfield, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack; then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Amite County: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them:

> Get your ——— off the front porch, and don't come back on.

Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began, and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with failure to yield right-of-way after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garrer, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. McLauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—SCLC.

August 31, Indianola, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer:

> Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?

The judge turned to the officer and said:

> He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer.

The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola agitating again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed—allegedly for violating city ordinances.

September 3, 1962, Rulevile, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor

Greenwood, Mississippi, March, 1963.

Charles M. Durrough:

We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school.

He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove field-workers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote:

We gonna see how tight we can make it—gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the "folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore answered yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then:

I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes, 20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Miss Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than $4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the knee by a squirrel shot while he and his 9-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A "Molotov cocktail" was tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was walking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said:

Nigger, do you know the way out of town?

McLaurin replied:

Yes.

The officer said, with more obscenity:

Nigger. Can't you say "Yes, sir?"

The officer's partner asked the officer what charge should be put on the tickets.

The officer said:

Charge the ——— $26 on both charges. Nigger, you got $52?

McLaurin replied:

No.

The officer said:

Then you're going to jail.

At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of $103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commisison on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man

whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping operations of his neighbors. The man presented 11 witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The justice of the peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 6, 1962, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two airmen—all white—from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined $55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from Federal surplus commodities. The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist. They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for investigation. After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women, Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at $15,000. Bond was later reduced to $1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medger Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said "yes", the voice said:

> You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of.

The burned businesses were Jackson's Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. The pressing shop is next door to the SNCC office, and SNCC workers believed the businesses were burned by mistake. Sam Block, SNCC field secretary, was arrested 2 days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 28, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by 11 bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street drugstore were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered. Police later found the wadding from a shotgun shell buried in the headliner of Block's car, and several pellets in the wall of the building in front of which the car had been parked.

March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A 12-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenaged boys. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE field secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 East McLaurin Street, making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, executive secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about 10 other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.

McComb, Mississippi-- October 11, 1961

March 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: John A. Goulet, Roswell F. Donaldson and Donald P. Flachart, white University of Iowa students, were arrested on charges of running a red light and failing to give a turn signal as they left town after delivering a truckload of food and clothing to needy Negroes.

April 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Police arrested SNCC field secretary Landy McNair and escorted comedian Dick Gregory from the courthouse lawn as the two were encouraging Negroes to register to vote.

April 2, 1963, Washington, D.C.: Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis (Dems., Miss.) stated on the floor of the Senate that Negroes have not been denied the right to register and vote in Leflore County, or anywhere else in Mississippi.

April 9, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: G. Ray Kerciu, assistant art professor at University of Mississippi, was arrested on charges of exhibiting obscene and indecent pictures and desecrating the Confederate flag. Kerciu's paintings depicted his impressions of the desegregation riot that swirled over the campus in the fall of 1962. The paintings had been on display at a campus exhibit.

April 12, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Two Clarksdale whites threw a gasoline-filled "Molotov cocktail" through a window of the home of Aaron Henry, NAACP state president. U.S. Representative Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.) was visiting in the home at the time of the attack.

April 25, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vera Pigee, secretary of the Coahoma County chapter of the NAACP, was beaten by a white service station attending because she tried to use the service station rest room. Shortly after the beating, Police Chief Ben Collins arrested Mrs. Pigee on a charge of disturbing the peace.

April 30, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: A bomb exploded near the dormitory occupied by James Meredith on the campus of University of Mississippi.

May 4, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: An explosion ripped a hole in the roof of a drugstore owned by Aaron Henry, civil rights leader. Police suspected lightning may have struck.

May 8, 1963, Mileston, Holmes County: White men threw "Molotov cocktail" fire bombs into the rural home of Hartman Turnbow, the first Negro to apply for registration as a voter in Holmes County during a voter registration drive there. Turnbow, field secretary Bob Moses and 3 other registration workers were arrested shortly afterward by Holmes County authorities on "suspicion of arson."

May 15, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: A church building at 4300 Gano Avenue was extensively damaged by fire. It had been sold May 6 to the Negro congregation of Mt. Moriah Missionary Baptist Church.

May 17, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Milton Hancock, SNCC worker, was being held under technical arrest at the Greenwood Leflore Hospital on a charge of resisting arrest and driving without a license after he was struck with a nightstick by a city officer.

May 28, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths knocked Memphis Norman, sit-inner, off his stool at a lunch counter, and kicked him repeatedly as he lay on the floor. One of the two Negro women taking part in the sit-in, Pearlie Lewis, also was dumped off her stool and kicked.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 96-year-old Negro John Wright for picketing in protest against denial of use of the city library to Negroes.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The state highway patrol halted a bus carrying 31 Negroes en route to Jackson to a voter registration conference sponsored by SNCC at Tougaloo College. The bus driver was charged with driving with an improper tag and with being overloaded.

May 31, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Jackson police clubbed Willie Ludden, NAACP official, to the street as he led a group of demonstrators out of a Parish Street church. Four hundred-twenty-one demonstrators were arrested and placed in an improvised detention center at the Hinds County fairgrounds.

June 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested three Negro women as they picketed in front of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company office. The women were protesting discriminatory hiring practices of the Bell company.

June 8, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Three bullets were fired from a passing car into the home of Aaron Henry. One bullet was fired into the home of Mrs. Vera Pigee. Both are NAACP officials who have been active in voter registration work.

June 9, 1963, Winona, Montgomery County: Mrs. Fannie Hamer, Miss Annelle Ponder, and four other registration workers were arrested when they tried to obtain service at the lunch counter in the bus station. They were traveling by Trailways Bus from a registration workshop in Charleston, S.C., to the registration headquarters of COFO in Greenwood, Miss. The six workers were held in the Winona jail four days during which time they were beaten with night sticks and fists by policemen and whipped with leather straps by two Negro trustees who had been ordered to administer the beatings by white officers. Later a federal jury found the police not guilty of any violation of federal law. The federal judge admonished the jury, as it was retiring to deliberate, not to forget that the accused were local men whose duty it was to keep the peace in Winona, while the civil rights workers were outsiders with a reputation for sowing discord and creating racial incidents.

June 12, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Medgar Evers, one of the leaders of a campaign against racial discrimination, was shot to death in the driveway of his home. Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, died at University Medical Center about 50 minutes after he was shot. President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy voiced strong opposition to the slaying.

June 12, 1963, Jackson. Hinds County: City police thwarted Negro efforts to stage a mourning march for Medgar Evers and arrested 146 demonstrators in pinching off another march two hours later. They were arrested on charges of parading without a permit.

June 18, 1963, Itta Bena, Leflore County: Forty-five Negroes were arrested on charges of disturbance and breach of the peace. They were walking

to the home of the town marshall to ask for protection after a gas bomb was thrown into the church where they were attending a voter registration meeting. On June 20 the 45 Negroes were sentenced to 6 months on the Leflore County penal farm by Itta Bena Justice of the Peace Joe Rustici. The women were fined $200 and the men $500 in addition to the jail sentences.

June 23, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Dr. Gilbert Mason, militant Negro civil rights leader, and 71 other Negroes were arrested as they participated in a wade-in at the public beach. They were charged with trespassing. A white crowd set fire to Dr. Mason's car which was left behind when city police hauled him and the others away in police vans.

June 24, 1963, Canton, Madison County: A shotgun blast wounded five Negroes as they walked home from a voter registration meeting. City Attorney Robert L. Goza said there was no clue to the identity of the gunman.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three Negro registration workers, Ida Holland, Ruby Wright and Milton Hancock, were arrested by Chief of Police Curtis Lary 2 blocks from the county courthouse. They were charged by City Prosecuting Attorny Gray Evans with parading without a permit. On June 27 they were tried by city court Judge O. L. Kimbrough, found guilty, and sentenced to four months in jail and fines of $200 each.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County; Nine Negro registration workers, Mary Lane, George Green, Willie Lee Wilson, Donald White, Fred Harris, Eliza Vassar, Minnie Thurman, Jessie Glover and John Handy, were arrested in the county courthouse and charged with creating a disturbance in a public place. Green and Miss Lane had brought two elderly Negro women in to register to vote. The nine were tried by Judge C. C. Williamson, found guilty, and sentenced to fines of $200 each and four months in jail.

June 26, 1963, Gulport, Harrison County: An explosion damaged the waiting room of the medical office of Dr. Peliz H. Dunn, President of the Gulfport chapter, NAACP. The shell casing of an aerial flash was found nearby. A similar explosion occured the night of June 24 at Dr. Dennis' office-residence.

June 30, 1963, Tchula, Holmes County: Willie Joel Lovett, 20, was shot and killed near his home about 6:30 p.m. A complaint filed with the U.S. Justice Department said that Lovett was killed by a local law enforcement officer. Town Marshall W. O. Moore declined to say who fired the fatal shot.

July 1, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: An explosion collapsed a two-family Negro home. Four men escaped serious injury. Charles Evers, NAACP, attributed the blast to a bomb. He said "the blast was just another device they're using to frighten us." Jackson police suspected no foul play.

July 1, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Two field secretaries of SNCC were arrested as they spoke to a group of Negroes on the steps of the city jail. They were charged with "resisting arrest" and "creating a disturbance" as they spoke to some 200 Negroes who were protesting the arrest of six persons who had tried to obtain service at a Walgreen's drug store. The two, Charles McLaurin and Charles Cobb, were later given $100 fines and 90-day jail sentences.

July 7, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A tear gas grenade was hurled at a Negro restaurant from a car containing four white youths. Police said the restaurant would have to be ventilated and a health department inspection made before it could reopen. The four whites were charged with disorderly conduct, fined $100 each, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended for all but one of the whites.

July 20, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Four members of the Clarksdale NAACP Youth Council along with two field secretaries for CORE and SNCC respectively were arrested for violating a recently enacted anti-littering ordinance. They were passing out leaflets protesting segregation.

July 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Aaron Henry, NAACP state president, and 51 others were arrested as they picketed in protest of city officials' refusal to form a bi-racial committee.

July 31, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: fifteen Negroes were arrested on charges of parading without a permit. They were protesting segregated lunch counters at a Woolworth Store.

August 1, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Fourteen Negroes were arrested carrying anti-discrimination signs on a downtown street near a variety store and a bank.

August 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 5 Negroes during a lunch counter sit-in. Officers picked up the three women and two men when they took seats and tried to desegregate a lunch counter for whites in a Walgreen drug store.

August 29, 1963, Meridian, Lauderdale County: White youths attacked Negroes returning from the Washington March when the Negroes attempted to use white facilities in the Meridian bus station. Meridian police intervened and sent the Negroes on their way.

August 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Percy Lee Atkins was arrested by city police and charged with parading without a permit. He had been walking down a street in the Negro section of town wearing a shirt with "Freedom Now" printed across the back. Atkins was beaten by police at the jail and was charged with resisting arrest when he refused to say "Sir" to a policeman. Bond was set at $400.

August 29, 1963, Columbus, Lowndes County: The fatal shooting of a Negro woman near the Columbus Air Force Base was ruled accidental by a corner's jury. Tech. Sgt. Rotha R. Ayers told authorities he was shooting at a stray dog that had been bothering the neighborhood and the bullet apparently richocheted, hitting the woman in the chest.

September 11, 1963, Goodman, Holmes County: The body of an unidentified Negro man was discovered in the Bib Black River by four fishermen. The body was in a sack weighted down by about one hundred pounds of rocks. It had apparently been thrown off a highway bridge. The body was found just a few miles from where Emmett Till's body was found in 1956.

September 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A coroner's jury ruled the shooting of 21-year-old Ernest Jells, Negro, by police, was justifiable homicide. Jells had been involved with a white man in

Oscar Chase, Hattiesburg
Jan. 22, 1964

Jimmy Travis, Greenwood
Feb. 28, 1963

Hattiesburg police on their way to form a cordon around the Forrest County Courthouse, January 22, 1964.

an argument over some bananas. Police said Jells pointed a rifle at them.

October 22, 1963, Indianaola, Sunflower County: Fourteen registration workers, working on the mock election freedom vote campaign of Aaron Henry for governor, were arrested for distributing leaflets without a license.

October 22, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Bob Moses, SNCC, and Steve Bingham, Yale student, were arrested on charges of running a stop sign. They were working in the freedom vote campaign.

October 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Yale student freedom vote workers Steve Bingham and John Spes were arrested on a charge of loitering. Richard Van Wagenen, also from Yale, was arrested for distributing freedom vote leaflets without a license.

October 24, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Yale student freedom vote worker Nelson Soltman, and two other workers, were told by police to leave the town, and were escorted out.

October 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: The sheriff's department placed 10 Negroes under arrest at noon today on the steps of the courthouse. The Negroes were waiting for the voter registrar's office to reopen, the registrar having gone out to lunch. They had been waiting in line to register since early morning.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Four Yale students helping in the freedom vote campaign, Hugh M. Levick, Kenneth K. Klotz, Richard N. Andrews and Jonathan Middlebrook, were ordered out of their beds early in the morning and taken to the jail by police. They were fingerprinted and interrogated. Later in the day they were released.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Divinity student John F. Else, freedom voter worker, was arrested on a charge of illegal parking. At the time of the arrest the police searched the car. Upon his inquiry if the police had a search warrant, Else was also charged with "interfering with an officer." Later the charge "possibility of car theft" was lodged against him.

October 28, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vote worker Frank Heintz was threatened by the chief of police with legal action if he slept in the Negro section of town. Heintz was accosted by the police chief as he was canvassing the Negro section in connection with the freedom vote campaign.

October 29, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Janie Stembridge, SNCC worker, was fined $50 on a charge of running a stop sign and $50 on a charge of operating a vehicle with a defective brake light.

October 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Freedom vote worker Frank Heintz was arrested by police chief Ben Collins on a charge of reckless driving. Heintz said Collins slugged him, breaking his glasses, as he was being taken to jail.

October 30, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Yale freedom vote workers Kenneth E. Klotz and Richard N. Andrews were assaulted by a white taxi driver upon their arrival to participate in the mock election campaign. The driver forced them out of the cab, made them stand against the wall of a nearby building, and began punching Klotz. Later he assaulted Andrews as well. Klotz and Andrews were arrested on charges of assault and battery.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Nicholas Bosanquet (English student studying at Yale) was arrested by Natchez police after having gone to a radio station to propose a debate on segregation between civil rights workers and local people. Police, said Bosanquet, subjected him to verbal abuse and then released him without charge after about half an hour in jail. Bosanquet was participating in the freedom vote campaign.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne, Yale freedom vote worker, was attacked and beaten by four white youths as he was transporting two Negro vote workers through the Negro section of town. The white youths trailed Payne's car until he stopped at a service station, at which time the assault took place.

October 31, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Police stood and watched, according to Negro leaders, while a white crowd stoned a church building where an integrated banquet sponsored by the NAACP was being held.

November 1, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne stopped to buy gas. A car with four white men pulled in behind him. They told him to come with them. He jumped back into his car and began to drive away. In the course of his flight, three shots were fired at him by the four whites. Two of the four men had also been among those who beat Payne up the previous day.

November 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Five freedom vote workers were arrested on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk after they set up a freedom vote polling place and were singing freedom songs to attract prospective voters.

November 2, 1963, Rankin County: Four freedom vote workers were interrogated for more than an hour by Rankin County police in a Billups service station. One officer rapped one of them, Ivanhoe Donaldson, on the knuckles with a gun twice and placed a pistol at Donaldson's head, threatening to kill him.

November 2, 1963, Tate County: Hugh Smith, Stanford student helping in the freedom vote campaign, had two shots fired over his head and one toward him as he drove away from a freedom vote poll site.

November 2, 1963, Belzoni, Humphreys County: Three Negro youths, soliciting votes in the freedom vote campaign, were intimidated by police and other white with dogs and guns. One of the workers was arrested for having parked, allegedly, too near a fire hydrant. The freedom ballot box and the car were taken into custody by the police.

November 2, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Two Negro freedom vote workers told of being run off the road five times and shot at three times on the highway between Natchez and Lafayette.

November 5, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Lenora Thurman, Negro freedom vote worker, was arrested while soliciting freedom votes. She was later released on bond.

November 9, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Four cross burnings were reported to city police. The burnings took place at four different intersections, in or adjacent to Negro residential areas.

November 11, 1963, Copiah County: Five tall,

burlap-draped, kerosene-soaked crosses were set afire in Gallman, Wesson, Georgetown, Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst.

November 18, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Two white teenagers set fire to a South Jackson restaurant because the operator hired Negroes as car hops and waitresses.

December 10, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Lois Chafee, 24-year-old white student at Tougaloo College, pleaded innocent in Hinds County Circuit Court to a charge of perjury and bond was set at $5,000. Miss Chafee allegedly perjured hirself when she accused police of brutally beating Negro children when she testified in a court case. She said police used night sticks on children who participated in racial demonstrations.

December 28, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Three white youths attacked two Negroes in front of a business house. One of the Negroes was treated at General Hospital for a shoulder injury.

December 30, 1963, Tupelo, Lee County: Calvin Deaton, white, shot and killed Romie Harris, Negro. Deaton said he fired in self-defense.

January 3, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: A Negro vocational agricultural teacher testified Sheriff Andrew Smith of Holmes County told him to "get the hell out of his office" when he tried to pay his poll tax.

January 5, 1964, Canton, Madison County: David Dennis, CORE field secretary, reported the arrest and beating of a Negro registration worker, George Raymond. Dennis protested the incident in a telegram to the Justice Department.

January 10, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Peter Stoner, SNCC registration worker, was arrested and convicted of unlawful parking and obstructing traffic. He elected to serve time rather than pay a fine, as a protest against what he considered a prostitution of justice.

January 14, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer and registration worker, was jailed for entering a bus terminal waiting room designated for Negroes. He was charged with breach of the peace and vagrancy.

January 15 and 16, 1964, McComb, Pike County: Four white men, firing from a car, shot into a Negro cafe, two grocery stores, a shoe repair shop and two Negro homes. A Negro youth in one of the homes was wounded in the leg. One of the same homes had been fired into on January 8.

January 18, 1964, Picayune, Pearl River County: Steven Pittman, 14, was wounded by a shotgun blast fired by a white teen-ager from a passing car. Pittman is Negro. This incident was described by Mississippi newspapers as a "prank."

January 21, 1964, Canton, Madison County: The Canton City Council passed a law making it a crime to distribute literature without a permit from the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Two constables and a new police cruiser were added to law enforcement agencies in Canton.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Bob Moses, SNCC program director for Mississippi, was arrested by police while trying to escort would-be registrants through a police cordon around the courthouse. He was charged with breach of the peace. John Lewis, SNCC chairman, protested to local FBI agents, but they said they could take no action.

January 22, 1964, Canton, Madison County: George Washington, 50, a prominent citizen and Treasurer of the Madison County (civil rights) Movement was arrested. He was charged with "burning trash without a permit." He posted $250 bond and was released.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer, was arrested on a charge of leaving the scene of an accident. While in jail he was severely beaten by a fellow-inmate while a jailer looked on.

January 23, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police entered the community center-voter registration office and seized a list of names taken from a recently circulated petition. Two persons were arrested for violation of the city building code. They were making repairs on the registration office without having obtained a building permit. Bond was set at $350 each on the charge for Clarence Chinn and James Collier. Theotus Hewitt was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and intimidating an officer. Bond was set at $500. Between 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. ten voter registration workers were arrested. Nine were charged with "distributing leaflets without a permit." They were all arrested while in the vicinity of the voter registration office. The leaflets encouraged Negroes to pay poll tax. Bond was set at $800 each.

January 24, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Carole Merritt, SNCC worker from Cincinnati, Ohio and Vassar graduate, was arrested for contributing to the delinquency of a minor by causing a minor to distribute material of a "libelous nature." Bond was set at $500.

January 25, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Canton police began to stop all incoming and outgoing cars at the Canton city limits.

January 28, 1964, Canton, Madison County: 30 to 40 Negroes went to the courthouse to try to register to vote. Only five were admitted. Sylvester Lee Palmer, registration worker, was arrested on a disturbing the peace charge.

January 30, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police halted operation of all Negro taxicabs, claiming their permits were faulty. The gas pumps of a filling station owned by George Washington (see above) were removed by the AMOCO representative. SNCC workers interpret this act as "further reprisal against Mr. Washington's civil rights activities."

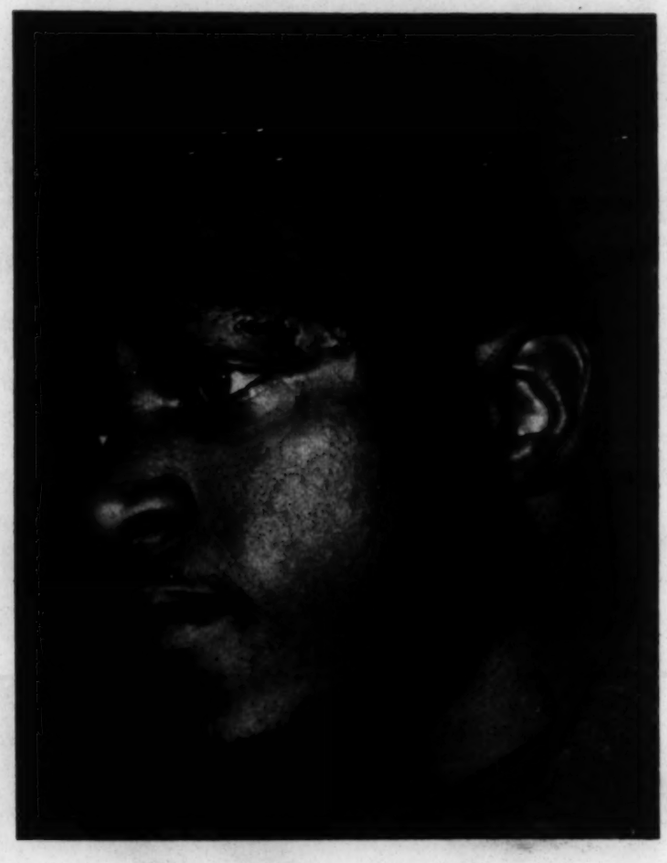
Henry Cooper, 45, owner of the Tolliver Cafe—where voter registration workers sometimes congregate—was arrested. The nature of the charges could not be obtained from Canton police. Two SNCC workers were in the restaurant at the time of the arrest.

January 31, 1964, Liberty, Amite County: Louis Allen, Route 5, Liberty, was found dead in his front yard. He had been shot three times with a shotgun. Allen was a witness to the killing of Herbert Lee by Mississippi Legislator E. H. Hurst in 1961 (see above). A week ago Allen's son's car and a Liberty grocery store that employed Negroes had been fired upon. In February, 1963, Allen told a worker of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee he saw Hurst shoot Lee without provocation. He said he

had lied at the coroner's inquest that cleared Hurst under threat of death to himself and family. In August, 1962, Allen had been arrested by a Liberty police officer who beat him with a flashlight, breaking his jaw.

February 3, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: Two SNCC workers, Jesse Morris and George Greene, were shot by police during a demonstration. Two other Negro men were shot. Herman Frazile and William Ware. Students of Jackson State College were protesting the injury of a coed by a white driver at a busy intersection near the college. The city has repeatedly refused to install a traffic light at the intersection. Morris was wounded in the arm. Greene's eyeglasses case deflected a bullet, preventing serious injury. Frazile was wounded in the head.

February 7, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: Byron De La Beckwith, accused murderer of Medgar Evers (see above), will get a new trial, presumably, as a result of the jury's failure to agree on a verdict in the trial which ended today. The prosecutor for the State of Mississippi had told the jury "I don't know whether I would vote the death penalty or not. I haven't had a chance to think about it." This was the tenth day of the trial. Beckwith has been in custody of Jackson officials, charged with the murder, since June 22. Mr. Waller had been preparing the prosecution, and, presumably, thinking about the case, since that time. Former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett visited Beckwith in the courtroom today and shook hands and chatted with him. One of Beckwith's attorneys is a member of Barnett's law firm.



Hernan Frazile, Jackson,
Feb. 3, 1964

~~La Box~~ Miss lists

PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE AT DILLARD UNIVERSITY, June 9-10, 1961

Dr. Leonard Burns, 1813 Rocheblave St., New Orleans, La.

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Catholic Council on Human Relations, P. O. Box 4366
New Orleans 18, La.

Rev. Allen Knight Chalmers, Boston University School of Theology
745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

Rev. Murray Cox, 2316 - 22nd Ave. Gulfport, Miss.

Rev. Maxie Dunnam, Trinity Methodist Church, Gulfport, Miss.

Mrs. Edith Eckart, 4547 Mark Twain Dr., New Orleans 26, La.

Rev. Gene Etheridge, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Miss.

Rev. & Mrs. Samuel Gandy, Dillard University, New Orleans 22, La.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Rev. Charles Granville Hamilton, 1439 Verna St., New Orleans, La.

Rabbi & Mrs. Charles Mantinband, P.O. Box 1326, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mr. Keith Parris, Box 1568, State College, Miss.

Rev. C.P. Payne, 1302 - 20th St., Meridian, Miss.

Mr. Edward Rider, Box 1568, State College, Miss.

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Rilling, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Rev. Arthur Schneider, First Presbyterian Church, Pascagoula, Miss.
Mickey Schneider " " " " "

Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Schulmann, 606 Common St., New Orleans, La.

Father Alexander O. Sigur, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.

Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans 24, La.

Mr. A. P. Tureaud, 1821 Orleans Ave., New Orleans, La.

Rev. Milton L. Upton, Beecher Memorial Church, 1912 Miro St., New Orleans

Miss Mary Jane Willett, 929 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Mr. Bruce M. Williams, United Church of Christ, Back Bay Mission
424 Chartres St., Biloxi, Miss.

Rev. George Wilson, Federation of Churches, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Betty Wisdom, 413 Hillary St., New Orleans, La.

Mr. & Mrs. John Yungblut, Quaker House, 1384 Fairview Rd., Atlanta 6, Ga.

Old Lists -

MISSISSIPPI

Officers: Chairman, Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Hattiesburg
V. Chairman, Mrs. C. E. Dishman, Piney Woods
Secty.-Treas. Mrs. Ruby E. S. Lyells, Jackson
V Chairman, A. E. Cox, Cruger

Organizations having contributed - Mississippi Conference, WSCS

"Key" people - Hodding Carter, Greenville, Delta Democrat

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff, Sherard, Miss.

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. J. R. Otis
Alcorn A and M College
Alcorn

Very Rev. W. C. Bauer
Provincial St. Augustine Seminary
Bay Saint Louis

Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Hill
Box 547
Clarksdale

Mr. L.F. Bowles
1213 West Avenue
Columbia, M

Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Cox
Route 1 Box 58
Cruger

Mr. R.B. Grandson
Route 1 Box 87
Cruger

Mr. and Mrs. David R. Minter
Route 1
Cruger

Mr. Hodding Carter (Newspaper editor)
504 Arnold Avenue
Greenville

Mr. and Mrs. James Carter
901 Nelson Street
Greenville

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Holmes
552 North Hinds Street
Greenville

Mr. and Mrs. D.S. Wheatley(Cotton Merchant)
P.O. Box 307
Greenwood

Rev. and Mrs. John D. Humphrey
Route 3 Box 32
Grenada

Rabbi and Mrs. Charles Martinband
(Board member)
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
P.O. Box 57
Jackson

Mrs, Tim E. Cooper
1501 North State Street
Jackson

Miss Mozelle Eubanks (Social worker)
920 North Blair Street
Jackson

Most Rev. R.O. Gerow, D.D.
P.O. Box 2130
Jackson

Mrs. W. F. Goodman
340 Decelle Street
Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. M.M. Hubert
1088 Lynch Street
Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. M.J. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson

Mr. George L. Maddox
Professor of Sociology
Millsaps College
Jackson 10

Mr. A. J. Noel
1037 West Pearl Street
Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton C. Price
121 West Oakley Street
Jackson 2

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Price
1143 West Pearl Street
Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Priddy
308 Keener Avenue
Jackson

Rev. A.L. Rice
310 East Church Street
Jackson

Mrs. R. B. Ricketts
1310 North President Street
Jackson

Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens
702 North Street
Jackson 35

Miss Bethany Swearingen
1501 North State Street
Jackson

Mrs. George C. Swearingen
1501 North State Street
Jackson

Miss Arenia C. Mallory (Fellow)
Saints Industrial School
Lexington

Rev. D.M. Montgomery
Box 92
Lexington

The Rev. Duncan M. Hobart
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridian

Mr. Ira Harkey
Box 311
Pascagoula

Mrs. C.E. Dishman
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods,

Mr. Laurence C. Jones
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods

Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Johnson
Box #116
Prentiss

Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Williams
Oakley Training School
Raymond

Miss Mary Miller Murry
Ripley

Mrs. E.V. Perry
Rolling Fork
(S.E. Juris. WSCS Officer)

Mrs. W.H. Ratliff
Sherard

Miss Dorothy Dickens (Fellow)
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College

Mr. Harold F. Kaufman
P.O. Box 324
State College

Mrs. Ray Hubbert
P.O. Box 307
University

Mr. Morton B. King, Jr.
P.O. Box 473
University

Mr. Ellis Bryan
First Baptist Church
Vicksburg
(Director Religious Education)

Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
Box 747
Vicksburg

Bishop and Mrs. Robert E. Jones
Box 103
Waveland

D12

OFFICERS - MISSISSIPPI DIVISION, SRC

Chairman	-	Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Secretary-Treasurer	-	Mrs. Ruby E. S. Lyells 1116 Montgomery Street, Jackson

From Mrs. M.E. Tilly -- Good Contacts in Mississippi

Clarksdale (might be possible to get a self-survey here)	Rev. J.H. Holloman (Methodist Minister)
	Mrs. J.A. Burt (Sec. Christian Social Relations, N. Miss. Conf. W.S.C.S.)
	Mrs. Kirby - Jackson (Christian Advocate)
Greenville	Dr. Shad Ferrell (Methodist Minister. Will not help openly - but will give information.)
	Mrs. William McHenry (Just left Presby. Church and joined Methodist with husband. Very fine, liberal young woman. Vice-President W.S.C.S.)
Jackson	Rev. Hovatter (Pastor Christian Church)
Meridian	~~Mrs. D.L. St. John (~~League of Women Voters)
	~~Mrs. Stanley Wilson~~
	Rev. Duncan Hobart (Rector Episcopal Church)
Hattiesburg	Dr. J.W. Moore (Main St. Methodist Church)
	Rev. William James - Court Street
	~~Mrs. Weathersby~~

Mrs Paul Covington (Mrs. Paul) Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Dwyer Pres. Millsaps

list out of date S.M.

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles M. Mantinband - Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg

Mrs. C. E. Dishman - 1st Vice-Chairman
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods

Mrs. J. A. Burt - Assoc. Ex. Dir.
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson

Mr. A. E. Cox - 2nd Vice-Chairman
Cruger

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini - Treas.
P. O. Box 57
Jackson

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells - Exec. Dir.
1104 Lynch St.
Jackson

Mr. S. W. Miller
Chairman
Finance Committee

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Greenwood

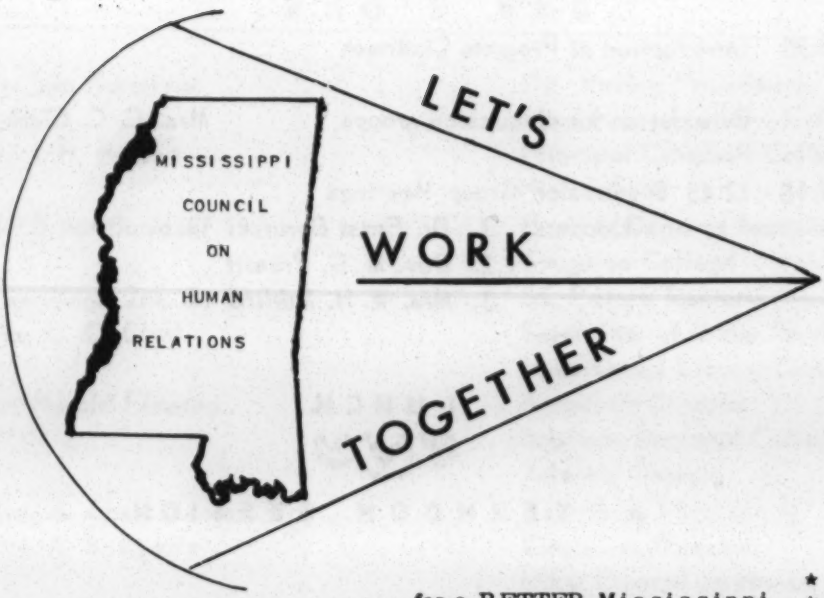
Mr. A. L. Johnson
Prentiss Institute
Prentiss

ANNUAL MEETING

November 5, 1955

Theme:

A Report of Progress in Human Relations



.... for a BETTER Mississippi

YWCA – 226 North State Street

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MORNING SESSION

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Presiding

10:00 LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS — *Mrs. A. Chas. Hunter*, *Miss Jamie Turnage*

10:15 Hymn, O GOD OUR HELP IN AGES PAST
PRAYER — *Rev. John Mangrum*

Greetings and Introductions

Report of the Executive Director — *Mrs. R. S. Lyells*

10:50 Introduction of Program Chairman

Orientation for discussion groups — *Mrs. C. C. Clark*

11:15 - 12:45 Discussion Group Meetings
Leaders:
1. *Dr. Ernst Borinski*
2. *Rev. M. G. Prueitt*
3. *Mrs. W. H. Ratliff*

LUNCH

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:45 YOUTH SOUNDS OFF - Roundtable for the Intercollegiate Council

Moderator — *Rev. Sam Barefield*
Consultant — *Mr. J. Hall Bolden*

2:15 RETROSPECT – 1955
Leaders from Discussion Groups

2:45 PROSPECTUS – 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council

3:15 Business Session

Closing Commitment — Rev. Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini

ADJOURNMENT

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Sam Barefield	Dir. Wesley Foundation Mississippi Southern College
Mr. J. H. Bolden	Principal Campbell College High School
Dr. Ernst Borinski	Head of Dept. of Sociology Tougaloo College
Rev. Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini	St. Peters Rectory
Mrs. C. C. Clark	Supervisor of Group Services Mississippi Library Comm'n
Mr. Harold Fleming	Associate Director Southern Regional College Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. A. Chas. Hunter	Columbus, Mississippi
Mrs. R. S. Lyells	Executive Director Miss. Council on Human Rel.
Rev. John Mangrum	Chaplain, Tougaloo College
Rabbi Charles Mantinband	Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Rev. M. G. Prueitt	Dist. Supt. Upper Miss. Conf. Methodist Church
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff	Chm. Status of Women, Woman's Division, Methodist Church
Miss Jamie Turnage	Executive Director YWCA

O GOD OUR HELP IN AGES PAST

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of thy throne,
Still may we dwell secure;
Sufficient is Thine Arm alone,
And our defense is sure.

Before the hills in order steed,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

Time like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away,
They fly, forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

Thursday, November 23, 1965

11:30 a.m.	Luncheon Meeting of the Board Victory Foyer
1:30 p.m.	Executive Session

1:30 p.m.	Registration for General Session Olympic Room
2:00 p.m.	Business Meeting....Rev. D. Gray Presiding
	National Anthem
	Invocation ..... Rev. Clay
	Welcome..... Rev. Gray
	Nominating Comm...Mrs. J. Schutt
	Financial Report
	Report on Student Work .. Mr. Bill Silver
	Annual Report of Exec. Director.. Mr. Ken Dean
3:00 p.m.	"Mississippi's Headstart Projects" Mrs. Marie Ridder

4:00 p.m. "Mississippi From the Perspective of The Negro"

Panel led by Mr. Aaron Henry

Panel Members: Mrs. Claire Harvey
Mr. C. J. Lee
Rev. J. F. McRee

General Recess -- 5:15 to 6:45 p.m.

Special Meeting of the New Board ...
Victory Foyer

Special Conference for Students and Faculty Members

The Council hopes to receive funds which will enable it to expand its activity on college campuses. The purpose of today's session is to establish communication between MCHR members and potential members on the campuses, and to create an Intercollegiate Council on Human Relations.

The following students and faculty will participate in an informal panel discussion on the possible role of college human relations councils.

Mr. Terry Alford ..... Mississippi State U.
Mr. T. W. Lewis ..... Millsaps College
Mr. Colton Smith ..... Mississippi So. U.
Mr. Howard Spencer ..... Tougaloo College
Mr. Donald Stacy ..... University of Miss.
Mr. Clifton Whitley ..... Rust College
Mrs. Jack Young ..... Jackson State College
Mr. Bill Silver ..... MCHR

DINNER BANQUET

The Welcome — The Rev. Duncan Gray, Episcopal Church, Meridian

Invocation — The Most Rev. Joseph Brunini, Aux. Bishop Natchez-Jackson

"America the Beautiful"..Miss Judith Bell, Tougaloo College

Dinner

Chicken New Orleans

Recognition of Guests — Rev. E. A. Mays, Methodist Church, Laurel

Introduction of Speaker..Mr. Hodding Carter
Author and Publisher

Featured Speaker — The Honorable Brooks Hays, Special Assistant to the Pres. White House

Benediction — The Rev. W. P. Davis
Southern Baptist Home Missions Board, Jackson

Miss. - M+M

ANNUAL MEETING

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 27, 1966

Heidelberg Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

Thursday, October 27, 1966

12:00 Noon	Luncheon Meeting of the Board - Victory Foyer
1:15 P. M.	Executive Session of the Board

Still not charter; amend constitution to guarantee tax exempt status.

GENERAL SESSION

Olympic Room

1:30 P. M.	Registration
2:00 P. M.	President's Address Rev. Duncan Gray
2:45 P. M.	Reports from Local Chapters
3:00 P. M.	Executive Director's Report Mr. Kenneth L. Dean
3:45 P. M.	Business and Financial Report Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
4:15 P. M.	Panel of Americans

DINNER BANQUET

The Welcome — Rev. Duncan Gray
Episcopal Church, Meridian

Invocation — Rev. Nathaniel Machesky
Greenwood, Miss.

DINNER

Country Steak

Recognition of Guests — Dr. Perry Nussbaum
Rabbi, Temple Beth Israel

Introduction of Speaker — Mr. Aaron Henry
President of Miss. NAACP

Featured Speaker — The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
Congressman from Detroit, Michigan

Benediction — Rev. Duncan Gray

Notes on
Afternoon
Session

Mission of R.C.

Attendance: 60 at afternoon session.

Pres. Address: Theme: Mission (becoming family)
(Duncan Gray) i.e. bros. + sis.

Notes mtg. in old seg. hotel. Minimal progress in school desegr. — just a begin but still something to be integ.

— Smaller growth in voter registration.

— Pov. prog. reg. interr'l "commun",

☆ → (No mention of CDM.M.)

→ Welcomes appearance of M.A.P.

Welcomes formation of Urb. League + ecumen'l dialogue.

Much to be done:

Grenada, desegr. lag,

Reports from local chapts:

1. Oxford: story of organizing of committees to deal w/ problems.

2. Gulf Coast:

Report that there area was "more progressive".

→ Supported work. thru. exist. structures. Said they wanted all to know they were not a civil rts. grp

→ Presentat'n to civic grps. abt. who & what they are. Noted committees of grps.

→ Proud of gaining open membership for Biloxi Little Theatre

→ Listed various degrees of enchantment w/ local grps. Enamored of Gulfport Chamb. of Commerce head.

Problems now work. on:

1. Bowl alleys
2. Press Cover. of Negro soc. news.
3. Harass. of stud. at high schools

Ken Dean Report

→ Outline history of start of H.R.C.'s as attempt to overcome S's econ lag due to agric. emph, poor educ, & segr. instit'ns.

— Stressed H.R.C. as broader than civil rtsg, & more than bi-rac'l mtg. & com'n.

> H.R.C. wants more, i.e. develop full human capacity of every man, personally & soc'lly.

> Method: programs that evoke latent hum. qualities.

> 2nd presupp'ns: Human qual. develop only in relationships in family & comm'ty.

∴ Denial of opp. of relationship happens when we are & make it a wrong image.

— Situat'ns that prevent relat'ns:
& what HRC does to change them.

1. Use of race in pol.: Leads to destruct'n against scapegoats.
(anti-fed, & a. educ'n)
— suggest req'st

2. Inferior educ'l facilities
— history of it: not recent
'30's — first saw consol. schools & 9 mo. sessions; shortage of teachers.

— Conference on school design
— Priv. schools take away seg. kids & help situat'n in public schools

3. Churches: large behind nasty areas. A few head starts & fewer open doors.
— A few signs recently of neigh'hd level soc'l problems.

4. Image of Miss?

P.R. firm approached

Dunbar & Dean

3 pts. can be done (more than P.R.)

1. Deg'n of hi-way patrol.

2. " of local draft boards.

(at least 2 pos'ns open on every draft bd. Negroes should be in.)

Appt. authority is w/ exec (Pres.) from local recom'd'n.

3. Miss. Econ. Council deseg'n & local Ch. of Commerce.

Summary:

Dean sees a more basic developm. than pol'l regress'n, i.e. develop of struct. controlled by white people wh. limit devel. of many black people.

P.S. (Not clear who his villain is.) (Afterward said it's Chas. Evers)

Panel of Americans

– Jew, Catho, Neg, Prot.

Mrs James D. Hardy
601- EM 6-3425

MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Norman Kinland -

Tougaloo, Mississippi
January 28, 1963

To: Dr. D. I. Horn, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Jane Schutt, Secretary
Mr. I. S. Sanders, Treasurer
Rev. James S. Conner
Rev. Henry C. Clay, Jr.
Mr. Aaron E. Henry
Rev. E. A. Mays
Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson
Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will meet for lunch and business at twelve noon on Monday, February 4th at the home of President and Mrs. Beittel on the campus of Tougaloo Southern Christian College. Please drop me a card advising that you will be present.

A meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be held at two o'clock on the same day in the auditorium of Kincheloe Science Hall on the campus of Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Oxford, Mississippi, will speak on the subject "Religion and Race in Mississippi."

I hope you will be present.

A D Beittel
A. D. Beittel, Chairman

Mrs. Wallis L. Schutt
955 Pecan Blvd.
Jackson 3, Miss.

TB Father Daley

Any materials
re tape movement
including quantity

Copy of N.S. to Duncan Gray

100 copies to Dr. Beittel-

Call Mrs. Burge
to Call Mrs. Burge Gillespie, Jr.
EM6-4395
2205 Lake Circle
gave —.

Brew-Mar, Apr., May —

go to Columbus
State St - Turn left
about 2 miles -
(1 block beyond right Turn)
airport sign -

Mrs Geo. Butler -

Am. Indians
Art by Pablita Velarde —

4005 old Canton Road
Jackson 6,
366-6987

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Tougaloo, Mississippi

May 14, 1963

An important meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be held in the Lecture Room of Kincheloe Science Hall at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Monday, May 20, 1963, at 2:00 P.M.

Important decisions will be made concerning the policies and program of the Council for the coming year.

A proposed constitution will be presented for discussion, alteration and adoption.

In view of the critical situation in Birmingham and in other southern states, it is very important that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations become the kind of influential organization that is needed to help promote understanding and desirable social change and to help avoid violence and strife.

We need your help. Please be present.

A. D. BEITTEL, Chairman

JANE SCHUTT, Secretary

ADB:JS:eh

Mtns Rpt etc

MS

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Jackson, Mississippi

August 6, 1964

Officers:
Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., President
Dr. D. I. Horn, Vice President
Rev. James S. Conner, Vice President
Rev. E. A. Mays, Vice President
Rev. Donald A. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer

Please Reply to:
Mrs. W. I. Schutt,
Acting Secretary
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi
39209

Dear Friend:

There will be an important Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations on Thursday, August 13, 1964 at 1:00 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 1164 Ellis Avenue, Jackson.

Plans for the September conference will be formulated and a report from the Personnel Committee will be made.

Please let us know on the enclosed card whether or not you can be present. We hope very much that all of you can come.

Cordially yours,

Jane Schutt

Jane Schutt (Mrs. W. I.)
Acting Secretary

PK m

"The Election Results and Their Implications for Civil Rights"
will be the theme of the annual meeting of the
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
on Tuesday, November 10, 1964
at The King Edward Hotel, Jackson, Miss. (Bamboo Room)

Registration (no charge) at 10:00 A. M.

Speaker at 10:30 A. M., followed by further discussion in groups.

Lunch (with speaker) at 12:15. The charge will be $2.50, which will include tax and tip.

The discussion groups will report briefly in the afternoon, and it is expected that there will be time for a general discussion.

The election of officers and a part of the Board will follow.

Please send luncheon reservations, without money, to Rev. Donald A. Thompson, Secretary, P. O. Box 10482, Westland Station, Jackson, Mississippi 39209.

Any resident of Mississippi who is in accord with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member. Voting is limited to those members who contribute $5.00 or more in any year—$1.00 in the case of students.

The purpose of this organization is to carry on an educational program directed toward creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of Mississippi, in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

The Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr., President

JOTTINGS -- MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS January 1, 1965

Rec'd 1/4/65

The first Executive Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, will begin his work in this state on January 20, 1965, after a brief period of orientation at the office of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta. Mr. Dean completed studies at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School last month. A native of Tennessee, he has recently been serving as associate minister of a large Baptist church in Rochester, New York. As an adherent of the Social Gospel movement, he has been active in the struggle for civil rights in the North. Mr. Dean will have his headquarters in Jackson.

The next meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be held at Tougaloo College on Monday, February 1, 1965. Registration will take place from 10:00 to 10:30 A.M. The meeting, including luncheon with a speaker, will be from 10:30 to 3:00. The morning speaker is expected to be one of the leading authorities on the relation of Mississippi to the Federal Government. Members who cannot attend day-time meetings may be interested to know that there are plans for an evening Jackson meeting soon, the date to be announced.

Two special grants have done much to insure the program of having a paid Executive Director, with some provision for secretarial and travel expenses. The Council's program for mailing out literature to members however, is now in the red. If we are to keep people throughout the state informed of human relations matters, we must have contributions immediately, either as dues or as special gifts.

In addition to the issues of JOTTINGS which appeared in the early days of the Council, mailings have included Dr. James Silver's address, "Mississippi - A Closed Society," Prof. Barrett's study of the voting laws of the state, statements on summer and year-round projects by COFO, NAACP, SNCC, National Council of Churches, publications on civil rights by the Potomac Institute, a corrective statement on Jefferson's views on the Negro, various analyses of the Civil Rights bill and act, a Leadership Conference on Civil Rights statement on how to make use of the act, a statement on the aims and plans of the Freedom Democratic Party (without any endorsement of this organization), information about the United Negro College Fund and about the new relations between Tougaloo College and Brown University, the Committee of Concern's program for rebuilding burned churches, and the Constitution of the Council. A pamphlet on the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act was sent to every hotel, motel, and restaurant in the state. Printed material has been ordered for a mailing on enforcing the Civil Rights Act. Your suggestions about other mailings should be sent to Rev. Donald Thompson, Secretary, Box 10482, Westland Station, Jackson.

Tasks Ahead: 1. Seeking ways to enable Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith to expand her Northside Reporter into the Mississippi Reporter with 10,000 gift subscriptions to enable the paper to reach every part of the state during its first year. 2. Reactivation of the Mississippi Free Press, with assurance of adequate financial reserve for continuous publication on a set schedule. 3. Creation of an Interracial Medgar Evers Memorial Library and Community Center in Jackson. 4. First steps toward bi-racial official commissions on human rights on state and municipal levels. 5. Steps toward active involvement of Mississippi in the Anti-Poverty Program. 6. A survey of the needs and problems of American Indians in the state.

DO YOU WANT THE MCHR TO BECOME ACTIVE IN THESE AREAS?

Officers of the Council:

Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., President
Dr. D. I. Horn, Vice President
H. Power Hearn, Sr., Vice President
Rev. E. A. Mays, Vice President
Rev. Donald A. Thompson, Sec.-Treas.

Complimentary subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH have been discontinued.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

(1-4-65)

TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments (as appointed by the President) met on January 4, in Jackson, Mississippi. The Committee recommends the following changes in the Constitution, to be acted upon at the meeting of February 1, 1965:

Article 6 - Board of Directors, Section 1, now reads:

A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five, nor more than twenty members shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Council, between meetings of the Council.

Further, Article 6, Section 4, now reads:

The Board of Directors shall have power to elect sufficient additional members to bring the full Board to a membership not exceeding twenty, including the elected officers, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting of members.

The recommendation of the Committee is that the phrase "a membership not exceeding twenty" be changed to read "a membership not exceeding thirty-six."

Article 3 - Membership, Section 2, now reads:

Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues in accordance with the following schedule:

Student Member	$1.00	Sponsor	$ 25.00
Contributing Member	$5.00	Patron	$100.00 or more
Sustaining Member	$10.00		

The recommended change for Section 2 is as follows:

Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues in accordance with the following schedule:

Adult Membership	$5.00	Student Membership	$3.00

The Committee recommends the addition to Article 3 of Section 3 which shall read:

Where there is a local Council, membership dues shall be divided equally between the local and state Councils, and all dues shall be paid directly to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. The state Council will refund to each local Council its equal share of dues.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments

Jane Schutt, Chairman
Ann Ashmore
A. D. Beittel

AU
m

JOTTINGS

Mississippi Council on Human Relations, P.O.Box 10482, Westland Station, Jackson, Miss.

January 12, 1965

The formal organization of a Jackson Area Chapter is expected to follow a public meeting at the gymnasium of St. Joseph's High School, 220 East Amite St., on Wednesday, January 13 at 7.30 P.M. A panel discussion on "News Coverage - Challenge of the Times" will be moderated by Professor Robert E. Bergmark of the Philosophy Department, Millsaps College. Panelists will be : Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, Northside Reporter; Mr. Wilson F. Minor, Times Picayune; Mr. Kenneth Toler, Commercial Appeal.

A statewide public meeting will be held at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., on Monday, February 1, with registration at 10 A.M. and speaking beginning at 10.30 sharp. The meeting will last until 3 P.M.Those wishing to have lunch in the cafeteria should send in advance reservations to Rev. Donald A. Thompson, Secretary, if possible.

The morning speaker will be FRANK E. SMITH, Director, Tennessee Valley Authority. Frank Ellis Smith became a member of the TVA Board of Directors on November 14,1962. He is a former United States Representative of the Third Congressional District, Mississippi. He was born at Sidon, Mississippi, on February 21, 1918, son of the late Frank Smith and Sadie Ellis Smith (now Mrs. L.C.Spencer, Sr.) Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools of Sidon and Greenwood. He was graduated from Sunflower Junior College, Moorhead, Mississippi, in 1936, and the University of Mississippi, B.A., in 1941. He entered the Army as a private in February 1942. He is a graduate of Field Artillery officer's candidate schools and Field Artillery officer's advanced course. He served in Europe with the 243rd Field Artillery Battalion, Third Army. He was awarded the Bronze Star and discharged with the rank of Major.

A former newspaperman and writer, he is the author of The Yazoo River, published in 1954, and Congressman from Mississippi, published in 1964. He is a member of the Methodist Church, former member of the Civil War Centennial Commission, and a national sponsor of the Atlantic Council. He was a member of the Mississippi State Senate, 1948-50; legislative assistant to U.S.Senator John Stennis, 1947-49. He was elected to the 82nd Congress in 1950 and reelected five times. In 1960 he served as director of President Kennedy's Natural Resources Advisory Committee.

He is married to the former Helen Ashley McPhaul of Brewton, Alabama. They have two children, Kathleen and Frederick.

The February 1st meeting will deal briefly with proposed amendments to the Council's constitution, relating to the number of directors, classes of dues, and support of local councils. The new executive will meet the membership for the first time. There will be a luncheon speaker.

The Council is still in need, for sending out information, of additional funds in the form of dues or donations, even though its basic expenses for an executive have now been secured. All dues, except for those who have paid this year (or shortly before in anticipation of this year) are now due. Minimum dues are $5.00 except for a rate of one dollar for students. The latter may be raised to three dollars at the meeting on February 1.

NEW SOUTH renewals (at $2.50) will be billed directly to the members rather than to the Council. It is hoped that most members will renew as their subscriptions expire.

The Council hopes soon to furnish members with statements by Civil Rights organizations in the state as to their philosophy, methods, activities and needs. Such information is important in view of recent reallignments.

Donald A. Thompson, Secretary

Good idea!
AU.

MtNs, etc.

Northside Reporter 2/4/65

Editorial Page

To Mississippi

MCHR Is Making A Major Contribution

"The Mississippi Council On Human Relations is performing a wonderful service by offering an opportunity for dialogue between responsible citizens of both races in the state."

That was the assessment made by former Congressman Frank Smith of the only bi-racial organization in the state dedicated to the purpose of creating good will and understanding among the races.

As the former Greenwood man said, the Mississippi Council On Human Relations is setting a pattern whereby each race may learn and understand the needs and values of the other. It is probably the only wholly honest communication between the races in the state at the present time, we might add.

The Mississippi Council is also setting an example of what should be the case in every community in the state, Mr. Smith suggested, not necessarily a human relations council as such, but a way to discuss the needs of each community. This can and should result with a minimum amount of violence and discord in the community, he believes.

We have long noted in these columns that most of Mississippi's racial strife and discord stems from a lack of basic knowledge and understanding between the two races; and that before this situation can be changed and our problems solved, it is necessary to find some way of real, meaningful communication. Simply put, we must learn to understand one another.

Fear is the element that has kept this communication from being established in the past—now it is time to throw off our fears and work together in a constructive way for a better future for Mississippi.

The Mississippi Council On Human Relations has already made a major contribution in this direction. Its future holds even greater promise.

LWD
VPW
AV
mm

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

April 13, 1965

Dear Mississippi Friend:

At the present history is being made in Mississippi. Of course, this is true of every day, but we are now making history in such a way that the future of our state and country, even our world, will be affected. Every Mississippian has a part in this unfolding drama. The eyes of the world are upon us. People are wondering if Mississippi will come around to being a leading part of the democratic American way of life. I believe that we will. I know that we will and that we must. Too many people of our state have seen a new direction. They will not turn back.

We are hearing fewer and fewer negative statements from our public officials. The business leaders of Mississippi have taken strong stands for a more open and creative life. The church is beginning to interpret the meaning of this new day. Because this is happening across the state, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has scheduled two important dates on its calendar. On April 15 there will be a press conference held at the state office. It is hoped that coming out of this conference there will be a greater understanding of the work of the Council. Every Mississippian ought to know of the work of these dedicated Mississippians who have banded together to help further peace and love among the peoples of our state. It is remarkable that such a small effort by a few people can go so far in this day of change. Communities are being spared the violence which has plagued some areas. With just a little education and help every town in Mississippi should be able to sit at the table of Council and work out its problems.

The second important date is April 22. On that date there will be a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Council. The meeting will be from 11:00 A.M. to 3:15 P.M. at the King Edward Hotel. For this crucial meeting we have acquired the King Edward Room. We can take care of 500 reservations at this luncheon, and it is hoped that not one ticket will go unsold. A full program has been planned around the theme, "THE NEW MISSISSIPPI." We are living in a "NEW MISSISSIPPI" and we want everyone to be a part of it. "Social Change" and the "Poverty Program" will be two of the main topics discussed.

Enclosed you will find a reservation card. Please use this card to assure us of your desire to be part of the "New Mississippi." Just a little effort on the 22nd can be a great witness across our nation to what the better Mississippians stand for.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

enc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLES IN MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

April 13, 1965

Dear

You have some acquaintance with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. You also stand as a leader in Mississippi. At this time our state is undergoing a great change. Many, many good people of Mississippi are leading in this change. This is most necessary for we do not want to become "just a part" of anything. We want to develop our resources in such a way that we will be a leader in the affairs of our country and the world. Mississippi has done this before and we can and must do it again.

We of the Council are attempting to create an atmosphere wherein such goals can be realized. We would like to bring you up to date on what the future holds for us. We would like to engage your leadership ability with the conditions of change in our land. On the 15th of April we are holding a press conference at our state office in Jackson. On the 22nd of April we are holding a statewide meeting in the King Edward Room of the King Edward Hotel. This meeting, from 11:00 A.M. to 3:15 P.M., will have as its theme "THE NEW MISSISSIPPI." Topics for discussion will be "Social Change," "The Poverty Program," and the near future in Mississippi. We want you to be a part of this meeting.

Enclosed you will find three reservation cards for the "New Mississippi" luncheon on the 22nd. Send one of these in to assure us of your support and then pass the others on to interested friends. Such a little has gone so far to help create the atmosphere of change in Mississippi. Let us not fall back now. We are so close to breaking open the good life.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

enc.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

April 13, 1965

Dear Board Member:

As most Mississippians are beginning to realize, our state is in a process of change. We need very much to be aware of this fact. It is usually the case that change can be for the better, but such is not always the result. It is what we do now that determines the value of the change which we are undergoing. As each day comes upon us, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations seems to gain more and more stature. Some of the most influential men of our state are now coming by the office. People from all across the state are contacting us for advice and information. In a real way each of you is responsible for this contribution.

On Thursday (April 15) a press conference will be held at the state office in Jackson. The purpose of this conference is to discuss the presence and work of the Council. Some ten or twelve men from the press and radio/TV have been invited. This date has been chosen because the present is a crucial time of change for our state. We wish for all of the people of Mississippi to become acquainted with our presence and manner of work. We feel that of all of the organizations working in Mississippi, the Council on Human Relations has more potential for helping determine the future direction of our people than does any other group.

A second important date for the Council is April 22. On that date there will be a state meeting held from 11:00 A.M. to 3:15 P.M. in the King Edward Room of the King Edward Hotel. A full program has been planned around the theme of "THE NEW MISSISSIPPI." "Social Change" and the Poverty Program will be main topics of discussion. In past days we have had 175-200 present at our state meetings. Let us not settle for this turn out on the 22nd. Help us to have 500 present! Every pastor ought to be present at this meeting. Every Chamber of Commerce ought to be represented. Housewives from all across the state ought to come representing their community. If we are living in the dawn of a new day (and I believe we are), this meeting can be a witness to that fact.

Enclosed you will find three reservation cards. Help us to get these 500 reservations filled. Do this little bit, and we'll continue to "work around the state and around the clock" to help better our state and country.

From your state office.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

(To Negro Pastors).

April 16, 1965

Dear Pastor:

The Easter season should be the time of hope which instills us with a strength for the carrying out of our tasks for the rest of the year. Indeed!, it is the season which must ever be present in our preaching and action.

Just as the Church comes to us to give us our place as sons before God, there are many ways and institutions through which we express this sonship. As executive director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, I have an expecially warm feeling of respect and affection for the Negro pastor who has so courageously led his people through the "valley of the shadows of death." The Mississippi Council seeks to serve the Churches of this city and state. There is some work which can be done by the business world, some that the schools can do, some left for the politicians; but a great part of the work is left for the Church. Even the work of other groups is dependent upon the Church for direction.

On Thursday April 22 from 11:00 AM til 3:15 PM the Mississippi Council will be having a luncheon meeting at the King Edward Hotel. This date, which comes just after Easter, was purposely selected so that Churchmen in our area could bare witness in this way to the continuing spirit of Easter, the resurrection of the spirit of Love.

The program will consist of three divisions. The main speaker will be Dr. Eddy Asirzatham from India. He will be speaking on "Social Change." A second speaker will be Mr. Al Ulmer who will be speaking on "The Poverty Program". In connection with this part of the program there will be a film strip having to do with poverty in Mississippi. Thirdly, there will be reports from various leaders across the state. Come and be a part of this attempt to bare witness to the spirit and work of Love. Let us bring Mississippi from the shadows of the dead into the new life, let us bare witness to "The New Mississippi."

Sincerely yours,

KLDean

Kenneth L. Dean

Mtns etc
LND
BN
PA
MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Meeting April 22, 1965
King Edward Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

10:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. Registration

11:00 Morning Session, Dr. D.I. Horn presiding

Opening Prayer - Rabbi Perry Nussbaum

Welcome - Dr. D.I. Horn

Theme of Meeting "The New Mississippi" - Mr. Kenneth L. Dean

Organizational Reports:
- COFO Report - Mr. Dick Jewett
- National Council of Churches - Rev. A.R. Winham
- Young Democrats Club - Mr. Hunter Morey
- FDP - Mr. Lawrence Guyot
- Committee of Concern - Dr. W.P. Davis
- NAACP -
- LAOS - Mr. Bob Kochtitzky Lawyers' Overseas Service
- LCDC - Mr. Al Bronstein
- Political Change in Mississippi - Mrs. Claudia Shropshire

12:30 Luncheon

Prayer of Thanksgiving - Rev. J.F. McRee

1:30 Afternoon Session

"Social Change" - Dr. Eddy Asirzatham

2:25 Film-Strip on Poverty

2:45 "Poverty Program" - Mr. Al Ulmer

3:45 Benediction - Dr. S. Leon Whitney

1. 2nd theme - New Mics - Local people organizing

1. CDEO - Dick Jewett

EDA -

2. Joyce Brown -

Organizing their own communities

Integrated politics - begin with integrated control of EDA.

3

3. World-Wide - Civil Rights in W.W.

Poverty is also W.W.

4. Over + Over - the local people doing their own work -

5. Misnomers -

Meetings, etc.

Human Relations Council Holds State Meeting

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations said Thursday it will hold a statewide meeting April 22 based on the theme "the new Mississippi."

Kenneth Dean, executive director of the council, said it had local chapters organized on the Gulf Coast and in Jackson and was in the process of organizing in Laurel, Greenville and Hancock County. He said it had inquiries from Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Oxford and Meridian.

"We find a different climate from six months ago or a year ago," Power Hearn of Jackson, a member of the Council board, told a news conference. "A year ago we had people elected to office and pressure was brought to bear and they had to resign. Now we are attracting people who due to circumstances had been unable to be members."

Dean said the membership totaled 240 statewide and some 1,425 were on the Council mailing list. Membership, he said, is restricted to Mississippians and a concerted effort to enlarge membership is only now beginning.

Hearn attributed the change in attitudes to statements made in recent months by business and political leaders — "They gave people who wanted to be moderate on the racial question an opportunity. There had been no place for them. People realize the Negro has not been treated fairly in Mississippi."

Featured speaker at the statewide meeting will be Dr. Eddy Asirzatham of India, a former member of the Boston University and Ohio Wesleyan faculties now on a lecture tour. He will speak on "Social Change."

Mtns etc

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL REGIONAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1965

Fear, ignorance and poverty are evils of our time which are now under serious attack from all sides. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations joins in this effort to create a better community by overcoming these evils. We no longer need to have community co-operation blocked by prejudice.

The world is presently divided by the threat of communism. Walls are up in Germany. Cuba is isolated. War is in Viet-Nam. And half of Asia is sealed off and starving. Now is no time for us to be divided by extremist groups on the home front. The Mississippi Council works to create a unified community. To do this we have meetings, workshops and do research. On September 11th, this Saturday, a public workshop will be held in Long Beach, Mississippi at the Ramada Inn.

The Saturday meeting is for all who are interested in furthering America's cause of freedom and work. Registration is at 3:00 p.m. at the Ramada Inn. Workshops will begin at 3:30. At 6:30 there will be a dinner banquet at the Inn. Mr. Claude Ramsey, the state president of the AFL-CIO, will be the main speaker. Mr. Ramsey was instrumental in the recent formation of the Mississippi Democratic Conference. He is close to National Democrats and Washington. His topic will be "Future Mississippi Politics."

The workshops are free, but there is a charge of $3.00 for the dinner banquet. This can be a day that is crucial in the life of Mississippi. At this key moment plans are underway for a new attack on Mississippi by some of the more active civil rights groups. The degree of violence, the amount of disturbance, depends upon our work together. Come! Learn, grow, fellowship and have fun.

Tickets for the dinner banquet can be reserved by calling Mrs. Sid Sicotte at 863-2299 (Gulfport) or by calling the Mississippi Council on Human Relations 948-0878 in Jackson. The time is short, call now.

The Agenda:

3:00 Registration at the Ramada Inn

3:30 Workshops:

1) Federal Programs

2) The Psychology of Prejudice

3) Prejudice & Interpersonal Relations

4) The Economics of Prejudice

5) Civil Rights Activists

6) Politics and Civil Rights

5:15 Fellowship

5:45 Workshop Reports

6:30 Dinner Banquet

7:15 "Future Mississippi Politics"—Claude Ramsey

8:00 Questions

8:30 Adjournment

The Clarion-Ledger Saturday, Nov. 20, 1965

M.M file

White Pastor Leaves State

United Press International

A white Jackson minister left Mississippi Thursday night after reporting to friends new threats on his life had occurred since he was seriously wounded from ambush Aug. 22.

The Rev. Donald A. Thompson, a civil rights advocate and secretary of the Mississippi Human Relations Council, announced his departure from Jackson through Kenneth Dean, executive director of the MCHR.

Dean told a news conference Thompson "hated" leaving Jackson, but felt he could remain main "only if he stayed around in hiding."

Thompson, a 300-pound, 59-year-old Unitarian minister was shotgunned on the night of Aug. 22 as he returned to the multistory apartment building where he and his wife lived near downtown Jackson. He told police he was hit by the second shot fired from a green car carrying three white men.

NO ARRESTS

No arrests have been made in connection with the shooting.

Thompson resigned his position on the MCHR board of directors and the job as volunteer secretary-treasurer. Dean said he also had resigned his pastorate with the Jackson Unitarian Church.

Dean said Thompson did not wish to make known his New York address, but he believed the minister was continuing on to Boston to be reassigned by the National Unitarian Headquarters.

"A series of circumstances around his apartment had caused him (Thompson) to fear for the personal safety of himself and his wife," Dean said.

Dean said the manager of the apartment building had asked the Thompsons to move immediately after "threats also were made on the lives of other people living in the building."

"The decision to leave so suddenly was made when a friend told him two other persons had been threatened. . .and they thought he should leave," Dean said.

He quoted Thompson as saying: "Maybe this is just rumors, but I don't dare take the chance."

Thompson disclosed through Dean, his close personal friend, that men who identified themselves as Klansmen had threatened his life before the August shooting. "And, I assume it was they who shot me," Dean quoted the minister as saying.

APPROACHED

Dean also reported to newsmen for the first time that two men claiming to be members of the Ku Klux Klan approached Thompson at a downtown Jackson hotel eight days before he was shot.

"They presented him cards bearing Klan symbols and asked him several questions about his work," Dean said.

Dean said Thompson had received two threatening telephone calls during the past week, after a letter to the editor from his wife appeared in a Jackson newspaper. Mrs. Thompson, librarian at a local church-supported college, had suggested a Mississippi College band going to New York for the Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade display the American Flag instead of the Confederate flag.

Thompson told Dean recently he had "lost his effectiveness" as a pastor since the shooting.

The Unitarian minister had served fellowships in Jackson, Laurel, Louisville and Biloxi. After the shooting, Dean said congregations at Laurel, Louisville and Biloxi had asked him not to return "because they feared for his and their personal safety."

"The Jackson fellowship was concerned for his personal safety, but they urged him to carry on his work," Dean said.

Dean said he was told by local police the Thompson shooting still was under investigation "but no progress has been made." He said officers reported questioning more than 100 persons in connection with the case.

Thompson had returned to his Jackson church Nov. 1 after about three weeks of recuperating at home from the shotgun wounds. Dean said he still must take therapy treatment to gain full use of his left arm.

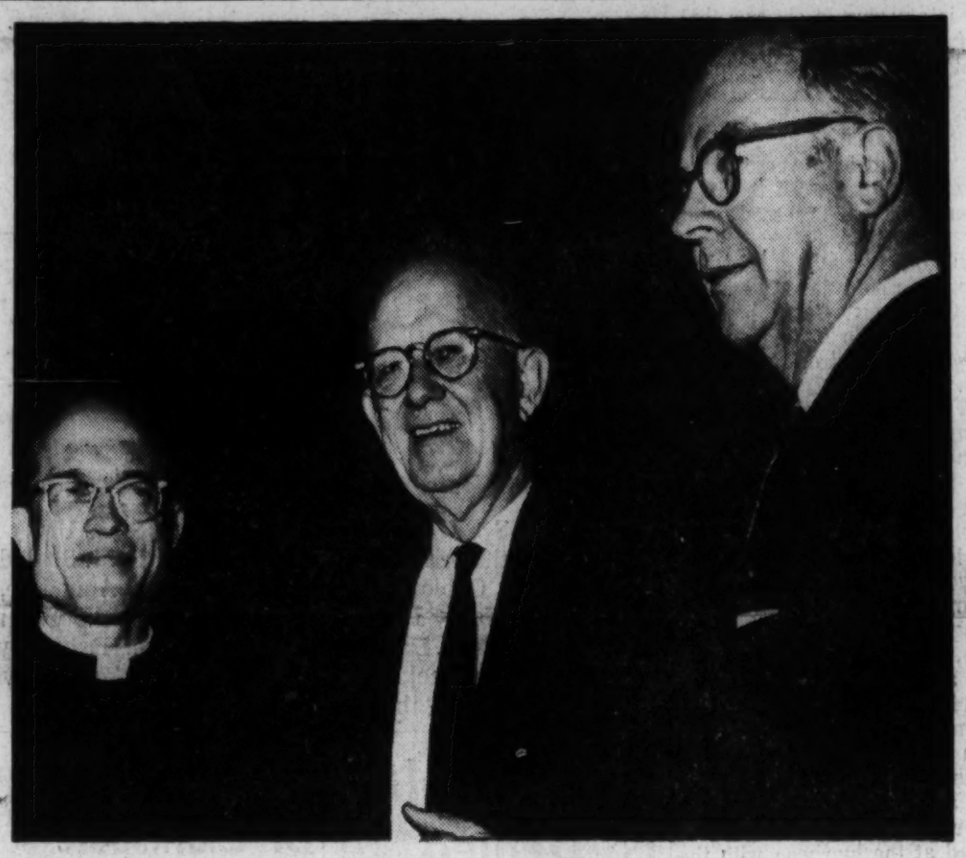
The shotgun blast struck him in the back and shoulder, penetrating one lung.

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

Mississippi's Greatest Newspaper

FINAL
Delta-North
STATE

NO. 270 | ASSOCIATED PRESS | JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1965 | UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL | 24 PAGES | PRICE 5c



HAYS VISITS

Brooks Hays, center, White House consultant to President Johnson, addressed a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations Tuesday night. With Hays are, at left, the Rev. Duncan Gray Jr., of Meridian, Council president, and Owen Cooper of Yazoo City who introduced the guest speaker.—Daily News Staff Photo by Kay Haggerty.

Hays Says 'Human Dignity' Is Primary Goal Of Negro

By KAY HAGGERTY
Daily News Staff Writer

Human dignity and the right to be received as a person are the main goals of the American Negro today.

This is the opinion of Brooks Hays, former Arkansas Congressman and a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Hays, who appeared here Tuesday night as featured speaker at a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, said:

"Some white southerners wonder why the Negro is dissatisfied because he has achieved a better standard of living. But Negroes are not seeking material benefits only. Human dignity is what they have been seeking first — their right to be received as persons."

THREE POINTS

Hays, who is White House consultant to President Johnson, said when he visited Mississippi in 1957 as guest speaker at the state Baptist Convention he stressed "three important points:

—"We must resolve to seek and determine to find a nonviolent solution to the problem.

—"We must never attempt to seal the lips of ministers by applying social and economical pressures.

—"We must seek to do justice in individual, local and industrial situations."

These points, Hays said, are still important.

"The world needs to hear these principles reiterated because justice is not being done," he said.

URGES BAPTIST LEADERSHIP

"I know if Baptist once make up their minds to provide leadership in this field," he continued, "we'll be moving far more rapidly.

"The recent state Baptist convention took substantial forward steps."

Hays pointed out that this is no longer a regional problem, but a national one, making legislative mandates necessary.

"Sometimes proximity to a problem obscures judgment so the national voice of the courts and legislature is needed," he said.

Hays said that the legislature is encouraging local and state participation in dealing with the problem.

"Progress of a substantial kind is not possible until the Negro is given the vote in the South.

"There can be no government of the people and for the people until it is by the people," he said.

During the afternoon pro-

Continued On Page 12

BROOKS HAYS

Continued From Page 1

gram a federal official said the Head Start program has reached "more than half of the children, age five to six, who are classified as poverty stricken in the United States.

Mrs. Marie Ridder of the Washington, D.C., Office of Economic Opportunity, told the group that the past summer's Head Start program was planned for 100,000 children, "but we had more than half a million."

LOCAL PROGRAM PRAISED

"Mississippi had 12,000 children in Head Start," Mrs. Ridder pointed out, "about 9,000 Negroes and 3,000 whites." She praised the Jackson program as "one of the best in the nation."

Mrs. Ridder, who served on Mrs. Lyndon Johnson's staff in drawing up plans for Head Start, said there was a great community interest in the health, education and welfare of children."

She said there were 55,000 full time volunteers working on the summer project. She said that much of the work with the program was done by southern human relations councils.

Mrs. Ridder explained that the Head Start budget is not large enough to undertake the year - round program and a repeat of the summer program as the President has promised.

"We need more government help in addition to local volunteers," she said.

NEGROES SPEAK

A panel of six Negro leaders discussed Mississippi from the perspective of the Negro.

"We of the Negro community have no desire to convert white supremacy into black supremacy," panel chairman Aaron Henry of Clarksdale told the group.

"We are willing to forget the past," he said, "if all of us, both black and white, are accorded an equal place."

The Rev. J. F. McRee, a Methodist minister from Madison County, said the whole civil rights movement in Mississippi "is yet in its first phase."

"We still have injustices," he said. "How many Negroes or whites in Mississippi who are dependent on this system for their livelihood dare speak what they believe?"

"Phase two of the civil rights movement means equality," he said. "Employment is the primary source of group or individual identity and we don't have the opportunity for better jobs."

"The Negro also wants the right to choose who will serve us, not to have our leaders hand picked by the system," he said.

Also participating on the panel were Mrs. Clare Harvey of Jackson, Mrs. Annie Devine, of Canton, Freedom Democratic Party candidate for state congresswoman; Dr. T. B. Brown, a Baptist minister of Jackson; and C. J. Lee of Jackson.

Council members re-elected the Rev. Duncan M. Gray Jr., Episcopal minister from Meridian as president for the coming year.

He will serve with John B. Pettis of Biloxi, the Rev. Nathaniel Machesky of Greenwood and the Rev. Henry Clay of Laurel, vice presidents; and Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt of Jackson; secretary-treasurer.

Bill Silver of Jackson has joined the Council staff as an associate working with campus and student activities.

Greenwood Case Is

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1965

'South of Poverty' Dying, Hays Tells Miss. Meeting

Former Solon Speaks at Jackson Hotel

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — Former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays told a bi-racial audience here Tuesday night the "South of poverty and injustice is dying and a South of justice and peace is living and growing stronger."

Hays, who had been defeated in 1958 because of his role in moderation in the Little Rock desegregation crisis and is now a special assistant to President Johnson, spoke to the banquet of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at the Heidelberg Hotel.

It was the first appearance of Hays, a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, in Mississippi since his emergence as a major figure in the racial crisis in the South. He was introduced by Owen Cooper of Yazoo City, president of the Mississippi Economic Council.

Removal of racial barriers, Hays declared, "is no longer a regional problem, it is a national problem."

The direction in this field given by civil rights enactments of Congress, he said, "was necessary . . . the national consciousness sometimes has to be stirred."

But implementation of the laws in the South, Hays added, "is acknowledgment that all decisions don't have to be made at the national level, that some can be made at the local cell life where the nation lives."

He said, "If Baptists will make up their minds to provide leadership in this field, we will move far more rapidly."

During World War II, he said, the nation was drawn together because of "common suffering . . . then came peace and discord and injustice showed its ugly head."

Hays added: "We are incapable of achieving justice when we say the Negro people should be satisfied because, 'Look at the increase in their incomes.' That's not what they are after; it's human dignity they are after."

Earlier, Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, president of the state chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said in a panel discussion the civil rights movement is not aimed at replacing "white supremacy with black supremacy."

He said Negroes do not desire to "form a black power structure because we're too tired of the white one we have."

All Negroes want, he said, "is equal opportunity."

One of the members of the panel, the Rev. J. F. McRee, Canton, a Methodist minister, said, "It is my feeling that the whole civil rights movement is only in phase one — that of individual liberty." McRee, who heads the Madison County movement, said, "We still have the same gross injustices in basic liberties."

He charged that members of the Ku Klux Klan are permitted to bear arms in Mississippi while civil rights workers are not. "We have always known that the Klan is armed," he said. "Have their guns been taken away? Have our good moderate white people done anything.

The minster charged the main reason for criticism of the head-start program at Mount Beulah by Sen. John Stennis was because "Sen. Stennis just didn't want to use Negro administrators."

He said, "There are whites who feel that Negroes aren't yet ready to be administrators. We have Negro PhD.'s, and still we aren't ready to be administrators."

ATTEMPT TO FLEE E. GERMANY FAILS

BERLIN (AP) — East German border guards fished a skin-diving refugee out of the Elbe River as he tried to escape to West Germany, the West Berlin political information agency IWE reported Tuesday.

The agency said the man, 24, was seen pushing along on the surface on an air mattress carrying a water-tight brief case. He was equipped with diving gear.

MM

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION NEWSLETTER

Important meeting for all M. P. E. members and interested citizens.

SPEAKER: Mr. Jack Tubb, State Sup't
of Education

"MISSISSIPPI'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW."

TIME: 7:30 P. M. November 30, 1965

PLACE: ALLSTATE BUILDING, Highway 51 North

Mr. Tubb has been elected president of the Council of Chief State School Officers at the organization's annual meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii. We should honor him with our full attendance at this meeting.

COME AND BE AN INFORMED CITIZEN

Reminder: Dues are due!!

Miss- M+M

MCHR BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the Board of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was held on July 23, 1966, at the Admiral Benbow Inn. Those present were: Rev. Duncan Gray, Mr. Evans Harrington, Rev. N. Machesky, Mr. A.A. Branch, Rev. E.A. Mays, Mrs. Emmanuel Crystal, Mr. Sid Sicotte, Rev. John Aregood, Mr. Power Hearn, Dr. Robert Bergmark, Mrs. W.I. Schutt, Mrs. Jesse Brent, Mr. John B. Pettus, Mrs. Ann Ashmore, Mrs. Marge Curet, Mr. Bill Lynch, Rev. Henry Clay, Rev. Powell Hall, Mrs. Paul S. Derian, Mr. William Carroll, Dr. Leon Whitney, Mr. Ed Stanfield, and Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director.

Items of Business

I. A Community Leadership Laboratory was to be held in Atlanta July 24-31. The Board moved to pay half of the cost for the Director to attend with SRC paying half.

II. Power Hearn reported no change on the status of charter. The president announced constitutional changes needed for tax free status. Discussion of proposed amendments followed: Article 8, paragraph I was discussed for its possible limitations. A constitutional committee was appointed to rewrite the constitution. Chairman is Power Hearn; members are Dr. Branch and Dr. Bergmark. There was discussion on Article 2--a possible provision so that a meeting could not be packed; on Article 3--importance of state membership; on Article 4--provision for an executive committee.

A recess for lunch was declared. Mr. Charles Evers, state Field Secretary of the NAACP, and Mr. D.S. Rosen, accountant for the Council, were guests.

III. Mrs. Paul S. Derian, chairman of the finance committee, announced that plans are being made for a fund campaign in the state.

IV. The Director made a report on SRC-Ford funds and stated that there is a need for an assistant director. He proposed that the assistant director be Negro. Mr. Stanfield, Field Director of SRC, stated that the SRC stipulates that Councils getting substantial state support will be given more consideration if they program special projects. Mr. Aregood made a motion that we submit a proposal to SRC for a grant which will include funds to hire an assistant director for 1967. The motion carried.

V. The Executive Director made a report on the School Desegregation Conference, the Poverty Conference, and the availability of the "Project Mercer" film put out by the Community Relations Service. The Council received 1800 gift copies of Mississippi: The Closed Society. Mr. Dean announced that some copies are still available for distribution. The Field Foundation is sponsoring a study of state-supported Negro colleges. Research is to be done by Hazel Brannon Smith. The Council is participating in this project.

VI. Discussion:

Suggestions were made concerning the rendering of service to federal agencies by the Executive Director and the need for a professional office worker.

Mr. Dean commented on the Canton situation and said that it is not ready for a Human Relations Council.

The president asked for an approximate date for the annual meeting. Early November was suggested. Speaker suggestions were: Roger Wilkins, Whitney Young, Hubert Humphrey, Katzenback, Shriver, Ralph Bunche, Weaver.

The president announced the resignation of Father Law from the Board and the resignation was accepted with regret.

Executive Session:

A motion was passed that the Executive Director be allowed to serve as consultant for any agency of the government. He must give the Board notification.

A hospitalization plan was drawn up for the Executive Director. The Council will pay the entire cost and it will be made effective immediately.

There was discussion concerning the direction and specificness of the Council's programs. The president suggested an advisory committee in Jackson.

A motion was passed providing for the sending of a summary of the minutes to each board member.

There was discussion concerning the presenting of program guidelines to the Council for the coming year.

The meeting was adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT - 1966

ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1966 Minus $ 163.64

MONEY RECEIVED:

Southern Regional Council Grants and Specials	$18,517.00	
Southern Regional Council Ford Grants	16,750.00	
Southern Churchmen Book Project	1,894.42	
Membership Dues and Contributions	769.00	
Total		$37,766.78

MONEY SPENT:

Salaries	11,352.12	
Rent	1,080.00	
Office Supplies	955.89	
Office Furniture	277.71	
Office Equipment	116.36	
Telephone	365.80	
Postage	501.87	
Internal Revenue Service	3,736.43	
Travel Expense	1,225.49	
Banquets, Conferences, Etc.	2,401.75	
Student Scholarships	2,137.50	
Educational Research Project	5,000.00	
Book Project	1,894.42	
Petty Cash	65.00	
Social Security Adjustment	72.42	
Local Chapter Dues	12.50	
1965 Audit	225.00	
1965 Accounting Service	175.00	
Donations	50.00	
Insurance	15.00	
Miscellaneous	21.63	
Total		31,681.88
BALANCE		6,248.54

Note: This balance is as of October 27, 1966
Checks are still outstanding and books are open

Ed - Would Be Glad for you to Come! Thus

Newsletters — Miss.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Perhaps the next two weeks will be the most important period to date for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Many people have worked hard to create an organization which can serve the people of our state. We are now at the point of becoming a strong and recognized force for good will. This does not happen without a lot of effort on our part, and it does not happen without opposition. In the last few days we have experienced some subtle opposition, but it has only made us stronger.

This Thursday afternoon and evening the Mississippi Council will be sponsoring a meeting dealing with the subject "The Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations." The meeting will begin at 4:30 p.m. at the King Edward Hotel. At this time there will be a panel consisting of representatives of the various political organizations in the state. The panel will be chaired by Dr. Nolan Fortenberry, head of the Political Science Department at the University of Mississippi. The panel will be addressing the subject of the meeting from the perspective of the individual participant's party.

The second part of the program will be a movie entitled "Star Spangled Extremism". This movie shows how various extremist groups try to undermine patriotic efforts by adopting the language of our country without promoting the ideals which the language represents. There will be a period of discussion during each part of the program.

The main feature of the day will come in the evening at 8:00 p.m. Charles Percy will speak at that time. Mr. Percy is a nationally known industrialist and political figure. He is presently the president of the Board of Bell & Howell. He is also a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois. Mr. Percy has come to the front as a representative of the new style of Republicans. In his present campaign he has criticized the lack of progress in Urban areas and has come out as a strong supporter of Civil Rights legislation and poverty programs. He is going to much trouble to come to address us at this time; but he thinks our meeting to be important and gladly comes to speak about "The Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations."

This meeting is not a dinner meeting and there will be no charge. There will be a break between 6:30 and 8:00 for supper. The Board of the Mississippi Council will be in session at 3:00 in the afternoon and again at 6:30 in the evening.

--OVER--

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A second matter of importance for the Mississippi Council and the state in general has to do with school desegregation. For years even the Conservatives have emphasized that the most important step in bettering race relations is the educational process. Unfortunately this has not gone as rapidly or as well as we might have desired. This is an area in which we can perform a service.

Recently the Director of the Council was in Washington to talk with officials in the Education Department. The Department of Education and the Commission on Civil Rights both indicated that they need to know more about how school desegregation has gone in Mississippi. They have reports from isolated areas, but no one has attempted to evaluate the overall experience of school desegregation. In late March the Civil Rights Commission is planning a workshop in school desegregation for the state. This workshop will have to do with the upcoming school year and will not be an evaluation of the past or present year.

The Council state office is interested in doing an evaluation of school desegregation. In order to do this we need the cooperation of Council members from across the state. On March 5 we would like for students, and their parents, who have been involved in the desegregation of the schools to come to Jackson for a meeting. This meeting would possibly be held in the new Science Building at Tougaloo College. It would be closed to the press and only persons invited would be allowed to attend. This would be a study--research meeting and not a public meeting. The Council would have educators and psychologists present to interview the students and their parents. A summary of the study would be carefully drawn up and made available to the proper persons and agencies.

If you are willing to bring a student and one of his parents to such a meeting on March 5, would you please drop us a note to that effect or would you contact us at the meeting on February 17th. The Council needs to hear from you on this matter. We cannot do this job alone and we do think that it needs to be done. Your help will be appreciated.

****

A REMINDER

We have begun a new year of work. The Council pulled through last year with a good record. With the most gracious support of the Southern Regional Council and the Field Foundation we came out in good shape financially. But this is a new year. We have an increased staff and we have much more work to do. WE MUST HAVE YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT. As one person put it: "Where your heart is, there your treasure will be also". If your heart is with us, then give us your financial support. Some members have already paid their dues for the 1966 year. If you haven't sent your dues in, please do so soon. We need this financial support now.

Miss- M+M

"Deep in the Heart of Dixie"
A Conference on Poverty

With the support and encouragement of some twenty organizations, the Mississippi Council today is sponsoring a statewide conference on poverty. The theme of this conference is "Deep in the Heart of Dixie." This particular theme was chosen because it is the conviction of the Council on Human Relations that there is buried in the heart of every individual a hope and a longing that some day our community, our state, our nation, and even the world will be free of the hurt and shame of poverty. It is no disgrace for people to be poor, but it is a sin against God and man for people of plenty to lose themselves in the joy of living while some people are forced to live out their days in the deserts of poverty.

Today's conference is scheduled for the purpose of bringing together a people of plenty and a people of poverty. Perhaps we do not have the answers to all the problems, but we can listen to those who know about the worst kind of poverty from a first-hand experience. If we can listen, we can learn; and perhaps then we can begin to work together.

Schedule

9:00 a.m. Registration

10:00 a.m. "A Question from Deep in the Heart of Dixie"
Poor people's representatives

Mr. James Boyd, Edwards, Mississippi
Mr. Jesse Montgomery, Jackson, Mississippi
Mrs. Lilly Butler, Edwards, Mississippi
Rev. L. E. Robinson, Lexington, Mississippi
Mrs. Unita Blackwell, Mayersville, Mississippi
Mrs. Munger, Clinton, Mississippi
Mr. Anderson, Bolton, Mississippi
Mr. Aaron Evans, Jackson, Mississippi

Comments from the floor

11:30 a.m. "A Reply from Deep in the Heart of Dixie"

Mr. Jesse Merrell, Deputy Director, Regional Office of OEO, Atlanta
Rev. Lawrence Watts, Jackson-Natchez Diocese, Catholic Church
Rev. James F. McRee, Child Development Group in Mississippi
Mr. Claude Ramsay, President of Mississippi AFL-CIO
Mr. James L. Robinson, State Office of OEO
Mr. Rex McRainey, Mid-State Enterprises

12:30 -1:30 p.m.	Lunch Break
1:30 p.m.	Comments on Poverty by:
	Mr. Samuel Younge, Civil Rights Division, HEW, Atlanta Mr. John Slusser, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Mr. Samuel Allen, Civil Rights Division of Community Relations Service, Washington, D.C. Mr. Robert Saunders, Civil Rights Division of Regional Office, OEO, Atlanta Mr. William Zierden, Community Action Programs OEO, Atlanta
2:15 p.m.	Questions from the floor about federal programs
3:15 p.m.	Is This Enough?
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment

After adjournment, there will be a small amount of money available to help poor people meet their travel expenses. This money is not available to people who are on the payroll of the poverty program, who are members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, or who live within a fifty mile radius of Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Application

I am in sympathy with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and I am glad to become a member.

I enclose my check as indicated to support this endeavor to promote mutual understanding and good will across the wall of segregation.

Name _____

Street address _____

City _____, Miss. Zip code _____

Contributing Member	$ 5.00
Sustaining Member	10.00
Sponsor	25.00
Patron	100.00 or more
Student Member.	1.00

If you are already a member, please pass this on to a friend.

AV
MM

HOW YOU CAN USE THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Who is helped directly by the new law?

Anyone who is denied the right to vote, or a place to eat or sleep, or an education or a job because of his race or creed.

And what must he do to obtain his rights?

Here are specific things he can do:

Voting

An individual who feels he has been unjustly deprived of the right to vote can retain his own attorney and bring a suit or he can ask the U.S. Attorney General to investigate and bring suit. The Justice Department can act on its own initiative in such matters. No written complaint needs to be filed. It is enough for the person to get in touch directly with the Attorney General in Washington or with the U.S. District Attorney in his locality and tell them orally of the discrimination he has experienced.

Public Accommodations

Anyone who suffers discrimination in a privately-owned place that serves the public, such as a hotel or restaurant, can bring a private suit through his own attorney or ask the Federal government for help.

He may complain orally to any FBI office or to the local U.S. Attorney's office. He will be interviewed and his statement will be taken. The FBI is told to proceed automatically once a complaint is filed. The U.S. Attorney General enters the case after that and the Justice Department tries to determine if there is a pattern of discrimination or if it is regularly practiced.

In a state that has a public accommodations law, the complaint has to be filed, first, with the state agency either in person or by registered mail.

Public Facilities

A person denied the use of any publicly-owned facility, such as a park or library or playground, can have his own attorney bring suit or if he cannot afford to, or believes that bringing suit will endanger his personal safety, he may complain to the U.S. Attorney General and ask him to sue.

However, such a complaint must be in writing. The Justice Department can't even make an initial investigation until it has a written complaint. The complaint itself can be short and simple. Once it is filed, FBI investigation is automatic. The complaint comes to the Attorney General and he decides if the person complaining is incapable of bringing the legal action.

Schools

Parents of school children who suffer discrimination may retain an attorney and bring suit themselves. Or, they can submit a written complaint to the Attorney General and ask him to investigate and bring suit. The Attorney General is authorized to act where he believes the complaint has merit, the signer or signers are unable themselves to sue and the legal action will help further the desegregation of public education.

Jobs

This section of the Civil Rights Act does not go into effect until July 2, 1965. A person who wishes to complain of job discrimination can take the matter up with a state fair employment agency if there is one, and after July 2, 1965, with the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C. if he gets no satisfaction from the state. After July 2, 1965, he can ask the Attorney General to investigate and bring suit besides complaining to the state agency and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Federal Aid Programs

A person with a complaint about discrimination in a program or activity supported by federal grants, loans or contracts - vocational education, for instance, hospitals, small businesses, etc. - should notify the head of the Federal department or agency which administers the aid program. He should also notify the Attorney General.

WHERE ELSE CAN ONE TURN FOR HELP?

Many private organizations are committed to working for enforcement of the Civil Rights Act. Be sure to get in touch with your church or synagogue, your union, your sorority or fraternity, or such private groups as the NAACP, Urban League, CORE, etc. There is a very good possibility that the national offices of such organizations has a program of assistance for those who have met with discrimination. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, in which many of these groups participate, is always ready to help.

WHERE DO YOU WRITE?

1) All complaints to the Justice Department should be addressed to:
The U.S. Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

2) You can also obtain help from the: Community Relations Service
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

This is the new agency, established under the law, which is directed to assist communities and persons who need help in attempting voluntary settlements of disputes and disagreements arising out of discriminatory practices.

3) Also ready to help is the: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20425

Established in 1957, this agency is authorized, under the new law, to act as a clearing house on civil rights information and to investigate voting frauds.

* * * * * *

Prepared by: The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
132 Third Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003
Phone: 547-8700

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

To all Chamber of Commerce Presidents

This is a letter for the purpose of establishing contact with you and your work here in Mississippi. Also, I want to let you know that the Miss. Council on Human Relations has opened offices in the First Federal Building in Jackson.

As we are about the task of creating more wholesome attitudes and relationships among people in our state, we are greatly indebted to the Chambers of Commerce and the business men of Mississippi. Again they have accomplished a "First", for it is they who have done the initial work in breaking down the barriers of hatred and isolation. We of the Council feel that Mississippi is on the verge of making a most positive contribution to our nation and the world. The eyes of the world have been upon us for sometime. Our weaknesses have been exposed and we have been under an almost impossible pressure. But Great Mississippians have arisen to the challenge and our better leadership has come to the front. We join you in a salute to this leadership and in the effort to continue in this creative work.

On April 22 the Council will be holding a state wide meeting at the King Edward Hotel. There will be reports from various leaders from across the state. Two main addresses will be given. Dr. Eddy Asirzatham, a churchman from India, will speak on "Social Change". Mr. Al Ulmer from Atlanta will speak on "the Poverty Program". The later will be accompanied by a filmstrip which is to be shown throughout the state by some civil rights organizations. The time of the meeting will be from 11:00 AM til 3:15PM. Enclosed is a reservation card. If you would like to be a part of this meeting of study and fellowship, please, return the card or call the office for a reservation. The theme of the meeting is to be "The New Mississippi".

Many organizations throughout the state and the country are asking us to put them on our mailing list. We do publish a news letter monthly and have other important materials from time to time. If you would like to be on this list, there is a fee of $5.00 to cover the costs of handling and postage.

Just a word about the Council. We have a mailing list of some 1500 Mississippians. Our active voting membership is around 300. We are growing each day. Local chapters of the Council have organized in Jackson, Biloxi and Greenville. Five or six other communities are now organizing. The Council, while doing a humane and civic work, is neither political or denominational in its organization, structure or goals.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

OF

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE 2 should be amended by the adoption of a new Paragraph 4 as follows:

"4. This organization is formed exclusively for charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officiers, or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in this Article."

ARTICLE 2 should be further amended by the addition of a new Paragraph 5 as follows:

"5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles, the organization shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organizationn exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) or (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal

Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law)."

ARTICLE 8, Paragraph 1 should be stricken and the following substituted in its place and stead:

"1. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

An additional ARTICLE 11 should be added to the Constitution as follows:

"ARTICLE 11 - Disposition of Assets

"1. Upon the dissolution of the organization, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the organization, dispose of all of the assets of the organization exclusively for the purposes of the organization in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious, or scientific purposes, as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors shall determine."

.....

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

1. Article 2--Purpose and Policy--seems awkward. Suggest substitution of the following:

Article 2--Purpose

The purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is to carry on in Mississippi an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

2. Article 3, Section 1, should include some provision which would prevent automatic admission to membership. Perhaps, "Any resident...may apply for membership. Notice of acceptance must be transmitted by mail, along with a receipt for the annual membership dues. The Executive Director shall have authority to accept members, subject to review by the Executive Committee. New applicants for membership at an annual meeting may not vote until the next annual meeting."

3. Article 3, Section 2, would be better if it read, "Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues as set by the Board of Directors."

4. Article 4 should read somewhat as follows:

1. There shall be a membership meeting annually in the fall of the year, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the dates of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum shall be the members present at a properly called meeting.

2. The Board of Directors shall meet at least semi-annually at times and places determined by the Board itself or by the Executive Committee. At least ten days' notice shall be given for meetings of the Board of Directors. One-fourth of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings may coincide with Board meetings or the annual membership meeting. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be regularly called by the President, and notice

shall be given at least five days before the meeting. A quorum shall be any four members of the Committee present at a duly called meeting.

5. Article 5 should read somewhat as follows:

1. The officers of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer. They shall be elected by the membership at their annual meeting and shall serve for a term of one year. They may be re-elected twice.

2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the membership and of the Board and its Executive Committee; to advise and consult frequently the Executive Director and other members of the staff; and to follow closely the staff's administration of the program of the Council in relation to events and public affairs in the state, bringing to the attention of the policy bodies matters of need and importance. In general, the President is to function as chairman of the policy bodies of the Council, leaving primary responsibility for the administration of policy upon the Executive Director.

3. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to see that orderly and accurate minutes and financial records are kept by or with the assistance of the staff.

4. The three Vice-Presidents shall be designated "First," "Second," and "Third" at the time of their election and in that order shall carry out the duties of the President in his absence, as well as serve as members of the Executive Committee.

6. Article 6 should read in substance as follows:

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 12 or more than 30 members elected by the membership of the Council at large at the annual meeting, plus two representatives of each duly affiliated local chapter of the Mississippi Council, plus any of the officers who are not otherwise members of the Board.

2. At-large members of the Board shall serve for a period of three years. Terms shall be arranged so that one-third of these shall normally be elected at each annual membership meeting.

3. Delegate-members of the Board shall be elected and designated annually for a one year term by each chapter.

4. The Board of Directors may elect members to fill vacancies occurring on the Board, subject to confirmation of the membership at the annual meeting.

5. The Board shall annually elect four of its number to serve with the officers elected by the membership as its Executive Committee. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Executive Committee ex officio. The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Board between its meetings. Minutes of the Executive Committee shall be received and filed by the Board of Directors at its next meeting. Actions of the Executive Committee are subject to the review of the Board.

7. The following articles (or their substance) should somewhere be added:

Article ____ --Committees

1. Executive Committee. See Article 6, Section 5.

2. Nominating Committee. At each annual meeting the membership shall elect, in addition to the officers and at-large members of the Board, a Nominating Committee which shall nominate to the next annual meeting a slate of officers and candidates for the required number of Board members to be elected at-large. The Board of Directors shall each year nominate to the membership persons to serve as the nominating committee for the ensuing year. In all instances nominations from the floor by members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall be in order.

3. Finance Committee. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be planning and executing fund-raising for the support of the organization.

4. Other. Other Standing or temporary committees may be appointed by the President on authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article ____ --Staff

1. Composition. The staff of the Mississippi Council shall be composed of an Executive Director and other professional and clerical employees as needed.

2. Duties. The executive staff may propose and shall carry out the policies and programs determined by the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

3. Employment and Supervision.

a. Supervision of the staff shall be a responsibility of the Board as a whole, normally exercised through its Executive Committee as a whole.

b. The Executive Director shall be chosen and employed by the Board of Directors upon nomination by the Executive Committee, which shall be responsible for receiving applications and screening

candidates. Terms of his employment and changes thereof shall likewise be determined by the Board on recommendation by the Executive Committee.

c. Other professional personnel, such as assistant or associate directors or project directors, shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation by the Executive Director, who shall be responsible for their direction and supervision.

d. Clerical personnel shall be employed as needed by the Executive Director within the budgetary and policy limits set by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

Article ____ --Chapters

1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council and whose program is in harmony with its constitution and by-laws, may become chapters ~~or local affiliates~~ of the Council upon approval by the Board of Directors of a written application. Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the group's constitution and by-laws.

2. All members of ~~local affiliates or~~ chapters must also be members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and acceptance of the schedule of membership-dues as set by the Board of the Mississippi Council shall be a condition of affiliation.

3. All local affiliates and chapters shall be expected to assist the state-wide program of the Council by cooperating in periodic fund-raising efforts of the Council, as well as in other ways. Application for affiliation shall be taken as acceptance of this responsibility and consistent failure to discharge it shall be grounds for withdrawal of the affiliate relationship.

Article ____ --Cooperation

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall cooperate with other inter-group relations agencies in the South, particularly with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other state councils on human relations cooperating with it.

MISS.--GENERAL

CONSTITUTION
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Preamble

Believing in the fundamental equality of men before God and desirous of promoting respect for all men regardless of race, color, or creed, and anxious to support in the State of Mississippi movements designed to implement these beliefs, we are united together in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 1--Name

The name of this organization shall be the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 2--Purpose and Policy

1. The purpose of this organization is to carry on an educational program directed toward creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of Mississippi, in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

2. This purpose will be implemented through cooperation with local, state, regional and national agencies sharing these objectives.

3. The educational and action programs of this organization will be directed toward removing causes of intergroup tension and promoting intergroup understanding.

Article 3--Membership

1. Any resident of Mississippi who is in accord with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member.

2. Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues in accordance with the following schedule:

Adult Membership--$5.00
Student Membership--$3.00

3. Where there is a local Council, membership dues shall be divided equally between the local and state councils. All dues shall be paid directly to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. The state Council will refund to each local Council its equal share of dues.

Article 4--Membership Meetings

1. There shall be a meeting of members annually in the fall of the year, at such time andplace as may be designated

by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Board of Directors, and must be called upon the written request of any twenty-five members.

2. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the dates of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum will be the members present at a properly called meeting.

Article 5--Officers

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents representing Northern, Central, and Southern areas of the State of Mississippi, Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices. They shall be elected annually at the fall meeting of the Council membership.

Article 6--Board of Directors

1. A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than ten (10) nor more than thirty-six (36) shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Council between meetings of the Council.

2. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors, the President of the Council becoming Chairman of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall meet at least twice a year with special meetings called by the Chairman of the Board or upon written petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the Board.

4. The Board of Directors shall have power to elect sufficient additional members to bring the full Board to a membership not exceeding thirty-six (36), including the elected officers, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting of members.

5. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a four year term and may be reelected to succeed themselves.

6. The terms of one-fourth of the members of the Board will expire each year at the time of the annual meeting.

7. The President of the Council will appoint a Nominating Committee who will submit a slate of officers at the annual meeting of the Council.

8. One fourth of the members of the Board of Directors, one of whom shall be the President or Vice-President of the Council, shall constitute a quorum. Questions coming before the Board shall be determined by a majority vote of the Directors present.

Article 7--Fiscal Year

1. The fiscal year of the Council will be the calendar year. Dues, whenever paid, will be regarded as dues for the calendar year in which they are paid.

Article 8--Non-Political Character

1. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall consist of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office.

Article 9--Rules of Procedure

1. Parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

Article 10--Amendments

1. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the membership of the Council by a majority vote of those present provided that a copy of the proposed modification or amendment be given to each member of the Council at least fifteen days before the meeting in which such amendments are to be considered.

MISS CHR JOTS

Notes from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

VOL. I June, 1955 No. 1

THE BOARD at a meeting on May 12, observing the general climate in the State, expressed concern for the tensions and reputed acts of violence resulting from oppressive tactics employed in certain areas against whites who are non-conformists and Negroes who claim the rights of citizenship.

Members of the Board have agreed to share the responsibility for securing contributions to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

* * *

DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 1, the Executive Director, with professional staff from ten states and the central office, participated in a staff meeting at Camp New Hope, North Carolina. A special feature of the meeting was a visit with Dr. Will Alexander - a pioneer in race relations in the South.

Directors and Associate Directors have been requested by the Atlanta office to attend the Fisk University conference on Race Relations June 27 - July 9.

* * *

A FULL-TIME SECRETARY, Mrs. Margie F. Cunningham, has been employed as of June 1.

* * *

MONEY FOR OPERATING EXPENSES not used during the three months before we opened the office has been made available to us.

* * *

A FULL-TIME SALARY, guaranteed for 15 months, is available July 1 for the employment of an Associate Director — on the basis of $5,000 per year.

* * *

A REPRESENTATIVE from the Fund for the Republic is expected to visit in the State during the week of June 12.

* * *

MISS C H R JOTS

Notes from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

VOL. I July, 1955 No. 2

"Our First Six Months: A Summary"

DURING THE YEAR the MCHR has held two meetings of the Executive Committee, drafted by-laws, applied for a charter, sponsored four small interracial meetings, mailed hundreds of pieces of literature to member-prospects and strategic individuals, entertained three visitors from the Central Office in Atlanta, and a representative from the Fund for the Republic.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO MAKING SPEECHES, talking with and writing to numerous individuals in relation to the objectives of the MCHR, the Executive Director has attended the Louisiana Council on Human Relations, New Orleans; a meeting of staffs from the several states and the Atlanta office - held in Camp New Hope, North Carolina; and, with a member of our Board, the Twelfth Annual Institute on Race Relations held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

* * *

TO QUOTE MRS. D. H. WHEATLEY on the Institute on Race Relations, "The chief delight of the whole thing was to sit hour after hour and hear top-flight intelligence in action." Among the many facets of the overall problems which were very challengingly brought into focus were housing, recreation, education, the church, and economics. The speakers and consultants, as did the participants, consisted of men and women, whites and Negroes, American Indians and Latin Americans, Christians and Jews, Northerners and Southerners, Ministers, educators, lawyers, community engineers, government officials, scholars, students, authors, workers and housewives. All contributed to an experience which to the least sensitive among us was prophetic of the New Day which is upon us. To be involved in work and play with one's fellowman uninhibited by artificial barriers of race and creed is by no means an ordinary experience.

The SRC delegates were a very respectable lot around the Institute. They furnished a very sizeable block of humanity (some 20 or more in number), were recognized as an important influence in the "New World A-Coming", and were frequently called upon for contributions. We trusted that we were forgiven if we unsuccessfully concealed a sort of pride in belonging. There was also the joy of belonging to something bigger than the South, bigger than race, even bigger than the nation and the particular moment in history.

* * *

OVER SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS has been collected in dues and contributions. Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini is Acting Treasurer, pending the election of officers.

August 15 has been set as the deadline for arriving at this year's financial quota. Those who believe in what the MCHR stands for could furnish no better proof than a membership. (Some individuals who, for good reasons, cannot join the MCHR at this time are sending contributions by check, money order and currency.)

* * *

THREE INDIVIDUALS have expressed an interest in the position of Associate Director. The Personnel Committee is pondering this matter.

MISS C H R JOTS

Notes from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Vol. 2 January, 1956 No. 2

At the annual meeting, November 5, 1955, Members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations adopted the By-Laws, elected a Board of Directors, and gave formal approval to the actions of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council; thus was completed the transition from the Mississippi Division to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

* * *

With the election of officers by the Board of Directors on December 20th, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations achieved a stability far in advance of the brief span of its existence. Mrs. W. H. Ratliff of Sherard, nationally known church woman, is the new President of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Other officers are Mrs. C. E. Dishman, Piney Woods and Mr. Charles W. Morgan, Mathiston, Vice Presidents; Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini, Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. S. W. Miller, Jackson, is Finance Chairman. Rabbi Charles Mantinband, retiring chairman, is continuing in an active capacity on the Board of Directors.

* * *

A complete listing of the staff includes: Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr., Clarksdale, Associate Director; Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Jackson, Executive Director; Mrs. C. A. Williams, Jackson, Associate Director; and Mrs. E. P. Washington, Secretary.

* * *

Members of the Southern Regional Council who, in previous years, have paid their dues directly to the Atlanta office (of which one-half was returned to the State) are now requested to send memberships to the MCHR office. In addition to NEW SOUTH, membership includes periodic mailings from MCHR, eligibility for board membership, opportunity to serve on committees, attend the annual meeting, make suggestions for the advancement of the organization, supply information on the "state of affairs" within the State, help with finance and membership, assist staff members in setting-up small conversational groups, and in other ways make a contribution to the Mississippi of the future.

******

In mid-January the Executive Committee held a very fruitful meeting with Dr. Frank Loescher, a representative of the Fund for the Republic.

* * *

Notes from members giving information on what is happening are always welcome. One of our aims is to document evidence of progress in human relations. The office would like to know: (1)What R. R. and bus stations have done re: the ICC ruling on separate waiting rooms; (2) If many 1954 Negro high school graduates in your community left the State; (3) Whether you have friends or acquaintances whom we may contact for a membership or contribution.

* *
*

MISS CHR JOTS

RECEIVED APR 26 1956

Notes from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Vol. II March, 1956 No. 3

THE WEEK-END of March 23-24 afforded a valuable opportunity for the Chairman, Treasurer, and three Staff members to attend a work-conference in Atlanta with the Staffs and some Board members from other so-called hard core states. Under the leadership of Dr. John Hope II and consultants from Atlanta and Fisk Universities, there was full and frank discussion of the problems faced in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Msgr. Brunini captured the spirit of the Conference in a letter to the Director: "... we have a group working here in the South of intelligent southern leaders with both feet on the ground and not indulging in cloudy thinking. I think this will serve us in good stead as the years go on."

* * *

MR. S. W. MILLER, finance chairman, attended a meeting of the SRC district finance committee in New Orleans, March 9th, where plans for fund-raising were discussed. Your RENEWAL and, if possible, a contribution are in our PLAN.

* * *

THE MCHR OFFICE has been asked to help in locating cases of economic distress resulting from the current controversy. A constructive interest in such victims is expressed by the Quaker Freedom of Conscience Program initiated in 1955 as well as by other agencies.

* * *

THE CENTRAL OFFICE has alerted SRC state affiliates to the possibility of Communist attempt to exploit the civil rights issue to gain a foothold in the South. SRC advice is "to exclude from any influence in our organization people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms."

* * *

COMMUNITIES interested in the dangers of economic dislocations growing out of present tensions might find the following articles helpful for reports and group discussion:

The Reporter, March 8, 1956, pp. 13-16.
"The South, Land of Boycott", Time Magazine, April 2, 1956, Page 23,24:
New South, April, 1956; "Second Thoughts on the South," Newsweek, March 26, 1956, Page 73; Sylvia Porter's Syndicated Column, March 23 and March 26, 1956; "Business in a Troubled South," Business Week, March 24, 1956, Pages 31-34; "Conflict in Dixie," Wall Street Journal, March 8 and 9, 1956; Glenn Fowler, New York Times, March 14, 1956.

* * *

RECENT out-of-state office visitors include Mr. Gladwin Hill, New York Times, Reporter; Miss Honor Balfour, British Broadcasting Company; Mr. Rolfe Lanier Hunt, National Council of Churches; Mr. James Peck, Beverly Hills, California, Author; Mr. Daniel A. Byrd, New Orleans attorney..

* * *

MCHR members may find encouragement and a challenge in a quote from a Mississippi college professor: "What most Mississippi communities need, it seems to me, is to create, strengthen, and preserve channels of communication by which citizens can seek together for a solution to common problems."

* * *

STAFF ACTIVITY includes fund-raising, getting the facts in tense situations, assisting the distressed, promoting the idea of working together and, with members of the Board, demonstrating that it can be done.

* * *

9SM

MISS CHR JOTS

Notes from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

Vol. II August, 1956 No. 4

OF URGENT IMPORTANCE to members of MCHR - Messrs. Fred Routh and C. H. Parrish of the SRC Central Office Staff came to the State early in July to study conditions with reference to MCHR and its potential for future effectiveness. The consequence of their report to SRC is a Memorandum to MCHR Board Members that "unless substantial evidence, not now available to us is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956, and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office." SRC officials propose to make another visit in mid-September to check on improvement in the condition of MCHR.

* * *

S O S Each member of MCHR is hereby requested to make a serious effort to bring in new members and find sources of donations. Renewal of memberships and/or contributions above the basic dues would help greatly. WE NEED $2,066 on a $3500 quota in order to qualify for next year's grant from SRC.

* * *

FOLLOWING MRS. W. H. RATLIFF'S RESIGNATION as president of MCHR, Mrs. D. S. Wheatley (Greenwood) agreed to serve as Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Committee has set itself to the task of securing a new president for the Council.

* * *

A VERY ENCOURAGING OMEN for MCHR was the meeting late in June of a small biracial group of Jackson men seeking to explore the possibilities of "working together" in seeking the solutions to our problems. Follow-up efforts in July indicate a genuine and serious interest.

* * *

STAFF CONCERNS during the months of June and July involved the never-ending search for new members and contributors. Before her resignation in July, Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr. (Clarksdale) was personally concerned with a meeting of the Negro PTA with the Clarksdale school board. Through speaking engagements and individual contacts Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Lyells have presented MCHR in several towns including, among others, Vicksburg, Natchez, Waveland, Jackson, and Lexington to individuals of both races and to Negro church and summer school groups. Correspondence for renewal of membership and for new members has gone to people of both races.

* * *

GOOD READING: Arna Bontemps - Story of the Negro, Knopf, 1953; Joseph C. Furnas - Good-Bye To Uncle Tom, W. Sloan Assn., 1956; Eli Ginsberg - The Negro Potential, Columbia Univ. Press, 1956; Ralph McGill - "The Angry South", Atlantic Monthly, April, 1956. (As long as our supply lasts, single copies of a reprint of the Ralph McGill article will be sent on request.)

* * *

EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY JACKSON TEACHERS, with one exception, made statements acceptable to the City Superintendent and received contracts which had been withheld because of organizational relationships.

* * *

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS LOST a very valuable member in the passing of DR. THOMAS L. ZUBER (West Point), on or about July 26.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS • 1104 LYNCH STREET IN JACKSON •

LET'S WORK TOGETHER ... For a Better Mississippi

BULLETIN

May, 1956 Number 1

Calm Appraisal Urged

In a recent speech to students and alumni of Mississippi State College in Starkville, Governor J. P. Coleman said that the greatest "need of the time is for cool clear thinking on racial problems." The Governor asserted that "this is no time to let hot-heads make us lose our perspective and go beyond the point of no return."

***

Bigotry Opposed

Mr. Oliver Emmerich, Sr., editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal, has opposed bigotry and called for a declaration of principles. "This declaration of affirmative action," he writes, "should clarify three categories of thinking which relates to this racial crisis." A newspaper account lists them as:

1. Mississippi must assert a definite policy of being positively and firmly opposed to brutality, bigotry, intolerance, and lawlessness.

2. A "declaration of principles" should boldly assert a program of continued improvement for Negro Mississippians. Mr. Emmerich reminds his fellow Mississippians that thousands of Negroes have been cooperative and loyal with the white people of the state.

3. The declaration should clarify the reasons why Mississippians demand a continuance of the dual system of schools. Millions of Americans, Mr. Emmerich asserts, look upon segregated schools as the exclusive products of prejudice, injustice, intolerance, and wickedness.

***

Coleman Refrains from 'Jining Up'

Governor J. P. Coleman is reported to have told newsmen that he has purposely refrained from joining the Mississippi Citizens Council, acting in the belief that the chief executive of the state should represent all the people and not a certain segment ...

A news report stated that, "Since the Citizens Councils are primarily made up of white people and dedicated to maintaining racial purity, the governor apparently indicated that he is head of a state made up of both white and Negro people, about evenly divided, and cannot join one group against the other."

* *

Constructive Forces Include SRC and Affiliates

In an editorial "To Strengthen the Forces of Reason" the Christian Science Monitor for April 21 repeats its urging for a "White House" conference aimed at "creating a climate of public thinking and feeling" favorable to racial cooperation in the South. The Southern Regional Council was referred to as an organization with experience and accomplishments in the field of racial cooperation. SRC was referred to as being composed of educators, clergymen, businessmen, labor leaders, and newspaper editors representing

both races with professional staff in 12 southern states. Its work tool was described as the joint approach - biracial discussion leading to mutual understanding and then to co-operative action. The CSM editorial concluded that -

> It is to give the ideas and devoted efforts of these organizations, and individuals, (others were mentioned along with SRC) the prestige and amplification necessary in the situation of today that we again urge the President to convene a top-level conference on the issue at the White House.

* *

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

(From a letter to the Editor, Delta Democrat Times, Greenville, May 17, 1956.)

"..... First, I am a white person, in answer to Mrs. C. Also I would like to recommend that she read the article 'Approved Killing in Mississippi' by William Bradford Huie, an Alabaman, in the April issue of Reader's Digest. The facts are given there and they are even more shocking than the newspaper reports. I do not condone the behavior of Emmett Till but his was a far lesser crime than that of the white men who killed him. For law-abiding, justice-loving Christians, there is never an excuse for cold-blooded murder. It is just possible that if Negroes were treated like white people they would learn to act like white people.

As to the integration question: I doubt if it can be done successfully at present in the grades and high school level, but certainly, if a colored person is able to pass our entry examination for a university he should be admitted. Laurence Jones, who has done perhaps more than any other Mississippian for the education and betterment of the Negro, was educated in a white university. And why are people so afraid this will lead to inter-marriage? We admit Chinese and Japanese and other races to our colleges and we seldom worry about inter-marriage. Training should be such in the home that both races realize the folly of inter-marriage.

Those of us who dare to say a word for the Negro are usually misjudged. It doesn't mean we expect to associate on a socially equal basis. Social position is determined by birth or attained by merit. But I feel it is unjust and un-Christian to give the Negroes less privileges than we give certain low classes of white people. Some of the so-called 'poor white trash' are really quite obnoxious and yet we do not segregate them on busses or embarrass them by having separate drinking fountains.

This is a time for men to think clearly and instead of militantly fighting integration, search for a reasonable solution - one that is fair to both races....."

*

(Carl Rowan in LOOK, April 3, "What do Negroes Really want?")

"Although I found Negroes confident of victory, I also found concern among both Negroes and whites about the fact that, while much of the enlightened press lies timid and muffled, and many liberal white Southerners sit silent in fear and confusion, unscrupulous politicians and clever hate merchants are pushing a whole region toward darkness and despair."

*

(From Crisis Magazine, March 1956)

Dr. R. L. Hunt, a native Mississippian, and at one time superintendent of schools in Magnolia, according to Crisis magazine, March, 1956, wrote the following letter to the editor of the Methodist Advocate:

"The question of what should be done about public schools should be separated from the question of racial inter-marriage.

The relationship between these questions first interested me several years ago when I was serving as chairman of the Mississippi Education Association's Committee on Negro Education. If we gave more educational opportunity to Negroes, would it increase mixture of the races?

With the help of a couple of sociologists, I investigated every source I could find, reporting the results in the Nashville Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at the time, in December of 1938.

I don't know how to explain the facts, but they showed far more mixture of the races in the South than in the North where children went to school together. The increase of persons of mixed descent was nearly 20 per cent more in the South than in the North over a 70 year period, according to figures of the U. S. Census, in proportion to the numbers of persons involved. I remember, too, a study of over 5,000 Negro college graduates - only two cases of intermarriage between races in the lot. Compare that with what happens in the way of racial mixture in any town of that population in the South. Figures showed fewer persons born of mixed blood in cities where children were going to school together, like Detroit, and Chicago, than in towns in Mississippi such as Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Greenville.

These facts I report to you because your daily newspaper today (Dec. 10) reports a contrast statement, to the effect that 'integration in the public schools would cause intermarriage.' That statement is contrary to the facts as I have been searching for them for the past fifteen years. I shall be grateful to any person who has information justifying such a statement if he will share such information with me at the address below."

*

(Letter from a white professor to the Executive Director)

"What most Mississippi communities need, it seems to me, is to create, strengthen, and preserve channels of communication by which citizens can seek together for a solution to common problems."

* * *

Religious Leader quoted by Associated Press - May 29, 1956

Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago and head of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., said the Negro problem is "at the vote level."

The Negro pastor, a native of Coahoma County, Mississippi was one of a group that visited Russia last fall. He preached to white Russian Baptists and said he was most frequently asked about racial discrimination in the United States.

At a press conference prior to his commencement address at Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, Dr. Jackson said "the Negro does not want to become white. Negroes are not desirous of intruding on things that rightfully belong to the white. But under the law they want to participate in the cultural things of life," he said.

The minister said he recognized that "you can't make people neighbors" and white social patterns should not be interfered with as long as they do not deprive Negroes of legal rights.

"I can live in a block next to you but that would not make us neighbors. I would defend your right to hate me. Hate is a moral wrong but not a legal wrong."

He said he thought the U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation was "100 years late" but that it gave the "lie to Russia's claim about American democracy."

He drew a distinction between having a government that stands for "these atrocities and one that is at least on record opposing them."

He said the Supreme Court decision puts the government on the side of the law.

* * * *

Counter-Secret Service

The Press reports that Representative Ney Gore of Quitman county, formerly secretary to the Legal Education Advisory Committee, has been named as secretary and director of the recent legislatively created State Sovereignty Commission. Action of the Commission in "setting up a counter-secret service against racial agitators in this state was described by Governor J. P. Coleman as "a definite step toward combatting integration."

The Governor, as chairman of the 12 member sovereignty commission is expected to employ secret investigators, one possibly a Negro, to work under Mr. L. C. Hicks recently elected to direct the secret investigators.

"In the event of any integration suits being filed in any school district of this state, the secret investigators would immediately go to work securing all facts and data necessary to a legal battle against the integration move."

(Quotes are from the Clarion Ledger, May 16, 1956)

Air of Uncertainty Surrounds State Sovereignty Commission

A powerful new state agency, the Sovereignty Commission for maintaining segregation, is being organized under a cloud of uncertainty.

That is because nobody has ever done before what it has set out to do, and because it has such far-reaching and strange objectives.

The commission has committed itself to being a watchdog of the state's pattern of racial segregation, a legal advisor to the Legislature, a secret investigator to spy on integration forces, a strong legal arm against integration forces and a general investigating body.

There's nothing else like it anywhere and because of its newness commission members can't agree among themselves how certain objectives should be tackled.

The commission was formed under Governor J. P. Coleman and given $250,000 to spend in the next two years.

The commission wants a full-time attorney to work with the attorney-general in court fights against suits filed on integration.

Members expect Negroes to file the first of such suits within the next few weeks but there has been nothing said about what the full-time attorney would do with his time if no suit is filed for several more months. At least one man who was offered the job rejected it.

From a UP article by John Herbers
State Times May 27, 1956

* *

Mixed Up on Mixing

THIS 'MIXED SEATING' IS NOT 'INTEGRATION'
by William E. Keith, State Times Staff Writer

Many state departments, agencies and bureaus have instructional meetings from time to time in the Woolfolk state office building or elsewhere attended by employees or members both white and Negro.

Such meetings are regular, routine practice and have been the custom for many years. There is no flagrant, ostentatious "mixing" of the races and no cause for objection from any quarter.

Thus it came as a surprise to state senators Hayden Campbell, of Jackson, and Earl Evans, of Canton, that a bill they co-authored has been interpreted in some overly-cautious quarters of the Woolfolk building as calling a halt to such meetings.

The measure was entitled "An act to give effect to the resolution of interposition" and is considered by legislators just another log in the barricade thrown up for the defense of the State's historic system of racial segregation.

The philosophy behind it is that every member of the executive branch of state government is sworn to defend the state constitution and to obey state law and that, being so duty-bound, it is his job not to countenance any federal move to break down the segregation barriers in this state.

Meetings in which Negroes sit in with whites, on matters within the jurisdiction of the state commission or agency with which they are associated have never been and certain-are not considered as "integrated" meetings.

The new State Sovereignty Commission, of which Sen. Evans is a member, might well make this distinction plain when it holds its next meeting, for the benefit of those who do not want to run the risk of stepping out of line on the touchy segregation issue at a time when the subject is such a sensitive one.

We personally feel fully confident that Mississippi whites and Negroes will continue to work side by side on a variety of endeavors and projects involving state agencies, pooling their energy and knowledge for the benefit of the state as a whole.

'Matter of Legal Opinion'

INTEGRATION AT CONFERENCES VIOLATION OF STATE LAWS?

"Whether intermingling of the races at state conferences is in violation of state segregation laws is "a legal matter of opinion", according to Dr. D. V. Galloway, Director of Maternal and Child Health, State Board of Health, who presided over one of the two unsegregated sessions of the Mississippi Conference of Social Work Wednesday morning, May 2, at the Heidelberg Hotel.

Negroes identified as students and social workers sat in the rear at three other sessions of the Conference. But in Dr. Galloway's session and in the session in the Victory Room foyer presided over by George H. Clough, Social Work Service, Veterans

Administration center, Gulfport, Negroes in attendance were surrounded by whites on all sides.

Dr. Galloway, questioned in the matter by a reporter, said that it is a 'legal matter of opinion' where segregation 'begins and ends.' He said that a lawyer, whom he did not identify, had advised him that state segregation laws would not apply to conferences such as the one held at the Heidelberg Wednesday.

"Negro social workers hired by the state should certainly have the opportunity of the knowledge that is dispersed at these conferences," Dr. Galloway said. He said that he did not believe "segregation barriers" had existed at previous social work conferences here.

- Summarized from State Times, May 2, 1956.

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Freedom of Conscience

A new Quaker program to help persons whose conscientious motivation has brought them into conflict with the law was launched late in 1955. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations has been asked to assist in locating such persons to whom the program promises legal and financial assistance.

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WITH ONE VOICE

Section F: Resolution of the Faculty and Staff of the South Caroline State College*

"WHEREAS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS ADOPTED A JOINT RESOLUTION for the formation of a Governor-legislative appointed committee to investigate the staff and student body of South Carolina State College to determine the extent of the activities at that college of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People; and

"Whereas it is further proposed to determine if the viewpoints held by the aforesaid staff and student body on the integration of races in the public schools is injurious to the general welfare of the people of South Carolina; and

"Whereas we are desirous of placing these viewpoints upon a written record for the examination and perusal of all people of the state in hopes that this might save the General Assembly any undue expense or difficulty in securing these viewpoints; and

"Whereas we as members of the society of educated men hold certain views with respect of academic freedom and with respect to the right to teach;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the following statement is unanimously adopted by the Faculty and Staff of South Carolina State College; that a copy of this resolution and statement be forwarded to the Governor, The President and Clerk of the Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Times and Democrat Publishing Company, the State, The Afro American Publishing Company, the Pittsburgh Courier, the United Press, the Associated Press and the International News Service;

"And be it further Resolved that we as teachers and professors at South Carolina State College hold that education is conducted for the good of all and not to further the interests of any individual or group of individuals;

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we as teachers and professors at South Caroline State College, citizens of the United States of America, law-abiding citizens of the State of South Carolina, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution, hold that, effective teaching cannot be accomplished if pressures and attempts at intimidation are leveled at us from within or from without - no matter from whence it comes;

*Editorial Note: This resolution was adopted by the faculty and staff of the South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, S. C., in reply to a joint resolution of the General Assembly, as a means of intimidating the teachers and workers of that institution.

(copied from The Journal of Negro Education, Spring 1956, pp. 197-9.)

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the General Assembly of South Carolina has information of any organization which the Attorney General of the United States has neglected to declare subversive or on any organization whose activities or aims are contrary to the Constitution of the United States, then the General Assembly is respectfully requested to make that information known;

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the concensus of opinion of the faculty and staff of South Carolina State College as expressed in the accompanying statement is deemed by the General Assembly to be inimicable to the interests of all the people of the State of South Carolina, then it should appear to be the duty of the General Assembly or of the proper State officials to immediately discharge the entire staff and faculty of the said college and to forthwith admit the entire student body of South Carolina State College to its other institutions of higher learning, either the University of South Carolina, Clemson, The Citadel or Winthrop College.

"Inherent in these resolutions are the following beliefs.

"We believe first and foremost in law and order.

"We believe that any society, if it is to survive, must have law and order.

"We believe in the American democratic form of government as set forth in the Constitution of the United States and as explained and interpreted by the accepted final interpretative body - The United States Supreme Court.

"We believe that if the people of these United States no longer wish that the Supreme Court should be the final arbiter of the Constitution, then our framework of government provides the necessary machinery without resort to violence or lawlessness or the advocation of violence or lawlessness for such a change to be peaceably made. Until such a change does occur, however, we accept the Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court as supreme.

"We further believe in the unanimous Declaration of Independence promulgated by South Carolina and the other original American states that all men are created with certain equal unalienable rights which it is the duty of our Government to declare and to protect.

"About all of the foregoing, which we mention by way of introduction, we believe that there can be no dissent.

"The political abstraction that "all men are created equal" which is contained in the Declaration of Independence is one concept - albeit one important one - but it is a wholly different approach from the attachment of concrete rights to this declared state of equality. The duty of giving specificity to these rights rests in the main with the Constitution and the United States Supreme Court. Additional specificity was added when the Several State legislatures added the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, particularly that provision of the Amendment which provides that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Believing as we do in a government of laws interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, we accepted as law the position of the United States Supreme Court in 1873 that the equal protection clause of the Constitution was incompatible with discrimination based on race. Some twenty years later when the Court reversed itself and held in Plessy vs Ferguson that the equal protection clause permitted separation based on race provided that the separate facilities were equal, we again accepted their interpretation as the law.

"Finally in 1954 when the Court reversed itself for the second time and returned to its original interpretation that equal protection clause does not permit discrimination and separation in the public schools based on race, both consistency and our beliefs in law and order demanded that we accept their interpretation as the law of the land. We also accept as the law of the land the Supreme Court's interpretation that in the effectuation of the constitutional principles involved, local school boards may give weight to certain public and private considerations as long as a prompt and reasonable good faith

start is made toward full compliance of the protection of the constitutional rights involved. While we may reasonably differ among ourselves as to how much time is necessary and consistent with good faith compliance, we believe that as long as law and order prevails that courts will always be competent to decide that point.

"These, then, represent our beliefs on the question of segregation of the races in the public schools. With regard to the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People we conceive of it as simply one organization which gives vitality to these beliefs herein before set forth. We disavow any knowledge of information that that organization represents any more than the maintenance of law and order in the determination of and in the protection of the constitutional rights involved.

We believe that history convincingly shows that our constitutional rights need protection."

***

They Deplored and Challenged

In a strongly worded resolution, the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, meeting in Jackson April 27, condemned "the actions taken by Governor J. P. Coleman in wiring Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Reverend Martin Luther King, to stay out of Mississippi, and his reference to them as "Professional agitators and one day 'Scalawags' and carpetbaggers," interpreting the governor's actions "as an open invitation to violence had they appeared" and requested him to appoint a biracial committee.

The Resolution deplored "the effort being put forth by Governor J. P. Coleman to give the outside world the impression that there is a tranquil state of race relations in Mississippi . . . It was further resolved, "that as long as the 986,000 Negroes in Mississippi are denied their God given American rights in the field of Education, voting and justice, there will be no tranquil era in Mississippi."

The Statement concluded with a "call upon you as our Governor, to appoint a committee of responsible white and Negro citizens to explore, determine, and solve this turbulent situation.

***

Peaceful Segregation

The idea that there can be a tranquil era under present conditions has been discredited from sources other than the Resolution referred to above. A recent commencement speaker in Jackson said the tranquility of the world is shocked by America's race problem. The following is quoted from an unpublished essay by a Negro Mississippian:

> One battle-scarred and worn soldier of the vanguard in human relations said to his friend in the North: "Just let us alone. Let us have <u>peaceful segregation</u> for awhile."
>
> - - - -
>
> The days of so-called <u>peaceful segregation</u> are over. They were <u>peaceful days</u> only to those dear ones who were indifferent to the hopes and aspirations of God's other "chillun". They were the days of the "way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death." The days of <u>peaceful segregation</u> were to some people days of silent tears, patient tribulation; days of "looking over yonder" and seeing "angels comin' after me": <u>this day</u> of deliverance: deliverance from humiliation, subjugation, exploitation, degredation.
>
> While experiencing deep understanding for the tired, wounded, veteran of goodwill, one realizes that he has not properly assessed the conflict. The vanguard, represented by him, has fallen back under the fierce frontal attack of the enemy to "democracy for all men and Christian brotherhood." Behind this vanguard is an impregnable wall, the determination of a suppressed people who have willed to be free: a will supported by a faith gained from the trials of suppression, by a fearlessness based upon a sense of the "rightness of their claim to freedom," by a willingness to "lay down his life for his brother" - contemporary and unborn, by a discipline inherent in the belief in a power that transcends the power of armies and man-made laws. Another factor in reckoning the end of <u>peaceful segregation</u> is the flank of a <u>universal</u>

determination to be free: to cease being bowed down to a god, a master race, which does not even exist: the tyrant whose tyranny has nurtured the seeds of his own destruction. And, in addition, there are those within the ranks of the privileged, sensitive to the yearnings of the suppressed and to their own need of redemption from the "ways of death," whose sniping may be counted upon to make uneasy the heads, as well as the hearts, of the wearers of the crown.

The realistic observer must concede that segregation will persist for a time, in many ways, and in many places; but the days of peaceful segregation are gone; forever gone.

***

Reading Matter

Who's on First? - Fair Play for All Americans by Jack Mobley tells the baseball story of victory over prejudice, and shows the necessity for fair play in all American life. The pamphlet is published by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City at 25¢ per copy.

What The Supreme Court Said is a pamphlet in which a former associate justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, Robert A. LeFlar, gives an analysis of the School Segregation Decisions. Mr. Leflar, is now professor of law at the University of Arkansas. The pamphlet may be secured from the MCHR office for 10¢.

The Petal Paper is a weekly newspaper edited by P. D. East, at Petal, Mississippi. Subscription $3.00 per year. A phenomenon if there ever was one! The man combines wit, humor, and sarcasm in a way that intrigues, and, at the same time, cuts like a two-edged sword when directed against bigotry and facism.

The Southern Regional Council; a Brief Account of its Origins and Aims tells in seven mimeographed pages a story that history will doubtless record as a significant turning point in Negro-white relations in the South. Ask MCHR office for information on availability.

Psychologists in Action: Part IV
Show How to Ease Tension Between Racial Groups
The Key Is in Understanding One Another

An article by Elizabeth Ogg was thus headlined in the State Times (Jackson, Miss.) April 18, 1956. One of the sub-headings is Segregation Scrapped. (Clipping on file at MCHR office)

SOUTHERN PROJECT

Southern Project is singled out for comment in editorials appearing in a great newspaper of the North [The New York Times] and a brave newspaper of the South

Dixie's Negro: Wasted Resource?

From the Charlotte News (N.C.) January 3, 1956

Broach the "Negro problem" to any group of southerners today and tempers are likely to sizzle like fatback dropped in a hot skillet. But out of the emotional atmosphere surrounding this aged-in-anguish dilemna, a sobering fact emerges: The Negro is a part, both creator and creature, of southern culture, for whom the region is responsible as for all other groups.

Even those who despise the Negro will admit, if reluctantly, that he is an important factor in Dixie's economy. What is not always admitted is the fact that he will contribute more to the economic well-being of the region as he receives better education, better political, economic and social opportunities.

The South, for better or for worse, is inhabited by roughly 10½ million Negroes. This figure represents a gigantic manpower potential. But it is fairly obvious throughout the southern states that Negroes are not contributing what they should to Dixie. They are not contributing because full use is simply not being made of all this human wealth.

The most regrettable aspect of the situation is the difficulty many intelligent Negroes have in securing a higher education.

At the very time a great deal of public attention has been given to the pros and cons of racial segregation in Dixie's public schools, a private philanthropic organization has centered its attention on ways to help talented young Negroes to get a college education. The National Scholarship Service and the Fund for Negro students, sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, has undertaken the task in an effort to make fuller use of this important manpower potential. Its principal aims: To discover more college-qualified Negro students in the South; to encourage these students to develop their abilities; to provide them with information and assistance in obtaining college scholarships, and to furnish financial aid when needed. It is known as the Southern Project.

According to Benjamin Fine, one of the nation's leading education writers, the organization's talent search in Dixie has uncovered a surprising number of Negro students of college ability. In two years some 500 students have been aided.

During this relatively short period, the project has greatly increased the number of southern Negroes enrolled in colleges, increased the number of information and testing facilities for future Negro college students and, more important perhaps, increased professional and public awareness of an important slice of the nation's hidden manpower reserve.

Trained manpower is needed in the South and in the nation as a whole. With sufficient education, Negroes can help meet this need. Not only can they serve their own race better but they can benefit the nation's entire economic community. The aims of the Southern Project rise above prejudice. They are, in fact, more akin to national and regional self-interest.

* * *

J O T S

from the Office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Miss Irene Osborne, a resource person from the Central Office visited in the State the week of April 23. MCHR Board, the Tougaloo College Social Science Forum, the Negro Women's Auxiliary to the State Medical Association, an informal white group in Jackson, and the Rust College student-faculty assembly were beneficiaries of Miss Osborne's broad knowledge of the experiences of desegregation.

. . .

SRC is offering ten scholarships to the Encampment for Citizenship, Riverdale, New York, July 1 - August 11. The scholarship covers the entire fee for tuition and room and board. It does <u>not</u> include transportation to and from New York.

The Encampment is a recognized and established workshop for young people, boys and girls, between the ages of 18 - 23, who are high school graduates, to develop a concern for democracy and current issues in civil liberties and civil rights. MCHR office will gladly supply further information.

. . .

<u>Statesmanship in National Crisis</u> - the Moral Challenge in Human Relations is the theme of the 13th Annual Institute of Race Relations to be held July 2 - July 14 at Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee. All interested citizenry - religious leaders, students, teachers, representatives of trade unions and management, social workers, and members of governmental agencies may attend. The cost is $80 for room, board, and tuition. Academic credit may be earned.

Members of MCHR can render the organization a valuable service by 1) prompt renewal of your membership, 2) making an added contribution of $5.00 or more, 3) soliciting one other membership or contribution, 4) sending to the office names of potential members, 5) helping the office locate cases of economic distress resulting from the current controversy. The American Friends and the National Sharecroppers Fund have programs of assistance which might be available to such persons.

Miss. - PUBLICATIONS

MISSISSIPPI

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"overcoming evil with good"

THE COUNCIL AT WORK

The Council on Human Relations is a group of Mississippians who are committed to developing the good in our state. Everywhere that people live together there are differences of opinion as to just how life should be organized. It is the goal of the Council to help in the creation of a climate of opinion that encourages justice for all and full freedom for the individual.

Quality education, the maintenance of law and order, responsible citizenship, the right to personal property and the freedom of speech are fundamental to a just society. The program of the Council is designed to support these goals.

The Council is a private non-sectarian and non-political organization. It draws its membership from all faiths and from people representing all stations of life.

The Council is designed to become a self-supporting organization. It now receives funds from various foundations and the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. It operates on a budget of $35,000 annually. The Council is not affiliated with any state or federal branch of government.

The method of the Council involves the public forum, mediation, research, public relations, individual guidance, workshops and conferences.

we're not the

BIGGEST

we may not even try the

HARDEST.

but we hope we're

RIGHT!

don't make the

300 year mistake;

join the

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL

now!

Mississippi Council
On Human Relations

306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Membership Application

* I am in sympathy with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.
* I support this endeavor for a community of wholesome and free relationships for all peoples to the end of equality and responsible citizenship.
* I am glad to become a member. ____
* I enclose my check as indicated. ____
* I do not wish to join the Mississippi Council, but I would like to be placed on the mailing list. ____

Student Member $3.00

Contributing Member $5.00

Sustaining Member $10.00

Sponsor $25.00

Patron $100.00

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Zip Code _____

MCHR OFFICERS

President

The Rev. Duncan Gray — Meridian

Vice Presidents

The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr. — Laurel
The Rev. N. Machesky — Greenwood
Mr. John B. Pettus — Handsboro

Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. W. I. Schutt — Jackson

Executive Director

Kenneth L. Dean — Jackson

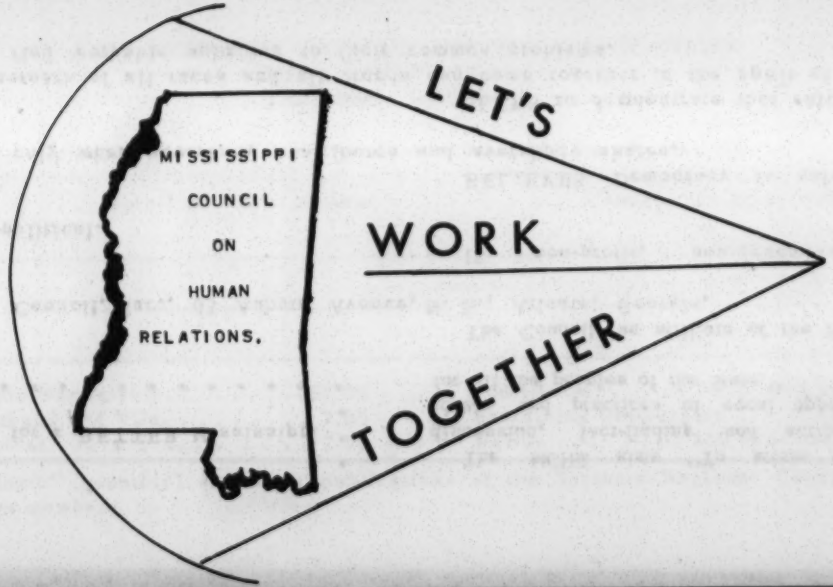
State Office
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 948-0878

Rev. Gray, the Council president, is pastor of the St. Paul's Episcopalian Church in Meridian. For a number of years he was pastor of the Episcopal charge in Oxford. He is well known for his careful leadership and deep commitment in matters of interest to Mississippi. He is presently serving his third term as Council president.

Kenneth Dean, the Executive Director of the Council, is a native Tennessean. Mr. Dean graduated from Carson Newman College and last year received his Bachelor of Divinity from Colgate Rochester Divinity School. He is presently serving in his second year as director of the Council.

MCHR BOARD

Rev. John Aregood	Biloxi
Mrs. Ann Ashmore	Jackson
Dr. A. D. Beittel	Jackson
Dr. Robert Bergmark	Jackson
Mr. A. A. Branch	Tougaloo
Mrs. Jesse Brent	Greenville
Rev. T. B. Brown	Jackson
Rev. J. W. Carroll	Tupelo
Mrs. Emmanuel Crystal	Jackson
Mrs. Marge Curet	Biloxi
Mrs. Paul S. Derian	Jackson
Rev. Powell Hall, Jr.	Tylertown
Mr. Evans Harrington	Oxford
Mr. H. Power Hearn, Sr.	Jackson
Mr. Aaron Henry	Clarksdale
Mrs. Ann Hewitt	Jackson
Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr.	West Point
Rev. Bernard Law	Jackson
Mr. William Lynch	Jackson
Rev. E. A. Mays	Laurel
Dr. Perry E. Nussbaum	Jackson
Rev. Charlemagne Payne	Jackson
Dr. Matthew J. Page	Greenville
Dr. George E. Powers	Gulfport
Mr. I. S. Sanders	Jackson
Mr. Sid Sicotte	Gulfport
Dr. Leon Whitney	Jackson


MISSISSIPPI
COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN
RELATIONS.
LET'S
WORK
TOGETHER

. . . . for a BETTER Mississippi

The MCHR aims "To attain through discussion, fact-finding and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the peoples of the State."

The Council, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia,

IS non-profit, non-denominational and non-political.

BELIEVES Democracy is safe and effective only when everybody contributes and everybody shares.

SEEKS to demonstrate that enlightened Southerners of all races and all creeds can come together in the spirit of good-will and find workable solutions to their common problems.

THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

I have faith in the ideals and practices promoted by the MCHR.
PLEASE:

. . . . enroll me as a member . . . . accept my contribution

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

____ Basic Membership. $5.00
____ Husband and Wife. 7.00
____ Student 2.00

Contributor. . . . . .$10.00 ____
Sustaining Membership . 25.00 ____
Patron . . . . . $50.00 or over ____

"New South" (monthly) and other publications of the Southern Regional Council will be sent to members.

PURPOSE

of the

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. To exist and function as an educational organization for the improvement of economic, civic and cultural conditions in Mississippi.

2. To advance, encourage and foster the principle of the Brotherhood of man.

3. To exemplify the ideals of justice, freedom of opportunity and democracy by their practical application without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

4. To encourage, support, coordinate and unite persons and groups of persons interested in a greater unity in the State.

5. To encourage and promote frequent group assemblies, the interchange of ideas and the publication and distribution of such materials as tend to advance the purposes for which this corporation is chartered.

6. To receive by gift, bequest or devise, money and property, real and personal, and to administer, invest and reinvest, use and dispose of said money and property exclusively for educational purposes, provided, however, that no substantial part of the activities of the corporation hereby created, or of the money and property thus received, shall be devoted to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise engaging in political activities of any type.

7. To accomplish such general purposes and any one or more of the specific purposes herein set forth, this corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain and improve real and personal property, which may also be acquired, owned and operated for purpose of investment, so long as such ownership and operation is not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi.

8. The enumeration of specific purposes or powers shall not be deemed to limit, in any manner, the broad general powers of this nonprofit corporation and the enjoyment and exercise thereof, as conferred by the Corporate Law of the State of Mississippi.

Miss - QUARTERLY REPORT

Six Month's Report on Campus Work

On September 16, 1965, the Board of the Council approved the employment of William Silver as Associate Director to coordinate the Council's work on Mississippi's college and university campuses as well as to assist the Director with his other duties. Mr. Silver accepted the position knowing that a grant from a foundation would have to be secured before his salary could be paid or funds would be available for the campus projects which he might formulate. On September 28, a request for a grant including funds for the Associate Director's salary and the college project was submitted by the Council to the Ford Foundation.

For the next three months, while the grant request was being considered, the Council proceeded with plans for its campus program. During October, the Associate Director visited Rust College, the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, Tougaloo College, Jackson State College, Millsaps College, and the University of Southern Mississippi, to make contacts for the Council and lay the groundwork for the campus program in anticipation of the receipt of funds to support it.

This field work was followed on November 23 by a state-wide meeting of campus people as a part of the Council's annual meeting. More than seventy campus people were present--about a dozen from the University, three or four each from Mississippi State and Mississippi Southern, and the rest from Millsaps, Jackson State, and Tougaloo Colleges in Jackson. At that meeting, widely different ideas were expressed about the proper role of the Council on the campuses. A representative from the Southern Student Organizing Committee indicated that students who have been involved in the Movement from the beginning would not be very interested in an organization which was not as militant as the ones to which they already belonged. But as representatives from Ole Miss and Millsaps pointed out, the "Movement" had won only a small number of recruits on most of the state's campuses.

From this meeting, the Associate Director drew up his guidelines for the campus work of the Council. He felt that the creation of still another militant group composed of people already in civil rights organizations would be redundant, and would be to continue to ignore the great majority of campus people. Instead, the goal of the Council's campus work would be to involve in its projects persons who were sympathetic toward the Council's approach to human relations, but who did not necessarily have that high level of commitment which had led others to leave their campuses and become full-time civil rights workers. The Council's program would take advantage of the interest and skills of campus people without

interfering with the academic work which was rightly their first concern.

In January the Council's request for a grant including funds for college work was approved. One portion of the grant, that of salary for the Associate Director, was made retroactive to September, 1965, the time of his employment. The other funds were to be administered during the calendar year 1966, and included (a) $2,500 for a scholarship program for ten college students on eight Mississippi campuses, and (b) funds for a series of conferences designed to bring into the Council campus people who had not previously been active in human relations work.

Because so much time had expired while the grant was being considered, the Council's campus program was now considered to be of eighteen rather than twelve months duration, with the Associate Director employed to set up the program and coordinate it from September, 1965, to September, 1966, and with the scholarships given and the conferences held during the 1966 calendar year.

The first of the Council's conferences under the grant was held on February 17 in Jackson, and was entitled "The Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations." Charles Percy, a prominent industrialist and national political figure, was the principle speaker, and representatives of Mississippi's liberal political parties appeared on a panel. Both of the state's old-line segregationist parties refused to send representatives to the integrated meeting, the Republicans charging that the Council was a front for the Democrats and the Democrats charging that the Council was a front for the Republicans. An intensive effort was made to get college faculty and students from all over the state to attend the program and a banquet which was held for Mr. Percy and the campus people. More than one hundred campus people, including a sizeable number who had never before taken part in Council activities, were present. Especially large contingents came from the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State College for Women. The Chairman of the Political Science Department of the University moderated a portion of the program, and his Department was a co-sponsor of the meeting. This was the first time that there has been such close cooperation between a state school and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Over the course of the past six months, the Associate Director has worked especially closely with one or two students on each of the campuses. These students have devoted a good deal of time and energy to human relations work, and have made substantial contributions to the bettering of human relations in Mississippi. In March, Human Relations Council Scholarships, financed by the grant, were given to students in this group on the basis of their financial need.

In March, the Council inaugurated a "Student Research Project" which will be conducted during the remainder of the spring semester at universities and colleges throughout the state. The purpose of this project is to encourage students to become more aware of the human relations problems of their local communities, and to give them an opportunity to suggest solutions to these problems. Students at eight schools are forming study groups to evaluate local conditions in the towns where their schools are located. Members of these groups are making evaluations of local education, health services, administration of justice, administration of poverty programs, and steps taken by local people toward improved racial relations. At the conclusion of these studies, the groups will be brought together from all over the state in order to prepare a state evaluation. Representatives of the state and federal agencies which are charged with the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws will be invited to hear the reports, and the results will be published in a pamphlet.

During the next six months, the Associate Director will continue his efforts to involve more Mississippi campus people in the work of the Council. Several more state-wide conferences will be held and there will be smaller meetings on the individual campuses. The Student Research Project will continue during the summer, with students evaluating their home towns in the way they are now evaluating their college towns. By September it is expected that enough momentum will have been built up in the Council's campus interest groups that they will continue to function without requiring the full time assistance of a member of the Council staff.

CLASSIFICATION OF MONEYS RECEIVED 1965

Grants:	$13,200.00
Dues:	1,691.99
Gifts:	1,525.92
Meeting Expenses	1,979.16
TOTAL:	$18,397.07
	+ 2,250.00
	$20,647.07

Breakdown of Moneys Received

Date	Grants	Dues	Gifts	Meeting Expenses
2/2	2,000.00 Field			
2/23				13.75
3/1		90.00		
3/3	2,000.00 Field			
3/3	1,250.00 SRC			36.00
3/10		10.00		
3/19		5.00		
3/23		125.00		
3/25		5.00		
3/31		80.00		
4/8		5.00		
4/8		48.00		
4/8		300.00		
4/21		20.00		
4/21		78.75		
4/26		70.00		462.25
4/28		38.00		26.66
5/18	1,700.00 SRC 1964			
6/23		150.60		
6/25	2,000.00 Field			
8/20		83.00	75.00	
8/31	2,000.00 Field			
9/16				354.00
10/29	1,250.00 SRC	148.64		
11/11	1,000.00 SRC Loan	72.00		
11/24		150.00	1,000.00 NJ	986.50
12/2		201.00		100.00
12/23		12.00	90.92 DG	
12/23			360.00 CRDS	
TOTALS	13,200	1,691.99	1,525.92	1,979.16

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report - 1965

Proposed Budget April 26, 1965

Budget Appropriations

Salaries:		
Executive Director	$ 8,000.00	
Secretary	3,300.00	
Rent:	1,320.00	
Office Equipment:	1,200.00	
Office Supplies, Printing, and Mimeograph:	1,400.00	
Travel:	2,000.00	
Postage:	600.00	
Telephone:	660.00	
Contingency:	1,000.00	
Reserve:	1,000.00	
Total:		20,480.00

Itemized Budget

Appropriated for Salaries	11,300.00	
Salaries Paid Out:		
Director-Kenneth L. Dean	6,874.64	
Kay Haggerty	691.00	
Susan McLemore	300.00	
Don Stacy	246.00	
Dell Stutts	114.00	
Nathalene Grisham	229.50	
Gabrielle Beard	76.00	
Bill Silver	845.00	
Part time:		
Ernestine O'Banner	18.75	
Lee Baum	75.00	
Total Salaries Paid		9,469.89

continued page 2

Salaries Outstanding:		
Bill Silver	1,377.20	
Lee Baum	375.00	
Don Stacy	60.00	
Total Salaries Outstanding		1,812.20
Total Salaries		11,282.09

Rent

Appropriated for Rent	1,320.00	
Rent Paid Out		1,200.00

Office Equipment, Office Supplies, Printing and Mimeograph

Appropriated:	2,400.00	
Equipment:		
Furniture	541.36	
Mimeograph machine	630.50	
Typewriter (manual)	106.14	
Typewriter (trade, electric)	98.75	
Machine repairs	19.86	
Total Equipment		1,396.61
Office Supplies and Printing		
Total	311.22	
Special (Don Thompson)	200.00	
Total Supplies & Printing		511.22
Total Equipment, Supplies, Printing, Mimeograph		1,907.83

Travel

Appropriated for Travel:	2,000.00	
Paid Out:		1,366.17
Outstanding:		
Kenneth Dean	77.08	
Bill Silver	55.56	
Total Outstanding		132.64
Total Travel		1,498.81

Telephone

Appropriated for Telephone:	660.00	
Deposit:	100.00	
Service	1,286.40	
Total Spent for Telephone		1,386.40
December Bill Outstanding		
Credits:	100.00	

Postage

Appropriated for Postage:	600.00	
Total Spent for Postage:		326.44

Local Chapter Dues

Total Spent for Dues:		80.50

Meeting expenses (not in proposed budget)

Board Meetings

February 18 (Unitarian Church)	34.50	
June 15 (Heidelberg Hotel)	66.04	
	100.54	

Public Meetings

April 22 (King Edward Hotel)	771.97	
Speaker	35.00	
	806.97	
September 17 (Heidelberg Hotel)	104.50	
Admiral Benbow	18.13	
Dr. Silver's Gift	36.50	
	159.13	
November 23 (Heidelberg Hotel)	1,219.01	
Flowers	20.90	
Edgewater Gulf Hotel	16.54	(room for Brooks Hays)
Regional Meeting on Coast Ramada Inn	374.90	
Total		2,697.99

Miscellaneous

Social Security	250.71	
Policeman's Fund	10.00	
Petty Cash	100.00	
Insurance	51.84	
	412.55	
Outstanding Social Security for 4th quarter	67.40	
		$479.95

Summary:

	Paid out.	Outstanding.
Salaries	9,469.89	1,812.20
Rent	1,200.00	
Office equipment and supplies	1,907.83	
Travel	1,366.17	132.64
Telephone	1,386.40	
Postage	326.44	
Chapter Dues	80.50	
Meeting Expenses	2,697.99	
Miscellaneous	412.55	67.40
total	18,847.77	2,012.24

PROPOSED BUDGET

Salaries:	
Director	8,000.00
Associate	7,200.00
Secretarial	3,600.00
Rent:	1,440.00
Office Equipment	300.00
Office Supplies	600.00
Printing	800.00
Postage	600.00
Telephone	1,450.00
Travel	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Student Scholarships	2,500.00
Meetings	1,500.00
Contengency	1,000.00
Reserve	1,000.00
	34,490.00

Expected Income

Field Grant	8,000.00
SRC Grant	4,800.00
SRC/Ford	16,750.00
	29,550.00
to be raised	4,940.00

file - Quarterly Reports, Jan-Mar, 1966

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
JOHN B. PETTUS, BILOXI, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. NATHANIEL MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY C. CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
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TELEPHONE: 948-0878
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February 11, 1966

Narrative Report for January of 1966

The month of January was a rather uneventful month for the Mississippi Council. The only meeting held was that of the Board. This was January 11 in Laurel. Unfortunately this was the same date of a meeting of the Civil Rights Advisory Board in Jackson. This cut into our meeting some. Most of the Board meeting had to do with a review of the past year and a discussion of finances for the upcoming year. Conclusion: birth is always painful, but after the first year the child begins to walk. The new Field Director for SRC was present. Due to some discussion my Mr. Standfield, Mrs. Paul S. Derian and Father Bernard Law are going to lead in some work in the area of fund raising for the Council.

By the end of the month Mr. Rosen, CPA, had a finicial statement of the work of the Council completed. He is presently auditing the books. Related material is inclosed.

During the month the staff spent most of the time in the office, but Bill Silver was over to Atlanta for a orientation visit. He said that it was a good experience. Ken Dean was in and out of the office. Mr. Vernon Dahmer, a member of the Council, was murdered in Hattiesburg. He, Mr. Dahmer, was doing some work with the Council, so Ken spent a lot of time in Hattiesburg for about three weeks of January. Three trips were also made to the Gulf Coast to work with various programs there.

In January we had hoped to get a Council chapter started in Oxford, but ran into difficulty. It seems that the Oxford folk have had about all they want of race relations work. However, our contacts there are still good and we are warmly received. We may try again in about six weeks. Mr. Dahmer's death slowed efforts to organize in Hattiesburg...he was on the organizing committee.

Ken Dean made a trip to Oxford at the request of Dr. Roscoe Boyer who is on the Ole Miss faculty. Dr. Boyer is heading up some teacher-training and disadvantage-student programs for the Federal Government. Ken met with Boyer and representatives from HEW. It was a good experience all the way around. Dr. Boyer is doing a most excellent job.

The office of the Mississippi Council continues to be a clearing house for all kinds of folk and agencies interested in Mississippi. Slowly we grow in size, but perhaps a bit more rapidly we are growing in other kinds of strength and recognition.

Thanks,

Ken Dean

Quarterly Reports

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MONTHLY REPORT -- FEBRUARY 1966

During the month of February, perhaps the most single important event was the meeting sponsored by the Council at the King Edward Hotel. The subject of the meeting was "The Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations". The meeting consisted of six divisions: (1) a general board meeting from 3-4:30, (2) a public forum from 4:30-6:00 which dealt with platforms of various political parties as regards race. Dr. Nolan Fortenberry, Chairman of the Political Science Department at the University of Mississippi directed the panel. The members of the panel were: Bob Boyd, a student at the University of Mississippi; Professor Barret of the Political Science Department at Old Miss; Charles Young, a Negro businessman from Meridian; and Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Freedom Democratic Party. This part of the program can be considered only as a mild success. (3) The showing of a film, "Star Spangled Extremism", put together by the Anti-Defamation League. While it is a pretty good film, I do not recommend it for large groups. In my opinion, this part of the program was not a success. (4) A dinner-banquet for 70 special guests from the academic community across the state. These special guests had an opportunity to spend an hour with members of the board and with Charles Percy, the main speaker of the day. This was a successful venture. (5) The main speech of the day by Mr. Charles Percy, candidate for the Senate from the state of Illinois and President of Bell & Howell. Mr. Percy gave what I would call a good speech for the cause of the Mississippi Council. Two things he mentioned should be noted: both Chicago and Mississippi have a racial problem, and the Republican Party as well as the Democratic Party must involve Negroes. This part of the meeting I consider a success. (6) Mr. Percy requested that he have the opportunity for discussion with a good number of conservative businessmen from the Jackson area. With the help of Robert Ezell, a recent president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, this meeting took place at the home of Dr. Paul S. Derian. About thirty important businessmen were present. This was one of the most successful parts of the day.

In terms of an overall evaluation, I think the meeting was a moderate to strong success. The ratio of black-to-white was a little too heavy to the black side. The Clarion-Ledger didn't give us the best news coverage. It appears that the Post Office may have been slow in handling some of our mail.

On the more positive side, the Daily News gave us a front page story and carried a picture. One of the television stations carried a ten-minute excerpt from Percy's speech. As you pointed out, the Evans and Novak column was favorable. One of the local radio-television stations named us "The Civic Organization of the Day". The program director of this station was at the session at Dr. Derian's house, and as he left for the evening he commented, "Ken, if ever we can help you in any way, just let us know."

It should also be noted that the Republicans responded to the Percy meeting by calling us a Democrati

meeting by calling us a Democrat front organization and indicated that perhaps our tax-deductable status was in jeopardy. On the other hand, Ed Pittman, the State Senator from Hattiesburg, got up in the Senate and pointed out that we were really a Republican organization.

The purpose of this meeting, the "Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations" was to affect the political atmosphere in such a way that the general public would understand that both the Republican and the Democrat Party are to be open to the Negro. I think this point was well made. Secondly, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats seem to be interested in continuing a battle with the Mississippi Council. Another benefit of this meeting is that we have established cordial relationships with front line leaders in both political parties.

A second goal of the Council was to involve a good number of people from the academic communities across the state. We judge this to have been a moderate success. As you can see from this report, a number of people from the Old Miss community took part in this program. We were most encouraged by the presence of twelve young ladies from Mississippi State College for Women, and by the presence of fifteen people from Mississippi College. Also a good number of other schools were represented.

Two other observations which might indicate a bit of progress are: (1) the willingness of a good number of businesses to put up posters announcing our meeting, and (2) the willingness of the Admiral Benbow Inn to display a "Welcome Mr. Percy" on their large marquee on North State Street.

Also during the month of February, we did some work in the area of chapter organization. On February 21, the director spoke to the Gulf Coast chapter. On the 22nd and 24th, the director and assistant director met with a group of people in Hattiesburg to discuss the formation of a Council there. Mr. Dean met with the Mayor in Hattiesburg and thinks that we have the support of that office. On the 13th, the director handled the Sunday morning worship service at the Pratt Memorial Methodist Church in Jackson. This is a Negro church and the occasion was Race Relations Sunday. On the 21st, Mr. Silver met with a group in Columbus, Mississippi, to discuss the possibility of forming a council there. The state office is also presently in discussion with the officers of the Jackson Council toward the end of a more active program for the Jackson area. On the 19th, the Deltas, a Negro Woman's Civic organization held a meeting in Jackson at which the director participated as a part of their program. On the weekend of the 26th, the Southern Student Organizing Committee held a conference in Edwards, Mississippi. Mrs. Jane Schutt, Bill Silver and Kenneth Dean all took part in this program.

The director was out of the office February 2 to 9. In Washington he met with people in the Head-Start Project of OEO. In this meeting he represented the interest of the CDGM Head-Start Project in Mississippi. OEO officials in turn visited the state office in Mississippi on February 19. This week the CDGM received a grant of 5.6 million dollars. Though this is

a controversial program, the Council is glad to have had a small part in it. Also while in Washington, the director met with representatives assigned to Mississippi from HEW. He also met with Brooks Hays, the new Associate Director of the Community Relations Service. We are presently working with Mr. Hays's office on some problems related to the food stamp program and the manner in which the ASC elections are held. A representative from the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce requested an appointment with someone from the Council. This meeting was held and we will most likely work with this agency on some future programs. Also the director discussed future plans of the Civil Rights Commission for the state of Mississippi as regards school desegregation.

On this same trip the director visited with representatives from the Ford Foundation and with Les Dunbar at the Field Foundation. Inquiry was made at the Field Foundation concerning possible resources for a year-long program in the area of religious institutions and their role in bettering human relations. Colgate-Richester Divinity School, Union Seminary in New York and Southern Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, are interested in playing a supportive role in this area of work. More will be said about this in the coming months.

Here in the office we have been working on membership rolls and a new mailing list. On March 5 we will conduct our "School Desegregation Review". The meeting is to be held at Tougaloo College. Staff persons from the University of Mississippi, Millsaps College, Mississippi College, and perhaps Mississippi State College for Women will assist in this work. Also a social worker from New York City, Dr. Dan Beittel with the American Friends Service Committee, and Miss Doris Derby, a University of Chicago graduate with a degree in psychology and anthropology will assist. You will receive a copy of our summary report next month.

Looking to the future, we plan to continue our efforts in organizing local chapters. We plan to put out a brochure on the Council and sometime in late April we hope to have a student conference. We might add that both the director and Mr. Power Hearn thought the regional directors meeting in Atlanta on the 2nd to be a good meeting.

Yours,

Ken Dean

Miss - QUARTERLY REPORT

No - CR
Worker
Mrs

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
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September 28,1966

Dear Ed:

The following comprises the written reports for the months of July and August for the Mississippi Council. Enclosed also find the financial reports. The quarterly reports will be coming in to you on about October 10.

July

The month of July was fairly light in many ways. The director spent most of his time in the office. Carol Moore, Rosie Alexander and Euvester Morris also worked during this summer month. All three are students. For the most part they worked on research files, the compilation of materials having to do with federal programs, the book project (The Closed Society) and did some work in the Negro business community to check on voter registeration.

On July 2 the director met with the executive committee of the Canton Chamber of Commerce. This was more or less an orientation meeting. The subject of the meeting had to do with police brutality and a boycott that resulted. We didn't make much progress. The Negro community said that the whites could go to hell with their talk, that they were tired of it.

On the afternoon of July 2 the director traveled to Hattiesburg and Biloxi to talk with Council members in those two towns about the possibility of more organization at the local level.

On July 6th the director met with a group of Jacksonians concerning the possible formation of a chapter of the Urban League in Jackson. It has since been formed and has hired a fulltime director. It appears rather weak at this time.

On the 12 and 13 the director spent his time in Grenada. He was able to make some contacts there, but the reaction of whites to the work of the Council was that we could take our bi-racialism straight to hell. (If we do, it is now for sure that a lot of Grenadans will have beat us there.)

On the 15 the director was in Philadelphia, Mississippi, to work on the hospital situation there for HEW. A good bit of time was spent on this work.... but only one day under the auspicies of HEW. You will recall this was the place that got national attention over the Medicare program.

On the 23 the state Board of the Council met at the Admiral Ben Bow in Jackson. This was a good meeting. Ed Stanfield was present and contirbuted much to the meeting.

The last week of the month the director spent at the Emory Training Lab in Atlanta and WHEEEEE!

Miss QUARTERLY REPORT

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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September 28, 1966

WRITTEN REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

The month of August was a busy month for the Council and staff. One Aug. 1 and 2 the director was in Oxford to meet with parties interested in organizing a council. Of course this work did get underway and is still being strengthened. While in Oxford the director also met with 100 school officials from across Noth Mississippi. This was a good session which was sponsored by the University Education Department. Already we have seen some of the results of this meeting..... in the way in which some of those present handled the desegregation of their schools. On the 5 the director met with two officials from the Ford Foundation to discuss the possible funding of a Mississippi program for the Greenville area. The director recommended that the program in its present form not be funded. To date it has not.

On the 7 the director met with an HEW official to discuss Medicare in the state. On the 8 the director traveled to Kosciusko to evaluate a hospital. While there I met with a group of CR workers and did a profile of the town. I also visited the local newspaper which is run By a former Jacksonian. He is sympathetic to our work. The 9 and 10 were spent in Atlanta at SRC to discuss the use of program funds. On the 11 the director spoke to a Methodist womens gropp at Gulfside on the Coast. This was a good meeting and contacts for the Council were established. On the 12 the director was back in Oxford to again meet with parties interested in the formation of a council. On the same date the director again addressed the public school officials training session at the University. Again this was a good session. On the 13 the director returned to Jackson to attend a state wide hearing on the poverty program sponsored by the CDGM.

On the week of the 14 to 20 the director met with the following: Ralph mcGill of Atlanta, Bo Widmark a Sweedish Reporter, John Mudd of CDGM, Barnie Offerman of STAR, Carol Clancy of OEO, Earle Johnston of the state Soveriegnty Commission, Professor Warren of Jackson State College and Miss Camilla Wilson of Miss. State College. Also during this week the director appeared before an Agriculture Commission Review Board hearing. The director also visited the CDGM, STAR, FDP, NAACP and Ink Fund Offices.. also the Poor Peoples Corporation. The the 20th the director again traveled to Hattiesburg and met with four persons interested in organizaing a chapter in that town.

On the 21 the director evaluated a program on CR for the local TV station. During the last week of the month the director spent a lot of time with the Sovereignty Commission and in Edwards Mississippi working on a boycott problem. The director also traveled to Ridgecrest North Carolina to the Baptist Assembly to attend a part of the Chiristian Life Commission Conference. The 30 the director spent the day in Corinth Mississippi evaluating a poverty program and talking with prospective council members.

Miss. QUARTERLY REPORT

Programs and Meetings

On January 11, the Board of Directors of the Council met in Laurel. Only about half of the Board was present, but it was a good session. The Director and Associate Director were in charge of the first half of the meeting for the purpose of helping to orient the Board to the work of the state office. The second half of the meeting was spent in discussion of the finances of the Council. Ed Stanfield was present from SRC.

On February 17, the Board met again prior to the Percy Meeting. This meeting was held in Jackson at the King Edward Hotel. This was a brief meeting and most of the time was taken to discuss possible programs for the Council.

The Percy Meeting was scheduled for the purpose of influencing and gauging the political atmosphere of Mississippi. We seem to have been successful in both. The Republicans rejected us and called us "a Democrat front organization". The Democrats rejected us and called us "really Republicans". We feel that this was good, for neither called us subversive or Freedom Democrats. We learned that Mississippi politicians are not yet ready to involve themselves in bi-racial politics. While they are afraid to holler "nigger", they still aren't ready to recognize the participation of the Negro in political organization.

The attendance at this meeting was about 525. There was a large representation from the press on hand. Jackson's mayor sent a staff employee to tape the meeting. His tape didn't come so well, so we wrote the mayor offering ours and letting him know that he was being placed on our mailing list. We thanked him for his interest in the meeting. All in all this was a good meeting for the Council. More about the meeting is said in Mr. Silver's report on student work.

On March 5, the Council held a "School Desegregation Review". The place was Tougaloo College near Jackson. About 325 students and parents who were directly involved in the desegregation of the schools took part. There was a staff of about 25 persons to conduct the review. They consisted of professors from the University of Mississippi, Millsaps College, and Tougaloo College. Student teachers from Mississippi College and Millsaps College helped. One Jackson public school teacher took part. An anthropologist from the Poor Peoples Corporation assisted as did a social worker in the state from New York City. Mr. A. I. Botnick frim Adl, Mr. James Draper from CRS, and Mr. John Spence from the CR Commission also took part.

The purpose of this meeting was a survey designed to reflect the actual nature of the school desegregation experience during the 1965-66 school year. In that we had children and parents from every area of the state, we feel that we obtained a good sample. Mr. Botnick was especially impressed. He had Mr. Oscar Cohen, National Director of ADL, call us to discuss the possibility of having the study written up and published. We are considereing this, but it is not likely to happen. Mr. Spence and Mr. Draper were also impressed with the study and they have filed reports with their agency as well as sharing some of the information with the Justice Department. Justice has also contacted us concereing some problems which were exposed. The Regional Director for the Education Department and his two assistants have also been by the office to discuss parts of the study. The study is presently being brought together and should be finished and in written form within ten days.

Miss - QUARTERLY REPORTS

Written Report for April

The month of April was a very busy month for the Council, but not much was done in terms of organization or financial support.

During the first week of the month, the director spent a good deal of time with OEO officials in making an evaluation of the unemployment and housing problems in the Mississippi Delta. Frank Sloan, the Southeastern Regional Director of OEO visited our office and discussed various poverty programs.

On April 5, the Mississippi Economic Council held its annual meeting. Our office received an official invitation and we attended parts of this meeting. There were a number of positive trends coming out of this meeting of Mississippi businessmen.

On April 8, the director met with 35 persons in Oxford who were interested in organizing a council. This good meeting, initiated by Professor Evans Harrington, drew the attention of Dr. Alton Bryant, the Vice-Chancellor of the University system, as he was present.

On April 9, the director toured part of the Delta with OEO officials and visited Aaron Henry in Clarksdale.

On the 10th and 11th the director was in Atlanta for the SSOC Conference. On April 13 Dr. Shirley visited the state office of the Council. Dr. Shirley is a Mississippi Negro who is doing his internship at the University Medical Center here. We are discussing a piece of work which he is leading in Vicksburg. He has an interest in Vernon Jordan's voter registration project.

On April 16, the director made his remarks on school desegregation before the Civil Rights Commission Program at the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson. Attorney General Patterson saw fit to respond to the director's remarks with a bitter attack. Paul Anthony, director of Southern Regional Council was present and knows about this situation.

On Sunday, the 17th, the director spoke at the chapel service at Tougaloo College. The subject was "The Tension Between Situation Ethics and the Law."

On April 20, the director was in attendance at a meeting for the purpose of forming a Negro's voters' league in Mississippi. This meeting brings much encouragement in that every Negro leader in the state of Mississippi was present. The voter's league was officially organized and is presently seeking funds from AFL-CIO.

On April 21-22, the director assisted Dr. Fountroy, the vice-president of the White House conference on Civil Rights, in setting up a meeting on the 22nd for the purpose of a pre-planning session for the White House Conference.

On the afternoon of the 22nd the director spoke to the Methodist Women's Social Concern Group (Negro) in Canton. The rest of the month saw the director at the meeting of state directors in Atlanta the 26th and 27th.

On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the director was in Washington, D.C. in conference with OEO, HUD, CRS, Labor and HEW officials. The meetings in Washington had to do with two subjects: (1) The conference on poverty which was being planned by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations; (2) Discussion of housing needs in the Delta area.

The month of April was a month of hard work. The Council was involved in a lot of hard-nose discussions that had to do with various federal programs. Not for public information, but the director also checked out a couple of proposals concerning education that had been submitted to the Private Foundations.

The Gulf Coast Chapter of the Council is to be recognized for accomplishing a first in Mississippi. At their monthly meeting, the featured speaker was the mayor of Gulfport.

In late April, the Council received a shipment of 1800 books: Mississippi: The Closed Society. These books are being made available through a grant from the Field Foundation that was channeled to the Council from the Southern Churchmen. We have learned that a book project can be an effective program for the Council, but it does require quite a lot of work.

Miss. — QUARTERLY REPORT

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
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Written Report for May

The first three days of May the director of the Mississippi Council spent in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. In Boston he spoke to Jim Silver's classes on Southern History at M.I.T. In New York the director visited with Les Dunbar concerning voter education projects in Mississippi in the interests of the Field Foundation. There was also a meeting with the people of the Ford Foundation at which time the topic of discussion had to do with the organization of Negro ministers. At the suggestion of Paul Ylvisaker, the director visited the OIC project in Philadelphia. This is a combination manpower-leadership training program sponsored by Negro ministers in north Philadelphia.

On May 7, the director addressed the annual banquet of Phi Delta Kappa fraternity in Jackson, This is a predominately Negro organization of Mississippi educators. The topic of the program had to do with school desegration and the role of the educator. The fraternity donated twenty-five dollars to the Council. On May 11th and 12th, the director was in Dallas serving as a special consultant to the Office of Equal Health Opportunities, an orientation meeting for compliance officers working with hospital desegregation and Medicare.A large number of Mississippians have signed up for Medicare but to date only seven hospitals are eligible for this program. The Council, along with some civil rights organizations and Negro ministers, publicized and gave general support to the Medicare program. The director took James Christenberry, the prosecuting attorney from Rolling Fork, Mississippi, to the meeting in Dallas. You will be interested in knowing that hardly anyone believed this possible, so the two of us spent most of our time in private sessions with HEW officials trying to explain how two white Southerners could get involved in this way. It was a good experience for us and an education for some government employees.

On May 9, Bill Silver, Associate Director, resigned his position with the Council. He is now working fulltime with the Mississippi Young Democrats. Mr. Silver had taken a week's vacation at Christmas so he was paid through May 15th to compensate for any obligation the Council might have had in this area.

On Friday 13th, the director attended an organizational meeting for a local chapter in Oxford. Fifty-two people were present and they elected temporary officers for the purpose of completing organizational matters.

On May 16th, the Council sponsored its second leadership conference. The attendance at this meeting was not what we expected but there was a good discussion on the subject of poverty.

In the afternoon of the same day there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council. Due to an illness in the family

President Gray could not attend. The two main topics of discussion were Mr. Silver's resignation and the area of student work and planning for the conference on poverty on June 4th.

The fourth week of May was a rather heavy week for the Council office. A representative from the Office of Equal Health Opportunity spent three days in our office. Acting as host for this representative we had a luncheon meeting with a number of influential Mississippians; also a tour of the Delta took up the greater part of two days.

During this same week a couple of Negro civil rights workers contacted our office for the purpose of discussing a newly developing faction within the civil rights movement. This had to do with Black Consolidation which is a kind of Black Nationalism. At the present, Box Moses is working in the state to get this movement off the ground.

On May 27th, the director traveled to Fayette, Mississippi, where a 16-year-old Negro had been seriously wounded by a shotgun blast from a drunken white man. The director discussed the situation with Mr. Charles Evers, Sheriff Prichart, and Mr. Butler, an investigator for the highway patrol. The situation in Fayette seems to have calmed and it is our opinion that local officials were just and fair in dealing with the problem.

Of course a good bit of time during the last two weeks of May was devoted to making plans for the June 4th conference on poverty.

Mississippi

Members of the Board of the MCHR:

Below, for your information, is the first draft of that portion of the Council's annual report which will deal with college and university work.

Bill Silver

By September it was evident that considerable interest in the MCHR was held by students and faculty members at the state's colleges and universities. More than one hundred campus people at twelve schools in Mississippi had during the previous six months expressed to the Director an interest in the MCHR approach to social problems and an eagerness to work with the Council. The Director had worked especially closely with a number of students at the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, Tougaloo College, Millsaps College and Mississippi College. Two college students had been part time employees of the Council, three had done volunteer work in the office, and one was on a special work-scholarship program sponsored by the Council.

The work of the Council on the campuses was already underway. What was needed was an adequate staff to direct the faculty-student interest groups, and adequate finances to support this effort. On September 16 the Board of the MCHR approved the employment of Bill Silver as Associate Director of the Council to coordinate campus work and to assist the Director with his other duties. Mr. Silver accepted the position knowing that a grant from a foundation would have to be secured before his salary could be paid or funds could be appropriated for the campus projects which he might formulate.

On September 28 a request for a grant including funds for the College Project was submitted by the Council to the Ford Foundation. The statement which accompanied the request outlined a program of campus work for the MCHR devised by Mr. Silver and the Director. The proposal included (1) the establishment of ten work scholarships carrying a stipend of two hundred and fifty dollars each for one year to be given to students on eight Mississippi campuses; (2) a series of conferences for students and faculty designed to bring into the interest groups a great many new people who have not previously been committed to work in the human relations field; and (3) a project of evaluation by members of the campus interest groups of local agencies' compliance with federal anti-discrimination laws.

During October Mr. Silver visited Rust College, the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, Tougaloo College, Jackson State College, Millsaps College and the University of Southern Mississippi to make contacts for the Council and lay the groundwork for the college and university program. This work was followed on November 23 by a state wide meeting of campus people during a recess of the MCHR annual meeting in Jackson.

At that meeting, widely different ideas about the role of campus Human Relations Council chapters were expressed. A representative of the Student Organizing Committee indicated that students who have been involved in the "Movement" from the beginning were impatient with organizations with modest

goals. But as representatives from Ole Miss and Millsaps pointed out, the "Movement" has not been a force on most of the state's campuses.

From this discussion the Council staff reached several conclusions about the campus work of the Council. It was felt that to create still another militant group composed of the same people who were in the civil rights organizations would be to continue to ignore the great majority of campus people. The goal of the campus chapters must be to involve those persons who were interested in human relations and the quality of community life but who had no desire to leave the campuses or to isolate themselves from their communities. This is a task for which the MCHR is well suited because of its nature as a civic organization rather than a civil rights organization.

After the November meeting a plan was formulated for the establishment of Council chapters in Holly Springs, Oxford, Starkville, and Hattiesburg, with other college town chapters to be added as quickly as possible. These chapters would include town as well as campus people in order to make their base as broad as possible. In November it was not possible to move the College Program beyond the planning stages, however, because the request for the foundation grant to support the program had not yet been approved.

In December the staff of the Council had unofficial word that the foundation grant for support of college work would be forthcoming, and the groundwork for organizational meetings of the first campus chapters in Oxford and Hattiesburg was begun. At these meetings, to be held in January, the local MCHR membership will discuss what the Council can do locally. The Council staff has made the following suggestions to these local groups:

(1) That committees be set up to evaluate law enforcement, public media, federal programs and public health to determine what the Council can do in these areas.

(2) That a tutorial program be conducted by members of the campus councils for Negro children newly integrated into the previously all white schools.

(3) That a project of evaluation by the councils of compliance with federal law by the local schools and hospitals be conducted.

(4) That the local councils assist the state office of the MCHR in the gathering of research data.

In January the Council staff was notified that the Southern Regional Council had approved our request for a grant for our college program, and planning for the first state wide meeting intended primarily for faculty and students was begun. "The Role of Politics in Bettering Race Relations" was chosen as the theme of the conference, and Charles Percy, the senatorial candidate for Illinois, was secured as the major speaker. To preserve the non-partisan nature of the meeting, a panel or representatives of all of the political parties in Mississippi was invited to appear along with Mr. Percy. The Council is finding a great deal of enthusiasm for the conference on the campuses. Though it is not yet certain, it is likely that the political science departments of several state schools will join the MCHR as co-sponsors of the meeting. This will be the first time that the state schools have cooperated so closely with the Council, and this in itself is a modest gain for the MCHR. The staff of the Council believes that the conference on Race and Politics, which will be held at the King Edward Hotel on February 17, will be an excellent and well attended beginning for the program of campus orientated conferences which the SRC grant makes possible.

Miss
Gen

January 17, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

I have conferred with John Youngblut and it appears that he would like to attend your January 27 meeting. In view of this and a particularly crowded travel schedule this month, I believe I will pass up this one and look forward to being with you on a future occasion.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Miss - Gen

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

January 24, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Mr. Hearn has postponed the meeting which was scheduled for January 27 until Monday, February 5 at 11:00. I am notifying John Youngblut of the change.

We shall miss you at the meeting but look forward to seeing you at a later meeting.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel
President

ADB:eh

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Copy sent to B. Nuese 4/26/62

Miss Gen

REPORT ON MISSISSIPPI APRIL 13-17, 1962

This particular mission to Mississippi was undertaken in order to assure some attendance at the forthcoming Conference on Thursday May 3rd at Tougaloo for the reestablishment of something that will serve as a Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Power Hearn met me at the plane on Friday morning and was good enough throughout to provide some of the transportation that I needed and to make some of the calls with me. It was my privilege to stay at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dan Beittel at Tougaloo. Murray Cox was also extremely helpful to me in going up to Greenville with me and in going over some lists of names to assure invitation of concerned people to the Conference at Tougaloo on May 3rd.

On Friday evening a group came together at the home of the Beittels including Bishop Brunini, Power Hearn, Sidney Rosenbaum (ADL lay leader), Father Scanland (in charge of parochial schools), Jane Schutt, Dean Branch of Tougaloo, and the Beittels. It was primarily a meeting to exchange impressions as to the current temper of things seen from different perspectives. Sidney Rosenbaum tended to play down the power of the Citizens Council and Power Hearn tended to ~~pixx~~ feel that it had never been stronger than at this moment. Sidney felt that he could find a number of Jewish business men who would go along with the Council on Human Relations or whatever organization is formed. There was general concern to make sure that we had a good attendance at the meeting and to work to this end.

On Saturday Power Hearn and I made two calls on the strongest Methodist ministers in the community, Roy Clark and Dr. W.B. Selah. The purpose of these calls was to determine the extent to which the representative protestant clergy were willing to go in support of the program. Roy Clark said that the area in which he could maneuver within his own parish had steadily diminished. There are now monitoring committees of parish members in important churches in Mississippi which report to the Citizens Council. They know his engagement calendar, he said, as well as he knows it himself. Moreover, he stated, in his judgment there is no ground upon which moderates can at present stand in Mississippi. He said that the library sit-in movement and the freedom-riders had forced Tougaloo College to take a position which in the minds of most of his people now identifies that institution with the image which these same people have of CORE. Formerly, he had gone to Tougaloo to take an assignment every summer at a conference. He feels now that he can no longer do this. It is his own conviction that Tougaloo has done the right thing in these areas but he regrets that it has in the public mind been pushed to an extreme position and there is no other present group with which he and other moderates can identify. It is his judgment that this will not come, that is a moderate opportunity, until a case is brought up in Jackson or elsewhere which will force the issue as to school closure. At that point moderates will be able to rally to such a cause as this. Meantime, it was his feeling that he could only mark time. While he said he would consider coming to the Conference at Tougaloo, it is my impression that he will not be there.

Dr. Selah, an older man in his mid-sixties who has been pastor of the largest Methodist Church in the city with a budget of some $260,000 annually, is able to take a much stronger position with his people because he has met and lived with them in the organic community of the parish at so many levels of

their lives for such a long time. He showed us a strong sermon on the question which he recently preached in which among other points there were the following two paragraphs:

"Since, as a matter of Christian principal, colored people cannot be barred either from worshipping here or from membership, what would I do in the present tense situation if a colored person applied for membership? I would have to tell him that he would feel more comfortable with his own people and that it was his duty to join a Negro church and help it.

"What should a white church do in the community that contains only a few Negro families, not enough to support a church of their own? The white people should invite the Negro people to come in with them. . . . . There can be no color bar in a Christian institution. Racial bigotry is a denial of Christian brotherhood."

Dr. Selah feels that the situation also has worsened. Though he is able to exercise far greater freedom of personal statement than younger men of shorter duration in their parishes, he does not seem inclined to organize any movement or to participate in one. However, he said he would try to attend the Conference at Tougaloo on the 3rd and I sincerely hope that he will be present.

Next morning, Sunday, following the early service I was able to talk with Ed Harrison, the Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He has taken the strongest stand of any of the Protestant clergy in the city. Some of his people petitioned the Bishop to request his resignation some time ago. In the Episcopal Church of course a Bishop cannot demand the resignation of a rector save for some moral offense or heresy. The Episcopal clergy are therefore in a more secure position. The Jackson newspapers had smear headlines some time ago to the effect that an interracial meeting was held in St. Andrew's by the Rector's permission. He has several times given an asylum to the small interracial group in Jackson which includes Mrs. Schutt, Power Hearn, Bishop Brunini, Dr. Britton and others. Mr. Harrison concurred with the other two men that in his judgment the situation was still more tense than it had been. While he himself regrets nothing that he has done and is eager to cooperate with the meeting on May 3rd, he did confide that he wondered how long he could be effective as a pastor in what now constituted a divided parish. One of his own difficulties is that his wife does not fully share his desire to take the risks involved in so strong a stand.

A man named Loomis, a house painter, who requests that information of the meetings of the liberal group not come to his home, suffers from the same disadvantage of a division in the domestic situation over the issues involved. He is eager to do whatever he can. He cannot assume a position of leadership but has on several occasions written the editors of the local papers and is willing to follow.

Following these discouraging developments, it occured to me that my role should now become a rather strong effort to reach for and give expression to the highest common denominator of conviction and readiness to act upon it on the part of the group that has been brought together at various times over the last two and a half years. It seems to me utterly essential that there should be some organized opposition to the domination by the Citizens Council of the economic, political, and social structure of the State. Individuals have spoken out here and there but there has been no corporate witness in opposition

to what is happening. I therefore undertook to draw up the attached strong statement to see how much it would have to be whittled down by those who will have to be responsible for any statement. We have talked a good deal. It seemed time now to be very specific and to try to sound out the group in advance of May the 3rd so that that meeting could bear fruit by reason of pre-involvement.

The last meeting of the nine person Continuation Committee had been inclined against any public statement or release at the present time. However, I personally experienced a growing conviction that it was important to get this group to come out in the open with something that others throughout the State might have something to identify with.

Sunday evening at the Beittels home I talked with a small group which they gathered there including Mr. and Mrs. George Owens (he is business manager), Mr. Briggs (publicity person at Tougaloo), Dr. Borinski and the Beittels themselves. I presented to them in essence the ideas which I had. It was Dr. Borinski's feeling that two things are needed at the present time: A sustained effort on the part of Negroes themselves to press various issues, and some organization within the white community itself to make it more aware of the deterioration that is taking place there in the shape of such monitoring committees as already mentioned and the lack of trust and mutual suspition white men have of each other on this question. He allowed however the need for something which would continue to hold Negro and white leaders together for the sake of communication and did concede that some biracial group comparable to a Council on Human Relations would give in the State some leadership encouraging various other types of movement. The Owens' and Mr. Briggs seemed rather conservative. Dr. Beittel gave strong support to my idea of reaching for the highest common denominator in the shape of a statement which the Conference on the 3rd might adopt along with some organizational policy. He was inclined to feel that publicity should be given to this statement.

On the way up to Greenville to see Hodding Carter III and Dr. Mathew Page (young Negro doctor) on Monday, I made a rough draft of the attached statement. My first expression of the point on school desegregation was still stronger. We had an extremely helpful conference with Hodding Carter III in which it became evident that he wanted to lend his own support in every way possible to the movement. He said of course he would have to look it over with some care and talk it over with his father and he could not publically come out for anything beyond the already accepted editorial policy of his paper. His own private convictions go beyond these. However, it was very heartening to know that he was in favor of substantially what is attached here and that the statement on school desegregation comes very close to what editorially he is able to advocate. He is strongly for acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the college and graduate level and hopes that decisions as to the local levels can be left to the various organic communities of Mississippi where there would be such disparity as to readiness to move. For example, I think he feels that Greenville is far more ready to move on the lower school question within the next two or three years than other communities in Mississippi. The important thing would be to block any State action that would demand a Statewide policy or would close schools generally.

I believe it is quite possible that we may be able to pursuade young Hodding Carter to play some active role in the future. He would be an excellent symbol

as a young white man with whom others in the State might identify. He is of course less vulnerable than young businessmen in the State at other places.

We had also a good meeting with Dr. Page, the young man who received a special citation for meritorious service as the head obstetrician at an Air Corps Base in the Far North before returning to fulfill his commitment to serve five years in his home city in Mississippi. He seemed very much heartened at what we are proposing to do and indicated his readiness to attend the meeting at Tougaloo on the 3rd. He is an honor graduate of that institution and they will be most happy to have him.

Tuesday morning we brought together at the office of Bishop Brunini a representative of his whose name I do not have, Power Hearn, Dr. Beittel, Sidney Rosenbaum, Murray Cox, a Reverend Mr. Mays (Negro pastor), and myself. I read to them the attached statement. Dr. Beittel, Murray Cox, the Negro pastor and the Roman Catholic Priest were all substantially for it in its present form. Sidney Rosenbaum and Power Hearn feel that it is much too strong on the school question though they would go along with other aspects of it. All seemed ready to come out with a specific opposition to the domination by the White Citizens Council. The meeting decided to have Dr. Beittel make a new draft coming closer to what would be acceptable to all present and what they assumed would be acceptable to a larger number of the group at Tougaloo on the 3rd. The idea then is to send this draft of his out to all who are invited to the meeting in order that they may consider the issues in advance and have some opinion as to whether they would go along with a statement of purpose and whether or not they would want it released.

The whole process of the four days was an agonizing one of course but I feel even after further reflection that what I undertook to do in the situation was a sound procedure. My role was to be instrumental in helping them arrive at a sense of the meeting which might find specific expression, take the shape of an organization, and offer to concerned people in Mississippi a ground on which they might unite. Power Hearn and Sidney Rosenbaum inclined to feel that a much more moderate stand would unite many more people in the State. The other side of the picture is the contention that a very strong stand on the part of a few, even if not many could identify themselves with it, would offer encouragement to many in the State to become active on other levels forming perhaps all white committees to make the white community more aware of what is happening and encouraging Negroes who are willing to take initiative to feel that they will be backed by at least this bi-racial committee. Just where the final decision will lie on May 3rd cannot be predicted. In any case, I feel confident that because of this effort to true things up to the strongest possible statement the group will then go farther than it otherwise would have.

My own considered judgment is that neither I nor Paul Rilling nor anyone else out of State should be present at that meeting on May 3rd. Then it is that they will have to determine together how far they are willing to go and stay together. They will have to carry the risks in the heat and burden of the day and it might well be an embarrassment for us to be present and perhaps cause some to feel that they were being unduely influenced. I feel very strongly that we have no right to allow ourselves to be in the position of proposing martyrdom to others. At the same time, we do have a responsibility to serve as catalysts in bringing them to the best effort of which they are capable as a group at the present time. My feeling is that my visit on this occasion did serve to that end

and that we should for the present withdraw and allow them without any prompting to do what they feel they can do. There is no want of good leadership material when Bishop Brunini, Rabbi Mantinband, and Dan Beittel come together. Power Hearn will represent the small businessman (incidentally he has gone back into a small laundry business) who feels a conscience on this matter and will want to offer something to his fellows in the community. My own conviction is that they will come up with something, that it will constitute a Council on Human Relations in effect in Mississippi, and that it will probably have the courage to make some public statement. This will bring to a climax some of the energies expended on the part of many people and hopes bestowed across the last two and a half years.

CC for BM

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby propose to form in Mississippi an organization to be known as . Anticipating some deliberate misrepresentation by those who would oppose our purposes, we wish to set forth as clearly as possible a bill of particulars presenting our concerns in the form of protest against specific existing conditions and positive support of certain constructive objectives.

We stand in opposition to:

1) The attitudes and practices of the White Citizens Council of Mississippi in its domination of the political, economic, and social structure of our State through propaganda, intimidation, and reprisals.
2) The existence of a Sovereignty Commission which is designed through an un-American method of inquisition to preserve the un-American institution of enforced segregation.
3) The condition in which the Negro does not have equal justice before the law in many places in the State.
4) The many manifestations of the evil of taxation without representation and equal access to tax-supported institutions and facilities.
5) The inequality and application of procedures of registration for voting.
6) The evidence of other types of discrimination such as that practiced against Jews and Roman Catholics, even though this takes a social rather than legal form.

Within the context of these social injustices under which as citizens of the State we find ourselves now living, we feel constrained to adopt a number of specific objectives.

We express our support of:

1) The traditional freedom of speech including its classroom counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.
2) The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.
3) Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts.
4) The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.
5) Employment in industry and agriculture on the basis of merit.
6) Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 in the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:
   a) voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation
   b) prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants at colleges and graduate school level
   c) initiation by men of good will of both races within local organic communities of study of and plans for compliance in the lower schools in advance of compulsory action by Federal courts.
   d) immediate representation by qualified Negroes on city, county and State boards of education where such positions are appointive.

Recognizing that in the current climate of public opinion which tolerates defamation of character there will be the charge that those who advocate this platform are "communist-inspired," we feel it may serve some purpose to do what ought not to be necessary: Put forth in writing our profound opposition to communist theory and

Statement of Purpose (Continued)

practice which also denies the dignity and worth of the individual. At the same time, we would disassociate ourselves from the various rampant forms of chauvinistic nationalism which constitute the last refuge of those who would conceal their crass self-interest and virulent prejudices.

We propose that membership in this organization shall be limited to residents of the State of Mississippi. While it is intended primarily to unite Christians and Jews who interpret in this manner the common prophetic witness and moral imperative of their respective faiths, members of other faiths and those who call themselves humanists who are also in sympathy with the purposes set forth above are welcome to all rights and privileges of full membership.

We propose affiliation with the Southern Regional Council because we intend to build in association with members of other Southern States a new Way Of Life which will preserve what is of abiding value in our best traditions, purged now of the poison of legalized segregation.

MBS Gen

April 24, 1962

Dr. Dan Beittel
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

John Yungblut gave us a good report on his discussions with you and others in Mississippi concerning the conference scheduled for May 3, and other plans for the future.

We are most impressed with the plans that are under way and we are anxious to be of help whenever we can. I have only a couple of thoughts about the "Statement of Purpose" which you are developing. I am hopeful that consideration of the statement will not eclipse the need for organizational planning. In fact, I would hope that any statement that might be issued would be a statement from a new organization, identifying its nature, rather than a statement of principle by a number of individuals.

I question the wisdom of publicly indicating affiliation with the Southern Regional Council, as is done in the first draft. The state councils on human relations cooperating with us are not formally affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. They receive financial and program help from us, but are completely independent in terms of policy and organization. You will be welcome to what help and assistance we can offer, regardless of any formal ties or the lack of them.

John has suggested that the conference May 3 be a consultation of Mississippi citizens who must face together future plans and decisions. I will, therefore, not plan to be with you at that time. I believe, however, that I

will be in Jackson May 2 to meet with several groups at Millsaps College at the request of Dr. Whitam. If it would be convenient or useful I would enjoy meeting with you Wednesday evening, May 2, before returning to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Services

Copies to: Mr. John R. Youngblut
Rabbi Charles Mantinband

PMB/mr

Miss - Gen.

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Tougaloo, Mississippi
April 25, 1962

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend a reorganization meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the Science Hall at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Thursday, May 3rd, at two o'clock.

A group of concerned people met at Waveland, Mississippi, last fall, convinced that men and women of both racial groups in Mississippi could contribute to the promotion of better human relations by meeting and working together.

A planning committee was set up at the Waveland meeting to explore the possibility of reorganizing the Mississippi Council on Human Relations or to set up some similar organization to provide opportunity for people of good will to work together on some of the important issues confronting us as citizens of Mississippi.

An organization meeting is called for Thursday, May 3rd, at Tougaloo. We hope you will attend and bring with you any friends who would like to share in this cooperative effort.

To stimulate our thinking a propsed "Statement of Purpose" is enclosed. This statement has not been adopted. It is sent to you for your reflection and reaction. Please bring the statement with you and be prepared to discuss it at the May 3rd meeting.

We shall look forward to seeing you at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, near Jackson, on the extension of North State Street, on May 3rd at two o'clock.

Planning Committee:

Mr. H. Power Hearn (Jackson), Chairman
Bishop Joseph Brunini (Jackson), Vice Chairman
Rabbi Charles Mantinband (Hattiesburg), Vice Chairman
Rev. Henry Clay (Laurel)
Rev. Murray Cox (Gulfport)
Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr. (West Point)
Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson (Clarksdale)
Rev. E. A. Mays (Jackson)
Dr. A. D. Beittel (Tougaloo), Secretary

Proposed
Statement of Purpose
for the
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby propose to form in Mississippi an organization to be known as THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

We wish to set forth as clearly as possible a bill of particulars presenting our concerns in the form of protest against specific existing conditions and support of certain constructive objectives.

We stand in opposition to:

1. The attitudes and practices of the Citizens' Council of Mississippi in its domination of the political, economic and social structure of our state through propaganda, intimidation and reprisals.

2. The existence of a sovereignty commission which is designed through an un-American method of inquisition to preserve the un-American institution of enforced segregation.

3. The condition in which the Negro does not receive equal Justice before the law in many places within the state.

4. The many manifestations of the evil of taxation without representation and access to tax-supported institutions and facilities.

5. The inequality in application of procedures of registration for voting.

Within the context of these social injustices under which as citizens of the state we find ourselves now living, we feel constrained to adopt a number of specific objectives.

We express support of:

1. The traditional freedom of speech including its class-room counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.

2. The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.

3. Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts and in the selection of jury members.

4. The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.

5. Employment in industry and agriculture on the basis of merit.

6. Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court Decision of 1854 within the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:

a. Voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation.

b. Prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the part of colleges and graduate schools.

c. Initiation, on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools, in advance of compulsoy action by federal courts.

d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

Recognizing that in the current climate of public opinion, which tolerates defamation of character, there will be the charge that those who advocate this program are "communist-inspired", we feel it may serve some purpose to do what ought not to be necessary: put forth our profound opposition to communist theory and practice which also denies the dignity and worth of the individual. At the same time we would dissociate ourselves from the various rampant forms of chauvinistic nationalism which constitute the last refuge of those who would conceal their crass self-interest and virulent prejudices.

We propose that membership in this organization shall be limited to residents of the state of Mississippi. While it is intended primarily to unite Christians and Jews who so interpret the common prophetic witness and moral imperative of their respective faiths, members of other faiths and those who call themselves humanists who are also in sympathy with the purposes set forth above are invited into full membership.

We propose affiliation with the Southern Regional Council because we intend to build in association with members of other southern states a new way of life which will preserve what is of abiding value in our best traditions, purged now of the poison of legalized segregation.

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 4, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am calling a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for Monday, June 11, at two o'clock in our new home just inside the college gate. I hope you can be with us.

If Power Hearn, Bishop Brunini, and Rabbi Mantinband all feel that they cannot take office in the new organization, our ranks will be considerably depleted. However, I see no reason for folding because of the pressure of the Citizens' Council. I am inviting Power Hearn, Bishop Brunini, and Rabbi Mantinband to the meeting on Monday, June 11.

If you will let me know the time of your arrival, I shall have someone meet you.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

June 6, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

I will definitely be on hand for your meeting Monday. It seems that the only connection I can get to Jackson will bring me in on Delta Flight 419, arriving at 9:39 A.M..

Incidentally, Les Dunbar will be vacationing in New Orleans next week and will probably be driving back through Jackson on or around Saturday, June 16. If so, he will give you a call. He is anxious to meet you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 13, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am very glad that you and John could be with us at the meeting on Monday. While nothing world shaking happened at the meeting, it did seem to me to be evident that we do not intend to be frightened by the activities of the Citizens Council but we do propose going ahead with the organization of a Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Up to this time, the college has absorbed most of the expense incident to re-establishing the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. We are interested enough in seeing the Council re-established and endeavoring to become effective in the State of Mississippi that we shall continue to absorb such expense unless other provision can be made.

I am writing to inquire whether the Southern Regional Council has funds which may be appropriated for this purpose until we can become more nearly a self supporting organization.

I think there should be several mailings to go out to our mailing list during the summer and fall and these mailings will become increasingly expensive as we add names to the mailing list.

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Let me have the benefit of your good judgment in this matter.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel
President

ADB:eh

June 18, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

I think we can assist in a small way with mailing expenses of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. We normally assist state and local groups only as a part of their budget and in connection with an indigenous fund raising effort. This is obviously a special situation, however.

I am enclosing a contribution of $200 toward this end, which will be all we can spare for the balance of this year, but might meet all or most of your needs.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc.
cc: Mr. John Yungblut

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 22, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for the check for $200.00 to be used for mailing expenses in connection with the reorganization of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. We shall endeavor to make it reach as far as possible.

Rabbi and Mrs. Mantinband came through Jackson on Monday evening on their way to St. Paul. They arrived at 10:00 o'clock by bus and left at 2:00 in the morning by plane. Between those hours, we brought them out to our home and had several hours conversation concerning the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. I am arranging a luncheon for Bishop Brunini, Rabbi Mantinband and myself next Monday when the Rabbi will be returning from the meeting he is attending in St. Paul.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

July 2, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

Thank you for sending a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. I will call them and your letter to Paul Rilling's attention immediately upon his return from Europe in mid-August.

I have placed the September 24 meeting on Paul's calendar, and I know that he will be happy to meet with you on that date.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 28, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations held June 11, 1962. I am sending you also a copy of the Statement of Purpose as it was adopted at the May meeting and modified slightly at the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Bishop Brunini and Rabbi Mantinband were at my home for lunch last Monday to discuss the affairs of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. I must confess that neither of these gentlemen seemed very optimistic about the possibility of the Mississippi Council doing very much at the present time. My feeling is that we should proceed with our organization, carry on an educational process as much as possible, and try to draw together like minded people in the state of Mississippi in spite of opposition.

I shall be glad if you will make a note of the September 24 date and meet with us at that time if it is convenient for you to do so.

As you come across names of people in Mississippi who are sympathetic with our purpose, will you be good enough to send them to me. We shall check them carefully with our file and add the names if we do not already have them.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Don

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:lj

Enclosure

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mississippi Council On Human Relations
Held June 11, 1962, at 2:00 P.M. at the
Home of A. D. Beittel on the Campus of
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

In accordance with a call dated June 1, 1962, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was held June 11, 1962, at 2:00 p.m. at the home of A. D. Beittel, President of the Council, at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Members of the Executive Committee attending were: A. D. Beittel, Murray Cox, Power Hearn, Aaron Henry, I. S. Sanders, and Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt. Mr. Paul Rilling and Mr. John Yungblut, both from Atlanta, were in attendance as visitors.

Regrets were received from Bishop Joseph Brunini, Reverend Henry Clay, Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr., Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, and Rabbi Charles Mantinband.

The meeting was opened with prayer by The Reverend Murray Cox.

Because of the necessity of attending a funeral, Mr. Hearn could remain only briefly with the committee.

It was agreed that Mr. Hearn and Rabbi Mantinband be urged to continue as members of the Executive Committee, even though they do not feel they can accept an office in the Council at this time; and it was further agreed that no publicity will be given to the names of the Executive Committee.

It was learned with regret that Rabbi Charles Mantinband will be unable to serve as one of the vice-chairmen of the Council. It was agreed that we shall explore the matter of replacement for Rabbi Mantinband but make no appointment of a successor at this time.

Reverend Murray Cox was asked to talk with Reverend James S. Conner, of Brandon, concerning his willingness to serve on the Executive Committee.

The resignation of Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson as secretary of the Council was presented and accepted with regret. Mrs. Wallis I Schutt was elected secretary to replace Mrs. Johnson.

It was agreed that The Reverend James Connor, The Reverend E. A. Mays, and Mr. Hodding Carter, III, will be invited to serve as members of the Executive Committee.

The statement of purpose adopted at the meeting held on May 3, 1962, was read to the committee by Dr. Beittel. Four words "in industry and agriculture" were deleted from item 5, the item now reading "employment on the basis of merit." The statement of purpose was then approved for mimeographing and general circulation. It was agreed to have the corrected statement sent to all people who were invited to or attended the meeting on May 3, 1962.

It was agreed that a very simple form of constitution should be drawn up adequate to meet our immediate needs and subject to change at a later date. Dr. Beittel appointed a Constitution Committee consisting of Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Secretary, Reverend E. A. Mays, and A. D. Beittel, President.

It was recommended that we expand our list of names of interested persons who might be invited to the next meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and to a fall conference which may be sponsored by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

It was agreed that a meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be held on Monday, September 24, at 1:30 p.m. at one of the Jackson churches or at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Mrs. Schutt agreed to explore the possibility of meeting in one of the Episcopal churches. The Reverend Murray Cox agree to explore the possibility of meeting in one of the Methodist churches. Dr. Beittel agreed to contact Bishop Brunini, Rabbi Nussbaum, and the Presbyterian Church on Hanging Moss Road, concerning a possible place of meeting.

It was agreed that a meeting of the Executive Committee would be held immediately before the time set for the September 24 meeting of the Mississippi Council.

It was proposed that the meeting to be held on September 24, be largely a business session to discuss the adoption of a constitution, and general

policies and program for the organization. It was proposed that we should have a speaker for the occasion, and that the following persons be invited for this purpose in the order named (1) Hodding Carter, III (2) Oliver Emmerich (3) The Reverend Roy Clark.

It was suggested that we explore the possibility of holding a conference later in the fall, perhaps at Waveland, Mississippi, or at Mount Beulah near Edwards, Mississippi.

It was agreed that all members of the Executive Committee will send to the office of Dr. Beittel, names of people who should be added to the mailing list of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The meeting adjourned.

JANE SCHUTT, Secretary

A. D. BEITTEL, President

Statement of Purpose

of the

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby form in Mississippi an organization to be known as THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

We express our support of:

1. The traditional freedom of speech including its class-room counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.

2. The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.

3. Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts and in the selection of jury members.

4. The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.

5. Employment on the basis of merit.

6. Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 within the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:

   a. Voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation.

   b. Prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the part of colleges and graduate schools.

   c. Initiation, on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools, in advance of compulsory action by federal courts.

   d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

July 5, 1962

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, North West
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Thank you for your letter of July 2, advising me that minutes of the meeting of the Mississippi Council Executive Committee will be called to the attention of Paul Rilling on his return from Europe in mid-August.

If Paul is in Paris in the first two weeks of August, you might suggest that he call me up at the home of my son - William F. Beittel, 18, rue Lazare Hoche, Chaville (S. et. O) France. The telephone number is 926-51-38.

Paul.
In case you travel by way of Paris on your way back North.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:lj

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

September 20, 1962
VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

I think I will not plan to attend the meeting Monday, September 24. My reasoning is that I need to be in Birmingham, where demonstrations are scheduled next week and where there may be serious trouble. As you know, we have a limited field staff. Also, I feel that John Yungblut can keep me well informed and we will be handling his travel expenses.

Best wishes for a successful meeting. I will look forward to a report from John.

Sorry I missed you in Paris.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LDV
~~AEM~~
SB
PA
ML
MM

REPORT OF MEETING OF MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

September 24, 1962

Dr. Dan Beittel of Tougaloo called the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations together for a luncheon meeting on Monday, September 24th. The Reverend Mr. Connor, Methodist minister from Brandon, has been asked to serve on the Executive Committee. Other members of the Committee present were: Mr. Henry, Mr. Sanders, Mrs. Schutt, the Rev. Mr. Clay, Mrs. Rogers-Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Mays, and Mrs. Mantinband who had come to represent her husband who had been invited to attend. Bishop Brunini called just before the luncheon to convey his regrets at not being able to attend. Mr. Hearn had also been invited to meet with the group but had just returned from the hospital and was not able to do so.

Mrs. Schutt is serving the Executive Committee as Secretary. Dr. Horn of Mary Holmes Junior College, absent, is the only one of the three original Vice-Presidents still serving, both Bishop Brunini and Rabbi Mantinband having declined to serve on the committee because of pressures brought by their "constituencies".

It was decided at the Executive Committee to recommend to the larger group that there be at the present time a mailing list without an official roster of members. It will be determined at a later time whether to have dues and a signed statement for actual membership.

The Executive Committee wanted Rabbi Mantinband to continue putting out from time to time a little leaflet for those on the mailing list entitled "Jottings".

The group decided to recommend to the larger meeting that there not be any conference this fall but that consideration should be given to such a conference for winter or spring.

There were some fifty-five persons present at the meeting of the larger group in the Science Building at Tougaloo later in the afternoon. The group was addressed by Hodding Carter, III, who gave an appraisal of the existing conditions in Mississippi at the present time and proposed a simple course of action for those concerned. He said that every politician had been frozen into the same mold in the State, that civil liberties, not to mention civil rights, were easily dispensed with under existing circumstances. The press had succeeded in deluding the people and withheld from them such news as it did not want to provide. He further stated that the hundred years heritage within Mississippi has left the economy of the State at the bottom of the heap, that the agricultural revolution was not yet matched in Mississippi by an industrial revolution, that the most promising young people, Negro and white, were constantly leaving the State. One further affliction suffered by the State, in his judgment, was the one party system. In the presence of these distressing conditions, he felt that a group such as this had for the present to serve as a "shock-troop" in the clash between the opposing sides. He felt that the most frightening thing in the State at the present time was not the frenzied statements being made by the Governor, but the fact that so few people in the entire State were willing to stand up and say no to some of the things going on. "This is the first thing that we must learn to do. In the second place we must stand prepared as individuals to pick up

the pieces and to bring bitterly opposed groups of individuals together wherever possible in exercising a ministry of reconciliation. In the third place wherever possible we must strive to have small bi-racial committees on the local level."

There was a brief period of questions and answers following Mr. Carter's address. What he said was well received and the group was obviously challenged by him. The recommendations of the Executive Committee were passed. After some discussion it was decided that Dr. Beittel should release a statement reaffirming the position of policy adopted earlier and call the attention to the relevance of this position to the current crisis over the admission of a Negro to the State University.

There were a number of new individuals present, among them several Protestant clergy from different parts of the State. The Roman Catholic Seminary at Bay St. Louis was represented by Father Hunter who invited any in the Southern region of the State to hold a meeting at the Seminary whenever they chose to do so.

The meeting was very well conducted by Dr. Beittel. There was a readiness to stand firm, without retreating, and the decision for release of a statement was unanimous.

Statement of Purpose

of the

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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   c. Initiation, on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools, in advance of compulsory action by federal courts.

   d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

October 29, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Dr. D. I. Horn, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Secretary
Mr. I. S. Sanders, Treasurer

Rev. Henry Clay
Rev. James S. Conner
Rev. Murray Cox
Mr. Aaron Henry
Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson
Rev. E. A. Mays

Mr. Power Hearn
Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Mr. Paul Rilling
Mr. John Yungblut

In accordance with the decision made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held Monday, November 5, at twelve o'clock noon. We shall have lunch together in the President's home on the Tougaloo campus.

Please check the enclosed post card and return it promptly in order that we may know that you will be present.

This will be an important planning meeting and I hope all of you will come.

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

November 10, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am sorry that we are losing you from the area. I suppose the District of Columbia is still somewhat south.

I received your notice just before the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations on Monday, November 5. I announced your resignation at that time and there was the general feeling that we shall miss you from this area.

We were saddened at the meeting of the Executive Committee to have announced the death of the Reverend Murray Cox. Mr. Cox was a member of our Executive Committee and he was also Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission. He will be missed in Mississippi.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you when I come to the meeting in Atlanta before long.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

Dictated by Dr. Beittel
Signed in his absence

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

November 21, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are about to send out a small news sheet to persons on our Mississippi mailing list. Can you send me 125 copies of a pamphlet which I can enclose. We shall be using a regular business envelope, approximately four inches by nine and a half inches in size.

This I Believe
L-38 (What Price Violence)
sent 12/10/62

If you have something that can be used for this purpose, it will be helpful if you can send it as quickly as possible.

I was glad that I could be with you in Atlanta on Monday and Tuesday, even though I did have a difficult time getting home Tuesday night since the Jackson airport was put out of business by the weather.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

December 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, enclosing check for travel expenses in connection with the recent meeting of the Southern Regional Council.

Since Paul Rilling is no longer with you, I will acknowledge to you receipt of his letter of December 5, verifying the item of $500.00 reserved in your budget for the use of the Mississippi Council during 1963. I shall hope to draw on this amount after the first of the year.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

January 29, 1963
VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

After talking with John Yungblut, I have arranged to be in Jackson Monday, February 4, arriving on Delta flight #409 at 10:01 A.M.. Unfortunately, I shall have to return that evening, leaving at 8:05 P.M..

John suggests you may be able to have someone meet me. I would very much appreciate this, though if it is inconvenient I shall call your office for instructions.

I look forward to this visit and the opportunity of spending some time with you. Please feel free to schedule my day in any way you feel would be helpful to the Mississippi Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 12, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

It was a real pleasure visiting you and Tougaloo, also, on MEnday. We are deeply grateful for the fine leadership you are giving to the Mississippi Council.

My conversation with Mrs. Butler and others ~~in~~the school movement was interesting and encouraging. I hope to give you the details soon. In the meantime, I have urged them to look to you for guidance and suggestions.

Our supply of the Mississippi issue of New South is exhausted, but we are having more printed. The 100 you requested will be sent in about two weeks.

Please know and express to Mrs. Beittelmmy sincere appreciation for your generous hospitality.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAtsm

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

February 21, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am glad that you were with us for the meeting of the Mississippi Council recently. I think we had an interesting meeting and I hope some good results will follow.

I am glad you had a conversation with Mrs. Butler and others who are interested in keeping the schools open after integration begins to take place. If I can be helpful in the matter, please let me know.

I am glad you are having more copies of the Mississippi issue of New South printed. We shall be glad to distribute additional copies.

Please stop to see us when you come this way again.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

ADB:eh

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

February 23, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have had a talk with Mr. Butts about Dewey Green. According to Butts, Green needs only $76.00 for fees at Jackson State College for the spring quarter. SCEF is willing to advance $250.00 to cover debts owed by Green and the fees at Jackson State.

Green has a part time job which he thinks will provide board and room and enable him to pay something on the $250 which he will regard as a loan rather than a gift, according to Butts.

Butts is somewhat skeptical about having Green or himself become involved with SCEF. Butts says he does not know the sources of the support of SCEF, but he has battles enough of his own to fight without taking on those of SCEF.

Medgar Evers of the local NAACP feels that Green is not a good candidate to apply for admission to the University and for this reason the NAACP has not supported his case. Butts agrees that Green is not a good candidate now, but believes he may be a better candidate after spending some time at Jackson State College.

My feeling is that we should find the best possible candidate to make application for admission to the University of Mississippi or to other colleges and universities.

If the Southern Regional Council would like to assist Dewey Green in attending Jackson State College and would like to handle the matter thru the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, I shall be glad to carry the matter through for you.

If the amount is to be regarded as a loan, rather than a grant, I shall ask Green to sign a note payable to the Mississippi Council or to the Southern Regional Council as you prefer.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

ADB:lj

February 28, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Thank you for the effort you have taken re Dewey Green. With some reluctance, I have decided we are not in a position to help him. Under any circumstances we could not concern ourselves with personal debts and the matter of aid for school expenses seems really to hinge on the role of another agency. While I am in complete agreement with Charles Butts concerning this, we cannot act on that basis nor do I think our limited help would decide the issue.

The above term "reluctance" is sincerely used. We have given this a great deal of thought.

Again, thanks, and best to you and Mrs. Beittel.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Charles Butts

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

$500.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

c/o Dr. Ad/ A. D. Beittel

Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Purchase and distribution of printed materials.

Field activities -

grants-in-aid.

March 25, 1963

Paul Anthony

March 26, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Enclosed is the full amount of our commitment for 1963. Should additional modest assistance be needed, we will be happy to explore the matter with you.

Mrs. Burge, of the Atlanta HOPE movement, who was recently in Jackson, has asked me about the possibility of modest SRC assistance for the group in Jackson. I have asked her to suggest to the Jackson women that they discuss the matter with you. It is possible that SRC can help with postage, printing and similar costs as long as they are consistant withour tax-exempt and non-political posture. (The organization there does not have to be either, simply our funds must be used properly.) There is also the matter of public identification of "outside" money which we would want to avoid.

In all of this we would very much appreciate your guidance should you be approached.

I hope to get with John Unggblut soon to discuss his help in Mississippi.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

March 22, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We had a good meeting of our Executive Committee last Monday. Among other things, we were working on a constitution for the Mississippi Council. This is to be presented at the next meeting of the Council which is scheduled for Monday, May 20.

Recently we sent out to members of the Council mailing list (which is a growing one) copy of the report of the Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights dealing with Mississippi. We are planning soon to send to everyone on the mailing list a copy of the enclosed reprints from the Chronicle called "A Mississippi Anthropologist takes a Scientific Look at Putnam's Race and Reason", with which I assume you are familiar.

The purchase of these reprints and these various mailings have about exhausted our finances.

I shall be grateful to you if you will send me perhaps half of the amount in your budget for the Mississippi Council for this year.

With warm regards and good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

ADB:eh
Dictated by Dr. Beittel
Signed in his absence

MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

March 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, enclosing check for $500.00 for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. We shall be happy to put this money to good use.

I shall be glad to confer with the Jackson women who are concerned about keeping the public schools open, and to keep in touch with you concerning the development. I know a movement of this kind is underway but I am not aware of the people who are the prime movers.

As you know from the news reports, we are still confronted with a considerable amount of violence in Greenwood. We shall be glad to welcome John Yungblut if arrangements are made for him to spend some time in Mississippi.

With appreciation and good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

Dictated by Dr. Beittel
Signed in his absence

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Tougaloo, Mississippi
366-3425 366-8242

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Secretary
955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi
Fl 3-6754

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations, a bi-racial group of Mississippi citizens, meeting on Monday, May 20, 1963, expresses deep concern over the apparent unwillingness of Mayor Allen C. Thompson to set up a responsible bi-racial committee in the City of Jackson to consider the grievances of Negro citizens.

Many southern cities have found that a bi-racial committee, with respected citizens acceptable to both racial groups, can work out satisfactory solutions to the difficult problems of racial adjustment, without violence and bloodshed. The prompt appointment of a committee of this kind is a basic first step.

A rigid and inflexible "no change" policy denies to Negro citizens a peaceful opportunity to seek for themselves the human rights recognized by our laws and taught in our churches and synagogues.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations calls upon the people of Jackson, on those who carry political responsibility, on leaders of business and industry, on the clergy, and on all other thinking

people to see that a responsible bi-racial committee is set up now, and to pledge themselves to make changes in our way of living which will bring human dignity and respect to our citizens regardless of race or color.

A. D. BEITTEL, Chairman

MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, Secretary

May 30, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Thank you for the informative report of the Mississippi Council meeting and for the analysis of the Jackson situation.

With Jackson, I hope you will keep in mind that we are eager to be of any possible help to you if it develops there are things we can do. My experiences in Birmingham lead me to believe there is depressingly little our type agency can do in a crisis situation after the full crisis develops, though we keep hoping there are sound exceptions to this. Should you come up with any particulars in the way of resource persons or other ideas--within or outside SRC-MCCHR formal sponsorship--we will be receptive.

AFSC does plan a staffed program in Jackson and we have discussed this briefly with Jean Fairfax. I am hopeful we can develop a very close working relationship and that even possibly some long-range strengthening and development of the Mississippi Council could come from this. I believe AFSC sees their effort as a short-range one in a particular area of need and that they would be happy to cooperate in developing a program which would have long range value with a continuing organization. Perhaps you, Jean, and I can find some time to explore this together.

There is no doubt that it would be good for the Mississippi Council to have an Executive Director and a program and operation similar to that of the other states.f In fact, we have been hopeful these beginnings to which you have contributed so much would be the first steps toward such an expansion. We have a rather definite amount in our grants-in-aid program with little hope for increasing the amount of money involved. But, we are especially trying at the present time to help some of the state councils grow to the point that some of the present grants to them can be transferred to Mississippi. It is conceivable that a substantial transfer could

1177

be made beginning in January, 1964.

The problem in this comes from the idea of the grants-in-aid program; that state council members, unable to finance a staffed operation, can raise enough funds to make the agency possible with SRC assistance. A minimum of $10,000 to $15,000 would be necessary for such an operation and considerably more than this would be desirable. SRC could not provide more than half of this amount, if that. And, I cannot imagine Mississippi able to supply the remainder. We could still approach foundations, but our chances of success in getting grants would be much better if we had a going, staffed operation first.

If this evaluation is correct, perhaps the Mississippi Council could explore the possibilities of establishing an "in-between" stage; an office with very low overhead and a talented part-time staff person. Someone available to do limited travel and promotion, to carry out the program directives of the Executive Committee, handle or arrange for clerical work, etc.. Possibly something of this nature might be worked out with the AFSC program or with Tougaloo.

Certainly, we are aware that you and others cannot be expected to continue to give such a disporportionate amount of your time to the day by day affairs of MCCHR.

All of these ideas and comments I throw out at random to get your reaction. I would like for us to get together to explore possibilities and, if at all possible, for Jean to join the discussion. Do either of you forsee any possibility of being in a convenient spot for such a meeting? I will be happy to come to Jackson for the next Executive Committee meeting if that seems best.

Best to you and to Mrs. Beittel.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: Jean Fairfax

L WDV
VJ
PA

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

May 23, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We had a meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations Monday afternoon, May 20, at two o'clock. It was preceded by a meeting of the Executive Committee at our home at lunch.

We have adopted a constitution, copy of which will be sent to you as soon as we have them mimeographed. There is nothing sensational about the constitution. However, we now have a basic document to give us guidance in our operations.

We spent a good deal of time at our meeting discussing the local Jackson situation. About a week ago, Mayor Thompson came out with a statement saying that Negro citizens in Jackson are well satisfied with their condition, that there is no trouble except from outside agitators, that no essential changes will be made, and that he is prepared to handle any attempts at picketing or demonstrations of any kind.

The Mayor's statement has disturbed the Negro community very much. They have been trying to get the Mayor to meet a bi-racial committee of responsible Negro and white citizens to see if there cannot be a meeting of the minds on some of the issues. The Mayor says he will not meet with a committee of this kind. We can probably look for some trouble in Jackson.

There is the feeling on the part of some of the members of the Mississippi Council, that our organization could do a great deal more if we were organized with an Executive Director as are many other states. It seems to me that a competent director might be very helpful in easing us through some of the difficult times that seem to lie ahead.

I am somewhat aware of the financial cost of a development of this kind. I suppose it may be possible to procure some foundation assistance for a project in Mississippi. On the other hand, to live from year to year depending upon foundation support might mean much insecurity.

I shall be glad to have the benefit of your judgment as you are acquainted with the developments in our sister states. It is obvious that those of us who are concerned about the Mississippi Council and the contribution that it could make to our life in Mississippi cannot give to it the time it should have because we have too many other obligations.

It is my understanding that the Quakers have decided to open an office in Jackson, perhaps this fall. Whether we could work out some sort of co-operative arrangement with the American Friends Service Committee or whether both these groups should act completely independently, I do not know.

Please let me have the benefit of your judgment in this matter.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

ADB:eh

Newsletter ???

VJ
SB - for
PA - file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

June 5, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 3.

In spite of Mayor Thompson's frequently repeated statement that all is well in Jackson, except for some "foreign agitators", the fact is, there is a large amount of suppressed dissatisfaction and unrest which is now finding some expression. I am not sure that we have adequate leadership and direction at the present time to make the gains which very much need to be made. Thus far the Mayor is adamant in saying that he will not deal with a bi-racial committee. It was the necessity for a responsible bi-racial committee that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations emphasized at its meeting on Monday, May 20. So far, the Mayor has been willing to deal with a Negro committee but no responsible bi-racial committee.

I am enclosing copy of the constitution which the Mississippi Council adopted at the May 20 meeting.

Cordially yours,

Don

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

ADB:eh

Enclosure

LWD ✓
PA ✓

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

June 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your good letter of May 30. I am glad that you are cordial to the idea of our cooperating with Jean Fairfax and the American Friends Service Committee as the Service Committee becomes established in Jackson. I am sure it would be a very good idea for you, Jean Fairfax and me to get together to explore this whole matter.

Sometime when I am in Atlanta for a little longer than to change planes, I hope I may contact you and discuss together the most constructive approach to be made by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the days ahead.

The demonstrations in Jackson are continuing from day to day. Mayor Thompson seems to be satisfied that he and his police force are capable of arresting all demonstrators and keeping the matter strictly under control. I am afraid the situation will grow worse before it can grow better.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, Chairman

ADB:eh

2 WD

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

WB
VJ f.y.i.
SB

PA-file

June 7, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I am sending you a copy of an injunction which has just been granted at the request of the City of Jackson against me and the college and other individuals and organizations.

I have not participated in any of the demonstrations and the college is not officially connected with them either. It is true that some of our staff members and students have been involved.

You will notice that this is a "temporary" injunction but is not to have a hearing until the second Monday of September.

This is certainly a perversion of the courts. The City of Jackson is permitted to prevent the exercises of rights guaranteed by the Constitution during the next three months without any hearing.

I think you may be interested in having a copy of the document.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:lj
Enclosure

Copy

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL

DISTRICT OF HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CITY OF JACKSON, A Municipal Corporation
of the State of Mississippi, COMPLAINANT

VS. NO. 63,429

JOHN R. SALTER, JR., ET AL, DEFENDANTS

WRIT OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

TO JOHN R. SALTER, JR., DICK GREGORY, RALPH E. KING, JR., DR. A. D. BEITTEL, JAMES WILSON JONES, CHARLES JONES, GLOSTER B. CURRENT, MERCEDES WRIGHT, MEDGAR EVERS, WILLIE LUDON, DAVE DENNIS, JOHNNY FRAZIER, BETTE POOLE, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, A Corporation, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, A Corporation, THE TRUSTEES OF TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY, A Corporation, THEIR AGENTS, MEMBERS, EMPLOYEES, ATTORNEYS, SUCCESSORS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONS IN ACTIVE CONCERT WITH THEM:

WHEREAS, the City of Jackson, a municipal corporation of the State of Mississippi, has filed its Bill in the above Court against you and others, praying for an injunction in the matters hereinafter set out; and

WHEREAS, the Chancery Court of the First Judicial District of Hinds County, Mississippi, has directed a temporary injunction to issue as therein prayed, its fiat therefor being endorsed on said Bill, directing the temporary injunction to issue upon the execution by the City of Jackson of a bond conditioned according to law in the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred ($2,500.00) Dollars; and

WHEREAS, said bond has been given and approved;

NOW, THEREFORE, you are hereby commanded and temporarily enjoined, until further order of this court, from engaging in, sponsoring, inciting or encouraging mass street parades or mass processions, or like demonstrations without a permit, unlawful blocking of the public streets or sidewalks, trespassing on private property after being warned to leave the premises by the owners or person in possession of said private property, congregating on the street or public places as mobs, and unlawfully picketing business establishments or public buildings in the City of Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi, and from performing acts calculated to cause breaches of the peace in the City of Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi, and from conspiring to engage in unlawful street parades, unlawful processions, unlawful demonstrations, unlawful boycotts, unlawful trespasses, and unlawful picketing, and from doing any acts designed to consummate conspiracies to engage in said unlawful acts of parading, demonstrating, boycotting, trespassing and picketing or other unlawful acts and from engaging in acts and conduct customarily known as "kneel-in's" in churches in violation of the wishes and desires of said churches.

You will refrain from doing any of the foregoing acts until the further order of this Court, upon penalty of contempt.

WITNESS THE SIGNATURE AND SEAL Of the undersigned,

this 6th day of June, 1963.

FRANK T. SCOTT, CHANCERY CLERK

BY /S/ Ruth May, D.C.

TO THE SHERIFF OR ANY LAWFUL
OFFICE OF Madison
COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI:

You will execute the above writ
of temporary injunction and make
return to the next term of this Court.

FRANK T. SCOTT, CHANCERY CLERK
BY /S/ Ruth May, D.C.

COPY COPY

CHANCERY SUMMONS

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

To the SHERIFF OF MADISON COUNTY - Greeting:

We command you hereby that you summon John R. Salter, Jr., Ralph E. King, Jr., Dr. A. D. Beittel, and Bette Poole (may be served at Tougaloo Christian College) and Trustees of the Tougaloo University, a Mississippi corporation (to be served on Dr. A. D. Beittel, President)

Defendant, if to be found in your County, so that they be before the Chancery Court at a term to be holden in and for the County of Hinds, First District, at the courtroom thereof in the City of Jackson, on the Second Monday of September, 19 63, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against them by City of Jackson, Mississippi, a Municipal Corporation,

Complainant in our said Court; and further to do and receive what our said Court shall have considered in this behalf:

And have then and there this summons.

Witness, FRANK T. SCOTT, Clerk of the said Court, by his signature and also the seal of said Court, affixed at office in Jackson, Mississippi.

Issued the 6th day of June, 19 63.

FRANK T. SCOTT, Clerk

By /S/ Jernell Burton, D.C.

(SEAL)

W. T. Neely,
E. W. Stennett &
Thos. H. Watkins, Attorneys.

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 14, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

mm - send 100

I can use as many copies of "Letter From Birmingham City Jail" as you can spare. It is an excellent presentation and should receive wide distribution.

The fact that we are living in the midst of violence is again underscored by the brutal murder of Medgar Evers. This tragic event does not prevent the Mayor of Jackson from continuing to say that he will see that no violence occurs. Less than 12 hours after the death of Medgar Evers, a group of Negro ministers left a church in the Negro area and began moving toward town. They carried no signs of any kind and were walking quietly two by two on the sidewalk. They were ordered back to the church by the policemen and when they did not go back they were put under arrest.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:lj

June 17, 1963

BC PA

Please send 100 copies of "Letter From Birmingham City Jail" to Dr. A. D. Beittel, label attached.

Thanks.

June 17, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Under separate cover we are sending you 100 copies of "Letter From Birmingham City Jail." We will probably order more from AFSC. If so, more will be available to MCHR.

I know how difficult the present situation must be but all of us here are especially grateful that you are on the scene. We remain available for any possible help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MM file

June 17, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel, President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Claude Sitton's articles in the NEW YORK TIMES, especially one today, confirm the conflict over strategy and the struggle for control of the Jackson protest movement which you and Ed King discussed with me when we met in New York. I wonder what implications the present developments will have for groups like AFSC that seek, for reasons both of philosophy and strategy, to work with persons from all segments of the community? We will want to follow developments closely during the summer and will welcome whatever advice you can give us.

Meanwhile, we are looking for personnel, deeply conscious that this is one of the most important positions we have ever tried to fill.

Best wishes to Ruth.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
Southern Programs

JFmt

cc: Garnet Guild
Paul Anthony
Barbara W. Moffett

MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Officers
A. D. Beittel, President
D. I. Horn, Vice President
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Secretary
I. S. Sanders, Treasurer

June 22, 1963

Dear Friend:

The events taking place in Mississippi recently must convince all of us of the importance of men and women who believe in the fundamental equality of men before God uniting together for the common good of us all.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is made up of Mississippi citizens who are concerned about carrying on an educational program for the good of all the people of the state based on freedom from discrimination because of race, religion or national origin.

You are invited to join the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and to become an active, voting member.

A copy of the constitution of the Mississippi Council, adopted May 20, 1963, is enclosed. Please read it. If you find yourself in sympathy with the purpose of the Council, won't you sign the membership card enclosed and become a Patron, a Sponsor, a Sustaining Member or a Contributing Member of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

There is much which can be done by men and women of good will in Mississippi in the days ahead. Please join now and vote for a rational approach to Mississippi problems by making your check as large as you can possibly afford for this good purpose at this critical time. Application and return envelope are enclosed for your convenience. It is time for men and women of good will to work together in mutual respect.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:eh

Enclosures

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Application

I am in sympathy with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and I am glad to become a member.

I enclose my check as indicated to support this endeavor to promote mutual understanding and good will across the wall of segregation.

Name_____

Street address_____

City _____Mississippi

Contributing Member	$ 5.00	☐
Sustaining Member	10.00	☐
Sponsor	25.00	☐
Patron	100.00 or more	☐

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

June 25, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The copies of "Letter From Birmingham City Jail" were on my desk when I returned to my office after an absence of six days. I can put them to good use. If you receive a further supply and can spare some more we shall be glad to use them.

With appreciation and good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:lj

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

October 14, 1963

Dear Friends:

An important meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be held in Warren Hall (the new Union Building) on the Tougaloo College campus, Monday, October 21, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

The meeting will be in the nature of a conference in which all of us may participate. Under capable leaders, the following subjects will be discussed:

(1) Mississippi Politics 1963
(2) Church Politics in Mississippi
(3) Communication in Mississippi
(4) Police and Courts in Mississippi

Lunch will be available in the College Dining Room at a modest cost. The meeting should adjourn by 3:00 p.m.

To be a voting member of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations you should send your membership fee now or bring it to the meeting on October 21.

Important business will be transacted at this meeting including the election of officers for the coming year. There will also be a discussion of the place of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the Mississippi struggle.

I shall hope to see you at 10:00 a.m. Monday, October 21.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:gj
Enclosure

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Tougaloo, Mississippi
39174

November 5, 1963

To the Members of the Board of Directors
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Dear Friends:

At the meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations held October 21, 1963, the following officers were elected:

President	Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Vice President	Dr. D. I. Horn
Vice President	Rev. James S. Conner
Vice President	Rev. E. A. Mays
Secretary-Treasurer	Rev. Donald A. Thompson

The newly-elected Board of Directors includes the following persons:

Mrs. Paul Arrington	Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson
Mrs. S. E. Ashmore	Rev. Bernard Law
Dr. A. D. Beittel	Rev. E. A. Mays
Mrs. Jesse Brent	Rev. James McGough
Rev. T. B. Brown	Rabbi Perry E. Nussbaum
Rev. Henry C. Clay, Jr.	Rev. Charlemagne P. Payne
Rev. James S. Conner	Mr. I. S. Sanders
Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.	Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
Mr. Aaron E. Henry	Rev. Donald A. Thompson
Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr.	

A very important organization meeting is planned for Tuesday, November 12, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. in Warren Hall at Tougaloo College. I hope every member of the newly-elected Board will be present. We must plan for the critical year ahead.

I have been so busy with a variety of time-consuming activities that I have not been able to turn over the official records to our new secretary-treasurer, Mr. Donald A. Thompson.

I solicit your enthusiastic and loyal cooperation for our new officers.

Cordially yours,

A. D. Beittel, Former President

ADB:gj

November 15, 1963

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman, Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel:

Mr. Jack Young, of Jackson, Mississippi, is to be considered at our annual meeting for membership in the Southern Regional Council. Would it be possible for you to advise us by return mail of his relationship to the Mississippi Council? Has he supported you in any way? Is he a member, if, that is, open membership is your policy at present?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

LWD

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI
39174

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

I am replying to your letter of November 15 inquiring about Mr. Jack Young.

I believe Mr. Young attended some of the meetings of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations but he has not been a regular attendant. We have recently gone on a membership basis. Mr. Young has not yet paid any membership dues and is therefore not an active member of the Mississippi Council. His name is on our mailing list.

Mr. Young is one of the few Negro lawyers in the state of Mississippi. In order to get along with the courts and other lawyers, these Negro lawyers are not very free to take a firm position.

Mr. Young had been asked to lead a discussion group at the October meeting of the Mississippi Council but other obligations prevented his attendance.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:gj

Beittel

January 15, 1964

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Reservations are made for the Mississippi Council meeting on the 28th. I shall arrive in Jackson on the morning of the 28th at 10:17 A.M. (Delta Flight #409), and have reservations to return that evening on Delta Flight #406, leaving Jackson at 8:15 P.M..

If someone can meet me it would be convenient, of course. Should this be inconvenient, please send me the place of the meeting and I'll turn up. Unless you have other arrangements, I hope we can return to Atlanta together on the above flight. (If there is a better flight which allows for our day's schedule, please book me on it if desirable.)

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Duncan Grey

Miss. Beittel-

287 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N. Y., GR 5-2121

AMA College Centennials

DILLARD UNIVERSITY • FISK UNIVERSITY • HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE
LEMOYNE COLLEGE • TALLADEGA COLLEGE • TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

LWD ✓
PRA

STAFF
Wesley A. Hotchkiss
Warren Marr, II

COMMITTEE
Mrs. Grace Barbey
Dr. Adam D. Beittel
Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Mr. Alfred E. Buck
The Rev. John J. Carey
The Hon. Elmer A. Carter
The Rev. David G. Colwell
The Rev. Howard J. Conn
The Rev. Alfred L. Creager
The Rev. Gibson I. Daniels
Mr. William L. Dawson
Dr. Albert W. Dent
Mrs. Lila Doar
The Rev. Lawrence L. Durgin
Miss Violet Edwards
Mrs. Keith Elliot
The Rev. Joseph H. Evans
The Rev. William J. Faulkner
Dr. John Hope Franklin
Dr. Buell G. Gallagher
The Rev. Otto R. Gerber
Dr. Arthur D. Gray
Mr. Charles Gregg
The Rev. William L. Halfaker
The Rev. J. Archie Hargraves
Dr. Ben M. Herbster
Mrs. Jean Blackwell Hutson
The Rev. Robert Ross Johnson
Mrs. George E. Kahlenberg
The Rev. Harold M. Kingsley
Dr. Theodore K. Lawless
Dr. Dorothy Lewis
The Rev. Harland G. Lewis
The Rev. Robert E. Marston
The Rev. John F. McClelland
The Rev. Robert J. McCracken
The Rev. Dale H. Moore
Dr. Hollis F. Price
Mrs. A. T. Quarles
Dr. Ira deA. Reid
The Hon. Carl T. Rowan
The Rev. R. Wiley Scott
Dr. John J. Seabrook
Mr. George W. Skilton
The Rev. H. Otheman Smith
Mr. William F. Treiber
Mr. Albert B. Tucker
The Rev. Alfred Grant Walton
The Hon. Donald W. Webber
Mrs. Richard L. White
Dr. Leon E. Wright
Dr. Stephen J. Wright
(in formation)

June 25, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We appreciate your concern about the retirement of Dr. Beittel which you have expressed to the trustees. We realize Dr. Beittel's great value to the cause of civil rights and fully understand your reluctance to see him leave the presidency. The trustees had adifficult decision to make and we have made it in what we consider to be the best interest of Tougaloo College.

A coincidence of events presented the trustees with a difficult problem. There opened up to the College a long-range development program at the same time that Dr. Beittel reached his 65th birthday. The problem before the trustees was whether to go ahead with a president past retirement age on a year-to-year basis or make a change in presidents and assure the College of continuity of leadership through the new program. Weighing all sides of this question we decided on the latter course.

So far as the relationship of the College to the civil rights movement is concerned, the trustees are as concerned as anyone that the new president will be as vigorous and skillful in this area as was Dr. Beittel. We would, indeed, admit to a grievous error in judgment if the College should suddenly be withdrawn from its constructive relationship to the movement.

We, as trustees, believe that our greatest value to the emergence of the Negro people of Mississippi and the redemption of the prejudiced white community is to make Tougaloo the strongest and most relevant liberal arts college it can possibly be. We do not intend to be diverted from this by even the most hostile forces.

I personally hope that if Dr. Beittel desires to remain in Mississippi that a place might be found for him in one of the various organizations of the movement.

There is a great new era opening for Tougaloo College and we hope to continue to enjoy the goodwill and cooperation of every constructive force in this troubled society.

Sincerely,

Wesley A. Hotchkiss

Wesley A. Hotchkiss

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI 39174

Miss. Beittel

June 12, 1964

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for sending me a copy of Dr. Wake's letter of May 27 and your reply to him dated June 1.

Even though Dr. Wake was not at the meeting of the Board in April, it is difficult to understand how he can be so badly informed that he would write: "Nevertheless I have made some inquiries into this matter and according to the best that I can learn Dr. Beittel's decision to give up the work was his own and there was no pressure to bring about his resignation."

Your interest and concern in this matter are deeply appreciated.

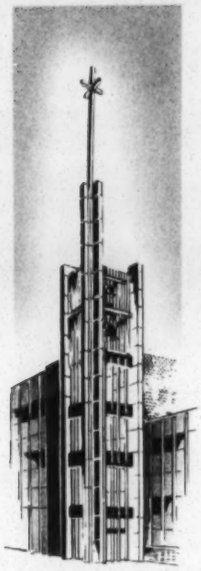
Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:gj

Miss - Beittel



Christian Board of Publication

BEAUMONT AND PINE BLVD. • BOX 179 • ST. LOUIS, MO. 63166 • PHONE FR. 1-6900 • AREA CODE 314

ORVILLE W. WAKE, President

May 27, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am as you indicated in your letter of May 4 a member of the board of trustees of Tougaloo College. However, I was appointed a very short time ago and I was unable to attend the meeting in which Dr. Beittel submitted his resignation.

Nevertheless I have made some inquiries into this matter and according to the best that I can learn Dr. Beittel's decision to give up the work was his own and there was no pressure to bring about his resignation. In fact, those with whom I have been able to confer on this matter have the same high esteem for his work and share the feeling of loss which is expressed in your letter.

I look forward to the opportunity which I have to serve Tougaloo as a member of its board and it is good to know of your regard and warm feeling for this institution.

Sincerely yours,

O. W. Wake

President

Created To Serve

Miss Gen

May 20, 1964

Mr. Hodding Carter
Editor and Publisher
The Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

Thank you for your letter regarding Tougaloo. Dan Beittel had explained to me your illness and absence from the board meeting at the time of the decision.

All of us here send our best wishes and hope you are now in good health.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss ~~[illegible]~~
Beittel

HODDING CARTER
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

JOHN T. GIBSON
GENERAL MANAGER

The Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

May 18, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I was in the hospital undergoing an operation for a severely detached retina when the matter of Dr. Beittel's resignation came up. I knew nothing about it in advance and, needless to say, I was greatly shocked and angered. I suggested to some of my friends that my only proper course would be to resign from the Board but they urged me to stay on. I am still undecided.

Cordially yours,

Hodding Carter

HC:IBL

Hodding Carter

RADIO GREENVILLE · WDDT · 1,000 WATTS 900 KC
"Center of dial"

Beittel

TOUGALOO COLLEGE

TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI 39174

May 12, 1964

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am grateful to you for your kind letter of May 5 and for the excellent letters you wrote to Dr. Wake, Mr. Wilder and to the other members of the Board. The promptness with which you wrote these good letters is very much appreciated.

Ruth joins me in sending you our warm regards and good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:gj

May 5, 1964

Dr. Dan Beittel
President
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

Enclosed are several letters I have written. Copies of the one to the chairman of your board I have sent to each member of the board.

I hope I have done or said nothing inappropriate but, frankly, on reflection it has taken all the discipline I could muster not to be intemperate in this matter.

We learn over and over again that while our hands are full fighting the enemy, heaven protect us from our friends.

My respect and admiration for you and Ruth knows no bounds and I can only, inadequately, thank you for being Dan and Ruth Beittel.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enclosures

May 4, 1964

Dr. Orville W. Wake
Christian Board of Publication
Beaumont and Pine Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Dr. Wake:

In reviewing a list of the members of the board of Tougaloo College, I find your name. You will not remember me, but as a student at Lynchburg College, 1944-47, I feel I know you and take the liberty of writing.

It is presumptuous of me to comment on the action of the board of Tougaloo College, but I cannot help but do so because this action has had such an influence on so many; friends of the Beittels are saddened, the enemies of Tougaloo are jubilant; and so many within and without who are dependent on some aspect of the college are distressed.

I have some small exposure to fund raising and the current posture of some eastern foundations. And, I have some awareness of all of the factors of the survival and growth of small colleges. I expend some effort to help promising--and depressed--colleges. In all this I remember the gift, to me, of Lynchburg College. That school was so small, so poor, so inadequate.

But, it took those of us who were young; we too were small and poor and pretty inadequate. And, it opened the world to us.

I am certain that in 1944-47 the board of Lynchburg College worried about all they were responsible for worrying about. But while they did, an inadequate staff with a pitiful budget (poverty stricken by Tougaloo's present standards) went about the business of being a college. After leaving Lynchburg, I attended three affluent schools of good endowment and shiney buildings. While my choices were singularly

stupid, I could tolerate none of them for Lynchburg had ruined me. (The shock of learning that an "honor system" was not universal remains yet as a shock. I and my classmates at Lynchburg would have failed the most crucial exam rather than cheat. That was a greater learning experience than all the endowments, buildings, and test tubes could otherwise have offered.)

What I try to say is that Dan Beittel has been true to the finest obligations of college administration. His faculty and students have been involved in the life about them because, given the integrity of their school, they had no choice.

This is not to argue for Dr. Beittel's reinstatement. As I say in the enclosed letter, my consolation is that Dan and Ruth Beittel are leaving Mississippi. They have given more than a full measure. The loss of them is a serious one for those of us who are arguing for decency--but it is in the pattern of things.

I think, however, you should know the board of Tougaloo is suspect in its recent action. Some foundation officials alluded to your action before it was taken. Many wonder if the results will be a new building of no heart.

The issues involved in the immediate decisions of the board of Tougaloo are many and complex. I hope they can all be included as you approach your responsibilities of selecting a new president.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
Tougaloo, Mississippi

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

April 1, 1964

1. Dr. Kenneth I. Brown
718 Audubon Drive
Clayton 5, Missouri

2. Mr. Hodding Carter
Delta Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

3. Mrs. Mary M. Dale
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

4. Dr. Lawrence L. Durgin
Broadway Congregational Church
211 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

5. Mr. Irving J. Fain
400 Laurel Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

6. Dr. Wesley A. Hotchkiss
United Church Board for
Homeland Ministries
287 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

7. Rev. Blair T. Hunt
731 Hasting Street
Memphis, Tennessee

8. Dr. George W. Lucas
Bethel Baptist Church
401 Summit Street
Dayton 7, Ohio

9. Dr. A. H. McCoy
727 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

10. Mr. Merle H. Miller
Ice Donadio & Ryan
111 Monument Circle
Indianapolis, Indiana

11. Mr. B. G. Olive, Jr.
740 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

12. Dr. George Earle Owen
United Christian Missionary
Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

13. Mrs. R. Richard Renner
1259 Oakridge Road
Cleveland Heights 21, Ohio

14. Dr. Emory Ross
34 Gramercy Park
New York 13, New York

15. Dr. Howard E. Spragg
United Church Board for
Homeland Ministries
287 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

16. ~~Mr. A. C. Stone~~
~~1515 Ruth Avenue~~
~~Cincinnati 7, Ohio~~

17. Mr. Robert O. Wilder Chairman
12 Beaty Court
Warren, Pennsylvania

18. Mr. Nelson M. Willis
Box 492
Baldwin, Michigan

19. Dr. Orville W. Wake
Christian Board of Publication
Beaumont and Pine Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

20. Mrs. James D. Wyker
Meadowlark
Berea, Kentucky

Miss - Beittel

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI 39174

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 29, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am beginning to give some thought to plans for my activities after September 1, 1964, when my stay at Tougaloo College will be terminated.

It is probable that Ruth and I will want to travel for a couple of months since we shall have very little opportunity for vacation this summer.

I have been thinking about the possibility of setting up in Jackson an office for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations with a paid staff. Do you think this should be done now, and in your judgment, can it be adequately financed with the aid of foundations and the assistance of the Southern Regional Council? Would the Southern Regional Council be interested in a venture of this kind this fall under my direction?

I have been in consultation with the American Friends Service Committee about the proposal to establish an AFSC office in Jackson. I have thought of the possibility of setting up a joint office - Mississippi Council on Human Relations and American Friends Service Committee - since both groups have similar interests. I am not sure whether either the Southern Regional Council or the American Friends Service Committee would be interested in a joint undertaking of this kind.

Will you let me have the benefit of your thinking in this matter after discussing it with Leslie Dunbar if you like.

Cordially yours,

Dan

A. D. Beittel, President

ADB:gj

Miss — Gen LDV AR

JOTTINGS — MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Some years back the Stokeleys - Wilma and James - wrote a book on the South which they entitled "Neither Black Nor White". It was an excellent objective appraisal, as befits a good reportorial job. The same may be said about Mississippi. Many voices reverberate, and sound alarming, yet not everyone is a reactionary right. Plans are underway to crystallize the sentiment in the state, for the reactivation of our Mississippi Council on Human Relations. This is a bi-racial body. To date several excellent meetings have been held.

Officers pro tem are Mr. Power Hearn, 2810 North State Street, Jackson, chairman; Bishop Joseph Brunini, P. O. Box 2130, Jackson 5, and Rabbi Charles Mantinband, P. O. Box 1326, Hattiesburg, vice presidents; and Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tougaloo, secretary. On the Steering Committee are the following: Rev. Henry Clay, 517 Jefferson Street, Laurel; Rev. Murray Cox, 2316 22nd Avenue, Gulfport; Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr., West Point; Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, 519 Florida Ave., Clarksdale; Rev. E. A. Mays, 111 East Church Street, Jackson.

No specific program has been set up. It should be sufficient for the moment, that the group can meet regularly and communicate. Once a constitution is established, there will be some short-range objective set up. To be sure, we shall have clearly before us a long-range vision and goal. Your suggestions are in order. We would welcome your word of encouragement, and your promise of cooperation.

In these days of frustration and disillusionment, humor may be a leavening influence. Here is a tidbit shared by James Dabbs, SRC president, with our Mississippi delegation, at a recent gathering in Atlanta. It seems that a Negro cleric in the Magnolia State had difficulty in his community because he demanded equal rights for his people. Harassment and threats followed, until, in self defense, he took his family and moved to Detroit. There his church prospered. He felt that he was doing a good and useful work. But the voice of the Lord came to him admonishing: "Return to Mississippi and plead for your people". He responded: "O Lord, I can't do this. It's not safe." But the voice persisted: "Back to Mississippi". Finally the clergyman inquired: "Lord, if I go back to Mississippi, will You go with me?" "Yes", came the answer, "as far as Cincinnati".

Speaking of personalities, our gratitude to Quaker House, Atlanta, and its Director, John Youngblut, who spearheaded our reorganization. More than once he has come to Mississippi to create sentiment and lay the groundwork of our structure. Our appreciation also to Paul Rillings of the Southern Regional Council, for giving us his assistance and the benefit of his experience. If you are not familiar with The New South, the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, write for a sample copy to 5 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta.

Other recommended reading: In the February 10th issue of the Nation magazine, there is an article, "Crisis on Negro Campus", by a member of the faculty of Southern University, Baton Rouge. In the New York Times Magazine section are two feature stories on Mississippi by Hodding Carter, III, and his distinguished father (issues of Nov. 11 and Feb. 11). A message for Race Relations Sabbath distributed by the Central Conference of American Rabbis may be had by writing to Rabbi Mantinband.

Our next meeting will take place on the Tougaloo Southern Christian College campus Thursday, May 3. Plan now to attend. In the meantime, send us the names of interested citizens who want to see Mississippi grow and keep pace with the times. We believe that the transition can be made with a minimum of disturbance, once we attune our hearts to clear thinking and just behavior. This is no doubt a task of "fortitude and delicacy", and calls for faith, patience, and labor. With God's help, we shall carry on.

December 17, 1954

Rt. Rev. Msgr. J.B. Brunini
P.O. Box 57
Jackson 105, Mississippi

Dear Monsigneur:

I want to thank you for being host to the meeting of the Board of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. It was kind of you to extend the welcome mat at the Rectory for this purpose.

The report which you made for the personnel committee suggesting the employment of two people -- one Negro, one white -- as the directors in Mississippi was very well done and showed considerable thought behind it.

Thank you very much for the kind personal attention and the very wonderful dinner following the meeting. I enjoyed meeting Father Curie very much and believe that with such leadership as you and he exemplify the parochial schools may be a guiding beacon to the public schools.

Very warmest regards -- Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rnf

July 7, 1955

The Right Reverend Monsignor Brunini
Post Office Box 57
Jackson , Mississippi

Dear Monsignor Brunini:

I believe you are very kindly serving as chairman of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The office in Jackson we are told has a new secretary, and there would be a matter of executing an arrangement on loyalty certificates for her. The Board of the Council, at their November, 1954 meeting, placed a responsibility, through the Executive Committee, requiring evidence of the loyalty of all personnel in the central office and in the state offices assisted by SRC. Rabbi Mantinband long since filled out the certificate for Mrs. Lyells.

If you would be good enough to fill out the enclosed one for the new secretary, it would assist us in having complete files on the matter.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: KS

St. Peter's Catholic Church
123 NORTH WEST STREET
P. O. BOX 57
JACKSON 5, MISSISSIPPI

July 15, 1955

JUL 18 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been serving the Mississippi Council on Human Relations as chairman of the personnel committee and in this capacity am happy to sign the enclosed loyalty certificate. I hope this is satisfactory.

Congratulating you on the fine work that you are doing for the Southern Regional Council and for the entire South and with best personal regards to you and to all in Atlanta, I remain

Sincerely in Christ,

Joseph B. Brunini

Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. B. Brunini

FBR

August 8, 1955

Right Reverend Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
P. O. Box 57
Jackson 5, Mississippi

Dear Msgr. Brunini:

We are grateful for your letter of August 5th with your appraisal of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

My humblest apologies for the error in the list of the Board of Directors. We are destroying the remaining copies and issuing a new one with that correction and one or two others.

Our list included you as a member of the Board ex-officio by reason of your temporary chairmanship of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, in the absence of the Rabbi. I think we should not follow the practice of listing an ex-officio Board members persons who are temporary chairmen (there is another case in Tennessee).

I am a little unclear as to Rabbi Mantinband's status anent our Board. He is an elected member in the class whose terms are up in 1955. But last year when we were searching for new members, we took advantage of the fact that the Rabbi held duplicate membership on the Board (once as elected and once as ex-officio), and filled a putative vacancy for his elected membership.

I suppose that the best thing to do is to continue to treat him as a member ex-officio until and if the Mississippi Council notifies us of any other arrangement.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

St. Peter's Catholic Church
123 NORTH WEST STREET
P. O. BOX 57
JACKSON 5, MISSISSIPPI

August 5, 1955

AUG 8 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I do believe that our Mississippi Council on Human Relations has made slow but excellent progress during this past year. We have a full time executive director in Mrs. R. S. Lyells who is extremely capable and well fitted for the position. She is a woman of culture and splendid educational background. We are indeed fortunate in having her in this position. We are now completing plans to add to our staff.

We have applied to the state of Mississippi for a charter, but I believe that because of the present political campaign, it has been held in abeyance. We may have some difficulty in securing this charter but feel that this is not the opportune time to push the matter.

I believe that as time goes on many more people will come to realize the need of such an organization as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations where people of both races will be able to sit down and discuss common problems. There is a growing feeling that the principles of christianity and democracy can be made to work. As these principles are put into effect in more favorable areas, I am confident that Mississippi will make much progress also. Of course there are some areas in the state which will advance more rapidly than others.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations has behind it some fifteen or twenty years of labors in the interracial field and I am confident that it is soundly organized and will meet with wider public acceptance each year.

Our group is supplying speakers and programs and literature and personal contacts which are extremely valuable. With our central office located here in Jackson and with our executive

directors, I am sure that we can make much more progress this coming year.

We congratulate you on the fine work you are doing and hoping that you will be able to pay us a visit over this way some time soon, I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Joseph B. Brunini

Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. B. Brunini

JBB:jg

P. S. I see on the list of Board of Directors you have me listed as a bishop. You have infringed on the rights of the Pope and I would suggest that you demote me to the rank of a clergyman as you list some others! ~~and~~ Perhaps I have usurped the privileges of Rabbi Montiland who says he will be back in miss. in Sept.

JB

January 11, 1957

Most Reverend Joseph B. Brunini, V.G.
St. Peter's Catholic Church
123 North West Street
P. O. Box 57
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Monsignor:

How very kind of you to write me.

I am regretful about going, but I do honestly feel that I have put in some whacks. And I am convinced that Harold Fleming will do a better job of keeping things going than I could. I am after all a New Dealer and a Trade Unionist and a Roosevelt Democrat; and in this sad time these things seem little called for!

Delighted that they will make you a Bishop. I wish I were to be hereabouts to see you the more empurpled.

You have one of the most difficult jobs in the Church today; and you perform it with skill and with brave purpose.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

In your journeyings you will get within reach of Scotland, and you must please some early day stop and see us. We hope to be near a spot called Applecross, and there will be a guest-place for you, and the warmest welcome I can contrive. Including, literally, and great splurge of peat-heat.

RECEIVED JAN 11 1957

St. Peter's Catholic Church
123 NORTH WEST STREET
P. O. BOX 57
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

January 9, 1957

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Just a few lines to say "well done thy good and faithful servant." We are proud of your record and grateful to you for your many personal sacrifices and devotion to the highest ideals.

We will miss you a great deal of course. No one can exactly take your place although I am sure that Harold Fleming will carve his own niche.

Promising you a frequent remembrance in my prayers and trusting that I will fine a prominent place in yours, I remain

Sincerely in Christ,

Joseph B. Brunini

Most Reverend Joseph B. Brunini, V.G.
Auxiliary Bishop-Elect of Natchez

JBB:jg

Please accept my sincere appreciation for your kindness on the occasion of my Consecration as Auxiliary Bishop of Natchez.

You will be remembered frequently in my Masses, and I trust that my intentions will be remembered in your good prayers.

May Almighty God shower upon you His abundant blessings.

+ Bishop Brunini

October 6, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mrs. J. A. Burt
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Burt:

Fred Routh tells me that I can look forward to seeing you at the meeting in New York, beginning Tuesday, October 11th. It was originally the plan for me to be up there about three days, but I had been previously booked for another Methodist occasion in Atlanta, and the only day that I am in New York with your group is Tuesday, October 11th.

So, let us plan some conversations that day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(dictated by Dr. Mitchell/
signed in his absence)

Mississippi "Burt"

October 12, 1955

Mrs. J. A. Burt
Hotel George Washington
Lexington Avenue at 23rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Burt:

Good to see you.

When I got back and consulted my staff people I saw the irregularity, in just organizational terms, of this office dropping news material on to a reporter within the area of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, without affording opportunity for the Mississippi Council to consider the action and shape it as might seem wisest to responsible Board (and staff) people. So I tried to reach the Rabbi, for consultation, but found him not available at home or office, and called Mrs. Lyells. I agreed that SRC would today send to Mrs. Lyells the material that would be suitable for transmittal to the Clarksdale reporter, and she said that in consultation with Board persons locally available, including I believe Msgr. Brunini, steps would be taken for transmitting to the reporter through appropriate hands a release or the substance of a release.

This differs, I know, from the direct action I promised you. If you wish to urge some particular course of action on Mrs. Lyells telephone her from New York.

This seems to me sound organizationally; I hope that despite the problems of distance you can assure yourself that every appropriate angle of a wise course of action is being considered.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. A governing consideration is that the Mississippi Council has not yet publicly announced its existence; so a first release is important to the whole Mississippi Council.

(Answered 3/18/59)

Mrs. Tilly:

Don't know if you have anything like this in Georgia yet, so I am sending it along. This is just a copy of the pretty colored leaflet passed out to all the students here this week, with Bettys instructor in English saying."..... of course the credit will be extra credit, BUT I am requiring every one to write a paper." You would expect that Miss Betty will be writing on #2 and will it be a surprise to them! Thelma Stevens was here for the week-end and told us of the recent study of organizations by the ADL which includes some dope on the Citizens Councils themselves. If you have anything else she can use, Please send it along. She really wants to write a GOOD paper. I am so proud of her.

Marika Frent

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST

SUBJECT

(a) Why I believe in social separation of the races of mankind.

(b) Subversion in racial unrest.

(c) Why the preservation of States Rights is important to every American.

(d) Why separate schools should be maintained for the white and colored races.

AWARDS

Essay award at local high school level by local Citizens' Council.

$50.00 for best essay by Senior High School Boy.

$50.00 for best essay by Senior High School Girl.

State Educational Fund Award—

$500.00 Scholarship for best essay by Senior High School Boy.

$500.00 Scholarship for best essay by Senior High School Girl.
(Payable $250.00 each semester)

FORM

Essay shall be 1500 words or less.

Essay must be typewritten and double spaced on 8½ x 11 unruled paper.

Manuscript must be accompanied by Certificate properly filled out and signed by both pupil and school official.

All manuscripts submitted will become the property of the Educational Fund of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

Manuscripts must be submitted by the pupil to the school principal accompanied by Certificate with pupil's part properly filled out, and sufficient postage, on or before the 1st. day of May.

School principal will complete Certificate and mail with essay on or before the 10th day of May to:

The Educational Fund of the
Citizens' Council, Inc.
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

Essays will be judged by members of the State Contest Committee who are appointed by the chairman of the Educational Fund.

Winners will be notified by the Chairman of the Educational Fund on or before the 1st day of July.

PURPOSE

1. To assist our young people to develop into informed, patriotic, American citizens.

2. (a) To stress the importance of maintaining States Rights and Constitutional Government.

   (b) To stress the importance of maintaining Racial Integrity.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE

BOOKS

"The Sovereign States" by James J. Kilpatrick
Henry Regnery Company
64 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4, Illinois $5.00

"States Rights—The Law of the Land"
by Charles J. Bloch
The Harris Company
Atlanta, Georgia

"Black Monday" by Judge Tom P. Brady
The Association of Citizens' Councils of M
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

"The Cult of Equality" by Stuart O. Lan
Mr. Stuart O. Landry
305 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

"White America" by Col. Earnest Sevier Cox
P. O. Box 116
Richmond, Virginia

"The Age of Error" by W. E. Michael
Vantage Press, Inc.
120 West 31 Street
New York 1, New York

"The Tragic Era" by Claude G. Bowers
Houghton Mifflin Company
The Riverside Press
Cambridge, Massachusetts

MAGAZINE

U. S. News and World Report
David Lawrence, Editor

OTHER REFERENCES

Transcript of Hearings
"Subversion in Racial Unrest"
Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee
P. O. Box 450
Homer, Louisiana

PAMPHLETS

"A Christian View on Segregation"
by Rev. Guy T. Gillespie

"The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed"
by James F. Byrnes

"The Congressional Committee Report on w
Happened When Schools Were Integrated
Washington, D. C." — Congressional Record

"Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood"
by Herbert Ravenel Sass

"The Ugly Truth About the NAACP"
by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook

The pamphlets listed may be obtained, free, writing to the Association of Citizens' Counc
207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississip
There are many other excellent referenc
are not listed here.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

CERTIFICATE OF STUDENT

Name

Mailing Address

High School

Subject

I hereby certify that the work on the attached essay is my own. Where I have quoted from authors on the subject I have indicated with quotations. I have received only suggestions of a supervisory nature.

_____
Signature of Student

_____
Date

STATEMENT BY SCHOOL OFFICIAL

Name of student submitting essay

_____

Average grade of student _____

Character traits of student

_____

Leadership qualities

_____

Special activities

_____

_____
Signature of school official

Date _____

Title _____

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

EDUCATIONAL FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

— Officers —

W. C. (Chuck) Trotter
President — Indianola

Kenneth Williams
Vice President — Clarksdale

Ellis W. Wright
Vice President — Jackson

Ellett Lawrence
Treasurer — Greenwood

Robert B. Patterson
Secretary — Greenwood

— Directors —

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John B. Cunningham Brooksville	Clay Tucker Woodville
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Shelby Woodward Louisville	Ellis W. Wright Jackson
Z. M. Veazey Jr. Coldwater	W. H. Johnson Jr. Decatur
W. H. Anderson Ripley	R. C. Bradshaw Pearl
Ben Jack Hilbun Oxford	H. H. Harpole Philadelphia
John Tabor Winona	Marion Simpson Canton
A. E. Britt Indianola	Dewey Myers Prentiss
Wilburn Hooker Lexington	Ward Hurt Lumberton
Fred Jones Inverness	Robert Oswald Pascagoula
Kenneth Williams Clarksdale	J. E. Stockstill Picayune

STATEWIDE SCHOLARSHIP

Essay Contest For

MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOL STUDEN

1958 - 1959

TWO $500.00 CASH AWARDS

BEST ESSAY BY
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOY

BEST ESSAY BY
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRL

CITIZENS' COUNCILS
STATES RIGHTS · RACIAL INTEGRITY

Sponsored by

THE
EDUCATIONAL FUND
OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.

Dedicated to

STATES RIGHTS AND RACIAL INTEGRITY

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
March 17, 1955

file

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The incorporation documents are enclosed herewith for your approval. The committee thought that since our organization is to be incorporated we need a statement of agreement between our organization and SRC; hence the contract form. Pet'd approved 25 Mar 55

One member of the committee thought pretty strongly about the statements on government, individual liability and dissolution. He visualizes their value in protecting against too easy changes in the By-Laws and in the certainty that these important statements will be available in case the By-Laws get lost.

The attorney advised against their use in the Charter. I enclose them herewith for whatever they may be worth to you. The committee accepted the attorney's suggestion.

Our tentative time table provides for signing the Charter March 24. That date is significant only because we see a good opportunity for interpretation in connection with the Mississippi Teachers Association (Negro). The strategy is to get ourselves introduced as a group when white and black, Jew, Catholic and Protestant, male and female, (I do not believe anyone would cherish being identified as the rich one so I shall omit the category "rich and poor"!), Republican and Democrat can stand as <u>one</u>; that in itself speaks more eloquently than any words we could employ: especially to hundreds of people whom we cannot very well reach otherwise and who, at the same time, believe that "what you do speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say."

Even if we do not have the papers back for signing the Charter, we can still arrange to import Mrs. Wheatley and Rabbi Mantinband for the introduction at the Teachers Association. The rest of us will be here anyway.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

(Mrs.) Ruby S. Lyells

RSL:mem
Enclosures

The Party of the First Part agrees to:

A. Fulfill the purposes for which it is created, as listed in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, to wit:

(here would be inserted #1 through #8 of "purposes"; see Charter)

B. Accept provision by the Southern Regional Council that the...

(Here would be inserted Article X "Suggested By-Laws for State Affiliates of SRC)

It is agreed that the Party of the Second Part will:

A. Assist, aid, and counsel the Party of the First Part in planning, creating, and maintaining a program consistent with it purposes as stated in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

B. ~~Substantially financially assist the Party of the First Part so long as funds are available for such assistance and so long as the Party of the First Part in no way violates the terms of this agreement.~~

Statement of Agreement with Miss —

FILE COPY

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME, LOCATION

Section 1. NAME. The name of this organization shall be: Mississippi Council on Human Relations, A Mississippi Corporation.

Section 2. LOCATION. The principal office of the organization shall be located in Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. The organization may also have offices at such other places as the Board of Directors, from time to time, may designate.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE.

Section 1. To exist and function as an educational organization for the improvement of economic, civic and cultural conditions in Mississippi.

Section 2. To advance, encourage and foster the principle of the Brotherhood of man.

Section 3. To exemplify the ideals of justice, freedom of opportunity and democracy by their practical application without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

Section 4. To encourage, support, coordinate and unite persons and groups of persons interested in a greater unity in the State.

Section 5. To encourage and promote frequent group assemblies, the interchange of ideas and the publication and distribution of such materials as tend to advance the purposes for which this corporation is chartered.

Section 6. To receive by gift, bequest or devise, money and property, real and personal, and to administer, invest and reinvest, use and dispose of said money and property exclusively for educational purposes, provided, however, that no substantial part of the activities of the corporation hereby created, or of the money and property thus received, shall be devoted to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise engaging in political activities of any type.

Section 7. To accomplish such general purposes and any one or more of the specific purposes herein set forth, this corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain and improve real and personal property, which may also be acquired, owned and operated for purpose of investment, so long as such ownership and operation is not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi.

Section 8. The enumeration of specific purposes or powers shall not be deemed to limit, in any manner, the broad general powers of this nonprofit corporation and the enjoyment and exercise thereof, as conferred by the Corporate Law of the State of Mississippi.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be a minimum of $5.00 per individual, $7.00 for married couples and $2.00 for students, which shall include a subscription to the official publication of the Southern Regional Council. Additional dues and assessments may be provided by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

Section 1. There shall be a meeting of members annually at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be held on call of the president or Board of Directors, and shall be held upon the request in writing of any twenty-five (25) members. The notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed in the by-laws.

At each annual meeting members shall elect members to the Board of Directors from a list of nominees submitted by the Board. The members at any meeting may modify, amend or reverse any act of the Board of Directors or instruct it to take action not inconsistent with the by-laws or the articles of incorporation.

Section 2. Notice of the annual meeting of members shall be given not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of every special meeting shall be delivered to each member at least ten (10) days before such meeting.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the organization shall be a president, two vice presidents and a secretary-treasurer. They shall do the customary work of these officers. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors each year within two weeks after the election of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The president and one other member of the Board of Directors, elected by the Board of Directors, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VI: BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five (5) members nor more than thirty (30) members and such officers and agents elected or employed by said Board shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the organization.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in September to transact its business. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the president, or upon written petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The first Board of Directors shall consist of the incorporators, to wit: Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley, S. W. Miller, Rabbi Charles Mantinband,

A. L. Johnson, Rt. Reverend Joseph B. Brunini. The said five (5) incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of the charter of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a president and two vice-presidents who shall hold office until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The incorporators shall also elect a secretary-treasurer, who need not necessarily be a Director of the organization, and who shall hold office until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and until a successor is chosen and qualified.

Section 4. At the first annual meeting of the membership there shall be elected a Board of Directors which shall consist of not more than 30 members. The members of the Board of Directors shall serve three (3) year terms, except that one-third of the first elected Board shall serve only one (1) year and one-third shall serve only two (2) years.

Section 5. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies between annual meetings. In the event of any vacancy in the Board of Directors through death, resignation, or any other cause, the remaining Directors shall by a majority vote elect a successor to fill the unexpired term.

Section 6. The Directors present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and any question coming before the Board shall be determined by a majority vote of those Directors present at said meeting, except elections held under Section 5 hereof.

Section 7. The Board of Directors may confer upon the president, or other officers, such powers in connection with the management of the affairs of the organization as may be consistent with the best interests of the organization.

Section 8. The Board of Directors shall designate a depository, or depositories, of the funds of the organization and shall designate which officers or agents of the organization shall have the power to sign checks on behalf of the organization.

Section 9. Directors of the organization shall not receive compensation for their services as such, but the organization shall provide for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by the Directors in the performance of their duties.

Section 10. Any Director may, in writing or by telegram, designate any other Director, and only a Director, to act as his proxy at any meeting of the Board, and may instruct his proxy as to the manner of casting his vote, and his vote shall be cast in accordance with such instructions, if any.

ARTICLE VII: COMMITTEES.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF

The Board of Directors shall appoint such staff members, subordinate officers and agents as the affairs of the organization may require, in which event the name of the office and the compensation, if any, shall be specified. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX: MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the organization shall be from October first through September thirtieth.

Section 2. CORPORATION SEAL. The seal of the corporation shall be in a circular form with the words "Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Miss." on the circumference between two concentric circles, and the word "SEAL", in capitals. in the center thereof.

ARTICLE X: AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting called for this purpose. Due notice of any meeting called for the purpose of considering any proposed modification or amendment must be given by personal notice to each member or by stating a day thereof in the minutes of a meeting held at least thirty days preceding the date of the meeting called.

MISS

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

1. Article 2--Purpose and Policy--seems awkward. Suggest substitution of the following:

Article 2 -- Purpose

The purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is to carry on in Mississippi an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

2. Article 3, Section 1, should include some provision which would prevent automatic admission to membership. Perhaps, "Any resident.... may apply for membership. Notice of acceptance must be transmitted by mail, along with a receipt for the annual membership dues. The Executive Director shall have authority to accept members, subject to review by the Executive Committee. New applicants for membership at an annual meeting may not vote until the next annual meeting."

3. Article 3, Section 2, would be better if it read, "Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues as set by the Board of Directors."

4. Article 4 should read somewhat as follows:

1. There shall be a membership meeting annually in the fall of the year, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the dates of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum shall be the members present at a properly called meeting.

2. The Board of Directors shall meet at least semi-annually at times and places determined by the Board itself

or by the Executive Committee. At least ten days' notice shall be given for meetings of the Board of Directors. One-fourth of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings may coincide with Board meetings or the annual membership meeting. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be regularly called by the President, and notice shall be given at least five days before the meeting. A quorum shall be any four members of the Committee present at a duly called meeting.

5. Article 5 should read somewhat as follows:

1. The officers of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer. They shall be elected by the membership at their annual meeting and shall serve for a term of one year. They may be re-elected twice.

2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the membership and of the Board and its Executive Committee; to advise and consult frequently the Executive Director and other members of the staff; and to follow closely the staff's administration of the program of the Council in relation to events and public affairs in the state, bringing to the attention of the policy bodies matters of need and importance. In general, the President is to function as chairman of the policy bodies of the Council, leaving primary responsibility for the administration of policy upon the Executive Director.

3. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to see that orderly and accurate minutes and financial records are kept by or with the assistance of the staff.

4. The three Vice-Presidents shall be designated "First," "Second," and "Third" at the time of their election and in that order shall carry out the duties of the President in his absence, as well as serve as members of the Executive Committee.

6. Article 6 should read in substance as follows:

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 12 or more than 30 members elected by the membership of the Council at large at the annual meeting, plus two representatives of each duly affiliated local chapter of the Mississippi Council, plus any of the officers who are not otherwise members of the Board.

2. At-large members of the Board shall serve for a period of three years. Terms shall be arranged so that one-third of these shall normally be elected at each annual membership meeting.

3. Delegate-members of the Board shall be elected and designated annually for a one year term by each chapter.

4. The Board of Directors may elect members to fill vacancies occurring on the Board, subject to confirmation of the membership at the annual meeting.

5. The Board shall annually elect four of its number to serve with the officers elected by the membership as its Executive Committee. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Executive Committee ex officio. The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Board between its meetings. Minutes of the Executive Committee shall be received and filed by the Board of Directors at its next meeting. Actions of the Executive Committee are subject to the review of the Board.

7. The following articles (or their substance) should somewhere be added:

Article _____ -- Committees

1. Executive Committee. See Article 6, Section 5.

2. Nominating Committee. At each annual meeting the membership shall elect, in addition to the officers and at-large members of the Board, a Nominating Committee which shall nominate to the next annual meeting a slate of officers and candidates for the required number of Board members to be elected at-large. The Board of Directors shall each year nominate to the membership persons to serve as the nominating

committee for the ensuing year. In all instances nominations from the floor by members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall be in order.

3. Finance Committee. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be planning and executing fund-raising for the support of the organization.

4. Other. Other Standing or temporary committees may be appointed by the President on authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article _____ -- Staff

1. Composition. The staff of the Mississippi Council shall be composed of an Executive Director and other professional and clerical employees as needed.

2. Duties. The executive staff may propose and shall carry out the policies and programs determined by the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

3. Employment and Supervision.

a. Supervision of the staff shall be a responsibility of the Board as a whole, normally exercised through its Executive Committee as a whole.

b. The Executive Director shall be chosen and employed by the Board of Directors upon nomination by the Executive Committee, which shall be responsible for receiving applications and screening candidates. Terms of his employment and changes thereof shall likewise be determined by the Board on recommendation by the Executive Committee.

c. Other professional personnel, such as assistant or associate directors or project directors, shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation by the Executive Director, who shall be responsible for their direction and supervision.

d. Clerical personnel shall be employed as needed by the Executive Director within the budgetary and policy limits set by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

Article _____ -- Chapters

1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council and whose program is in harmony with its constitution and by-laws, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council upon approval by the Board of Directors of a written application. Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the group's constitution and by-laws.

2. All members of local affiliates or chapters must also be members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and acceptance of the schedule of membership-dues as set by the Board of the Mississippi Council shall be a condition of affiliation.

3. All local affiliates and chapters shall be expected to assist the state-wide program of the Council by co-operating in periodic fund-raising efforts of the Council, as well as in other ways. Application for affiliation shall be taken as acceptance of this responsibility and sonsistent failure to discharge it shall be grounds for withdrawal of the affiliate relationship.

Article _____ -- Cooperation

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall co-operate with other inter-group relations agencies in the South, particularly with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other state councils on human relations cooperating with it.

1963

CONSTITUTION

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Preamble

Believing in the fundamental equality of men before God and desirous of promoting respect for all men regardless of race, color, or creed, and anxious to support in the State of Mississippi, movements designed to implement these beliefs, we are united together in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 1 - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Article 2 - Purpose and Policy

1. The purpose of this organization is to carry on an educational program directed toward creating a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of Mississippi, in economic, civic and cultural areas based on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

2. This purpose will be implemented through cooperation with local, state, regional and national agencies sharing these objectives.

3. The educational and action programs of this organization will be directed toward removing causes of intergroup tension and promoting intergroup understanding.

Article 3 - Membership

1. Any resident of Mississippi who is in accord with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations may become a member.

2. Voting members will be members who have paid annual dues in accordance with the following schedule:

Student Member	$ 1.00
Contributing Member	5.00
Sustaining Member	10.00
Sponsor	25.00
Patron	100.00 or more

Article 4 - Membership Meetings

1. There shall be a meeting of members annually in the fall of the year, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by the Board of Directors, and must be called upon the written request of any twenty-five members.

2. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum will be the members present at a properly called meeting.

Article 5 - Officers

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents representing Northern, Central, and Southern areas of the State of Mississippi, Secretary-Treasurer. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices. They shall be elected annually at the fall meeting of the Council membership.

Article 6 - Board of Directors

1. A Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five, nor more than twenty members shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Council, between meetings of the Council.

2. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors, the President of the Council becoming Chairman of the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall meet at least twice a year with special meetings called by the Chairman of the Board or upon written petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the Board.

4. The Board of Directors shall have power to elect sufficient additional members to bring the full Board to a membership not exceeding twenty, including the elected officers, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting of members.

5. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a four year term and may be reelected to succeed themselves.

6. The terms of one-fourth of the members of the Board will expire each year at the time of the annual meeting.

7. The President of the Council will appoint a Nominating Committee who will submit a slate of officers at the annual meeting of the Council.

8. One fourth of the members of the Board of Directors, one of whom shall be the President or Vice-President of the Council, shall constitute a quorum. Questions coming before the Board shall be determined by a majority vote of the Directors present.

Article 7 - Fiscal Year

1. The fiscal year of the Council will be the calendar year. Dues, whenever paid, will be regarded as dues for the calendar year in which they are paid.

Article 8 - Non-Political Character

1. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall consist of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office.

Article 9 - Rules of Procedure

1. Parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

Article 10 - Amendments

1. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the membership of the Council by a majority vote of those present provided that a copy of the proposed modification or amendment be given to each member of the Council at least fifteen days before the meeting in which such amendments are to be considered.

Adopted May 20, 1963.

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The Interpreter

a publication of
the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Jackson, Mississippi September 1, 1965 Vol. 1, No. 3

A VOICE OF COUNCIL

The Reverend Donald Thompson, a man who has carefully and delightedly served as a Unitarian minister and pillar in the work of the Mississippi Council, now suffers in an almost complete way for truth, goodness and brotherhood. At the writing of this paper Mr. Thompson lies in the Baptist Hospital recovering from a shotgun blast in the back. We dedicate this issue of the Interpreter to him and wish him godspeed toward a complete recovery. The following statement is taken from the August 26, 1965 issue of the (Mississippi) Baptist Record. Such a statement represents the highest act of honor that could be bestowed upon a fellow minister as he fulfills his role of servant in Mississippi in these times.

"MURDER SOLVES NO PROBLEMS"

Mississippians and other Southerners are appalled, shocked and grieved by the murder and attempted murders which have blighted Mississippi and Alabama in the last few days.

In Alabama last week, two ministers were shot down in what allegedly was a cold-blooded murderous act, with one of them dying instantly, and the other, at this time, still fighting for his life.

In Mississippi last Sunday night a minister, returning to his apartment after a church service, was shot in the back by gunmen who had followed his car into the parking lot at the apartment building. He, too, at this writing is in serious condition.

Every right thinking person in this state, and elsewhere, condemns these heinous, dastardly acts, and hopes that the criminals quickly will be apprehended and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

It makes no difference that these men had been active in civil rights movements. Many people disagree with them, and many question the wisdom of their actions, but this is America, and they had every right to do the things they have done, as long as they were abiding by the law.

We are sure that the majority of the people of Mississippi and Alabama are heart-sick because of these tragic deeds. They know that in an hour when tensions have been lessening, and reasonable men earnestly are seeking for, and finding, solutions for the problems which brought crisis, the man with the murderous gun in his hand, whether white or black, and whether in Los Angeles or Jackson, is not solving

(Continued on page 3)

"HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?"

My heart is sad, my head bent low,
I know not what to do, nor where to go,
My years are few, but I have lived a lifetime.
The sounds of infinity constantly chime,
Bright lights shine all around me,
But still I am unable to see.
The darkness has claimed my soul,
And the grave seems my only goal,
My heart so heavy, it weighs down my head.
I constantly live in fear and dread,
Fear of the future, dread of the past,
How long has it been, how long will it last?
I am bittered by empty words from empty hearts,
Bittered by people who steal souls
Like the knave stole tarts.
I fight for the right to live and
love with every breath.
Yet I actually look forward to death
As an end to a life that has ceased to be,
A life that only through death can be set free,
And so I await death with a tear in my eye,
A tear in my eye, a smile on my face.
Oh, God, it will be such a relief to die.

Miss Joyce Brown, of McComb, Miss.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a private, non-profit organization composed of Mississippians. The purpose of the organization is to work in the areas of education and council to further a community of wholesome and free relationships for all peoples to the end of equality and responsible citizenship. The organization is not related to any church or political party. The structure of the MCHR is a state council with local chapters. The state board members are:

Rev. John Aregood
Dr. A. D. Beittel
Mrs. Jesse E. Brent
Rev. T. B. Brown
Dr. Aaron E. Henry
Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr.
Rev. Bernard Law
Rev. E. A. Mays
Dr. Matthew J. Page
Dr. George Powers
Mr. I. S. Sanders
Rev. Jim Waits
Rev. Henry Clay, Jr.
Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.
Rev. Powell Hall, Jr.
Mr. H. Power Hearn
Dr. Perry Nussbaum
Rev. Charlemagne Payne
Mr. John B. Pettus
Mrs. Wallis Schutt
Mr. Francis Stevens
Rev. Donald Thompson
Rev. S. Leon Whitney

Membership Application

I subscribe to the efforts of the Mississippi Council in seeking, through education and moral suasion, to expand civic, cultural and economic opportunities for all peoples of Mississippi.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____, Miss.

Contributing Member.	$ 5.00
Sustaining Member.	10.00
Sponsor.	25.00
Patron	100.00
Student Member	3.00

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean is Executive Director of the MCHR. State offices are at 306 First Federal Building, Jackson, Miss.

Encouraging Signs Increase Through State

There are a number of commendable signs of a new openness and creativity spreading through the State and being articulated by a growing number of our State's leaders.

As the Equal Employment Opportunities Provision of the 1964 Civil Rights Act came into force on July 2 of this year, there was forthright counsel to comply from this State's highest leaders. As Governor Johnson said: " . . . unwanted change may come to our land, but change is a condition of human existence and changes force us to think, to review, to analyze, to plan. We may 'point with pride' or 'view with alarm,' but in either case we must accept realities when we need to and we must adapt ourselves to them." This sentiment was echoed in the speech of Leslie Darden, of New Albany. "Compliance by business and the community is neither a surrender of principle nor an optional matter."

Another encouraging sign was the overwhelming approval (137,236 to 50,748) registered by Mississippians in the August 17 statewide referendum dropping the arbitrary and historically maladministered provisions from our voter registration statutes. By this action the citizens of Mississippi showed a willingness to reckon candidly with our past and positively with our future.

In the area of education Mississippi is experiencing remarkable change. Mississippi began desegregation last year, the last state to yield, with only four school districts and a few dozen Negro pupils involved. This fall about 100 of the State's 150 school districts are preparing for desegregation. A recalcitrant Mississippi school board was told by a federal judge in Jackson August 28 that "segregation is completely out the window--abolished 12 years ago. The alternatives are to submit a desegregation plan and keep federal money or have the courts do it without the money."

Finally, a UPI story from Tampa datelined August 27 reports that Governor Paul Johnson was commended by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey for efforts to improve race relations in our State. Humphrey told a news conference he believed Johnson had "done a lot to remedy the situation."

(Continued from page 1)

any problems but only making them infinitely worse.

These citizens back the forces of the law as they track down these criminals and hope they are able to do it quickly, before their states are thrown into more turmoil and strife.

Moreover, these same citizens will continue to work and pray earnestly that harmony, peace and righteousness may prevail throughout the states and the whole land.

Quality Education in Mississippi

Our greatest asset in Mississippi is our children. All of us are concerned that all the children in the State should receive the best education possible. Today's children will have important work to do as citizens and leaders, and they must be prepared for the expanding opportunities opening before them in our developing society.

Nothing has interfered more with the hope for quality education for all our children than the practice of segregation in the schools. Stimulated by the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court, and by the orders of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and by the desire to continue to share in federal support for public education, many school districts in Mississippi will begin the process of desegregation this fall; others will continue the process already begun. Some school districts will desegregate four grades this fall, others all twelve grades.

A substantial movement is under way in the public schools of Mississippi which should result in a few years in the complete desegregation of the schools. Our whole society has suffered from segregated education, and now we are on the way to better education for the children of Mississippi.

All of us should be interested in promoting the desegregation of the schools of our community. We must put forth every effort to see that our children attend a desegregated school. Members of the majority group should see that children of the minority group are welcomed as they enter into the new experiences that will come in a desegregated school. We stood a little taller recently as we read that students at Mississippi State University welcomed to the campus the first Negro to enroll in that venerable institution.

All children in Mississippi need better schools. Removing the burden of segregation is an important step in providing better schools for all children--Negro and white.

Information about plans for the desegregation of schools in your community may be received by writing to either of the following:

Dr. A. D. Beittel
American Friends Service Committee
P.O. Box 4325, Fondren Station
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

Rev. Robert M. Stevens
900 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

"A People that Play Together . . ."

Participating in the Jackson Headstart program this summer are 1,200 children ages five and six. Intended as an integrated program, the Mississippi activities during the first week of operation maintained an all Negro status. Beginning the second week, recruitment of some white children was attempted. Seven white children were registered as a result. The center at the First Unitarian church in Jackson was successfully integrated. For probably the first time poor white and Negro children play and learn together in a federal program in Mississippi.

"Support the Mississippi Challenge!"
An editorial in THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY,
July 14, 1965.

For reasons of expediency, protocol, and politics--in particular a desire not to embarrass or alienate a President whom they helped elect and to whose administration they are closely related--liberal groups such as Americans for Democratic Action, the AFL-CIO, and even the NAACP are withholding support from the "Mississippi Challenge"--the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party's effort to unseat five segregationist Congressmen, four Democrats and one Republican, who were sent to Washington in an election in which more than 400,000 Negroes of voting age were denied the franchise, were "regularly and systematically excluded by intimidation, harassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorization, violence, and illegal and unconstitutional registration procedures." In view of this lamentable if understand able dereliction on the part of the establishment--oriented liberal elements, it becomes all the more important for individuals who value the democratic process, who believe in the right of all citizens to participate in the government under which they live, to write their Representatives and urge them to vote for the unseating of the Mississippians so that new and fair elections may be held in the magnolia state. It is expected that the challenge--which has the active support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Council of Churches, and some Congressmen, including the GOP's young-man-on-the-go John V. Lindsay--will reach the floor of the House sometime in August. However, the Administration apparently is resorting to delaying tactics--as evidenced, for example, in the procrastination of House Clerk Ralph Roberts in printing the 600 depositions taken by MFDP lawyers and documenting the terror and intimidation experienced by Mississippi Negroes who have tried to register to vote. Critics of the challenge claim that it is without precedent; actually, the statute providing for the unseating of an improperly elected Representative has been on the books for a long time, and some of the challenges made under it have been successful. While the Mississippi challenge is far from being a sure thing, it is also far from being the futile, quixotic gesture its critics say it is. Indeed, the probability is that the vote will be close. If the challenge does win, it will very likely do more for democracy in the South than will the voting rights bill. If it does not win, if men sent to Congress in total violation of basic constitutional requirements are permitted to remain, the shame will be not theirs alone but that of the citizenry as well. So why not write that letter to your Representative now? And how about asking three or four friends to do the same?

Interpreter's Note: In place of the August date mentioned in the editorial above, a story from the Associated Press reports that a bipartisan body of Congressmen have chosen September 21 as their stated deadline. Many of the civil rights and civil liberties organizations claim that the Congressional challenge is as significant as the new voting rights law. The editorial from Christian Century, a leading religious magazine, calls this to the attention of thousands of religious leaders throughout the world. We need to know how they view this problem.

SRC Has New Executive Director

It was announced recently that the Southern Regional Council's Executive Director, Leslie Dunbar, has resigned as of September 30. Dr. Dunbar has served SRC well and his absence will be felt. It was under his leadership that the Voter Registration Program was conducted. This program had far reaching effects in Mississippi. You will remember Dr. Dunbar as the speaker at our banquet last November at the King Edward Hotel. Dr. Dunbar has been appointed Director of the Field Foundation.

Paul Anthony, SRC's director of field activities, has been appointed the new Executive Director. We are fortunate to have a man of Mr. Anthony's ability and interest to lead SRC. Mr. Anthony is no stranger to the Mississippi Council. He has been here for both our state and board meetings. We congratulate him on his new assignment.

ROVING COMMUNITY RELATIONS AMBASSADORS

(The contributions of the Mississippi Council are many and diverse. One way in which we hope we have made a small contribution is through three of the strongest participants in our council. Marge Curet, Julia Bohannon, and Dan Beittel have been employed by the Community Relations Service, a division of the Commerce Department in Washington, to do special work on community relations. Mrs. Curet has been assigned to Alabama, Mrs. Bohannon to Louisiana, and Dr. Beittel to Florida. Mrs. Bohannon and Mrs. Curet are both active in our Gulf Coast chapter while Dr. Beittel is active with the Jackson chapter. The following article, written by Mrs. Bohannon, draws upon her recent experiences in Louisiana.)

The Northern section of Louisiana is a stronghold of conservatism. It is preponderantly rural with the tendency of holding tenaciously to the status quo and viewing change with deep seated suspicion and hostility. It is dominated by a white Anglo-Saxon protestant element which has furnished the mold where the north Louisiana mind was shaped. Out of this climate have come men of emotional power and manipulative skill par excellence.

This capacity for manipulation went into full swing in the early 1950's when strong and thick walls were erected for the purpose of perpetuating the separation of the races in Louisiana, and the walls are still very much there.

There were times when I would ask myself the question: "Am I really doing anything of value here?" I think the answer to that has not yet come, but when I talked to some lawyers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, and they said to me, "You are really doing a fine job . . . you are communicating to these people that somebody is concerned about their rights as American citizens." This was indeed heartening. But the most gratifying experience I had on the Louisiana trail was when Professor Henry Carroll, Negro, said on his radio program, Voice of the South, "We, the Negro citizens must remember that there are many good, decent and dedicated white people who are working with their hands, their hearts and their souls to help us secure the privileges of first class citizenship and the dignity which is the birthright of every American citizen. I know of one such person who is listening right now to the sound of my voice." Mr. Carroll knew I was listening to his program, and I knew that he referred to me!

This made me proud of the stand I have taken in this struggle; proud that I have walked publicly and openly where my heart and my mind have taken me.

GULF COAST CHAPTER ACTIVE

The summer months have been a period of change and transition for the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Council. The Reverend James Waits has returned to graduate school, thus leaving the office of president vacant. Changes in the by-laws were made and the first vice-president, Mr. John B. Pettus, is the new president. This change has been made smoothly, and both Mr. Waits and Mr. Pettus are to be commended for their fine leadership. The activity of the chapter during these summer months has been a real show of strength.

In many ways the Gulf Coast Chapter can serve as an example for other chapters which are just beginning to organize. The membership has been divided into committies, so almost everyone is active in a project having to do with bettering community and individual relations.

The month of August is usually a slow period for civic organizations, but the Coast Chapter had 80 people in attendance at their monthly meeting. Father McCloon brought a most thorough and colorful report on the Headstart programs on the Coast. Mrs. Jones from Charlotte, North Carolina, reported on the Job Training program and Mr. James Draper from the Community Relations Service had a word of greeting and encouragement for the group.

* * * * * * *

On the lighter side . . . Someone removed one of the letters from the name on our office door so that for a couple of days it read, "Miss. Council on Human Elations"

REGIONAL MEETING ON THE GULF COAST

On September 11 (Saturday) there will be a Regional Meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in Long Beach (just outside Gulfport) at the Ramada Inn (west side entrance). Workshops will begin at 3:30 and last until 5:30 p.m.

At 6:30 p.m. the group will gather at the Inn for a general meeting, dinner and an address by Mr. Robert Oswald on "Future Politics in Mississippi".

The purpose of this meeting is two-fold: (1) The workshop and Mr. Oswald's address should be most helpful in preparing for future day in Mississippi. We are living in a day of political, economic and social change. (2) This day of meeting should help us to further the organization and work of the Mississippi Council. If we ever doubt the need for bi-racial councils, we have only to look to riot-torn Los Angeles and hear the words of the public official who said, "If only we had a bi-racial council, this could have been avoided."

Tickets for the evening's dinner will be limited to 175. They cost $3.00 each and may be purchased through the state office (306 1st Federal Building, Jackson) or from Mrs. Sid Sicotte, Box 114, Biloxi.

PROFESSOR JAMES SILVER TO SPEAK

On Thursday evening September 16th there will be an open meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. A long-time friend of the Mississippi Council and a member of the Southern Regional Council's Board of Directors, Dr. James Silver, will be the featured speaker.

Dr. Silver is presently working on a revision of his recent book, Mississippi: The Closed Society. He completes this work on the 15th, speaks to us on the 16th, and immediately thereafter departs for South Bend, Indiana and his teaching assignment at Notre Dame.

While Dr. Silver has not officially resigned from his position on the Ole Miss faculty, this is likely his last major address before moving to Notre Dame. The title of his speech will be: "Is There A Revolution in the Closed Society?" The place of the meeting has not yet been decided upon (it will be in Jackson). You will receive word of the exact time and place in a day or so.

Let us honor this great scholar and friend by attending the open meeting and lecture in Jackson on September 16th.

I plan to attend the workshops and dinner meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations on September 11 at the Ramada Inn. I am interested in attending a workshop on: (check one)

___ Federal Programs

___ Interpersonal Relations & Prejudice

___ The Psychology of Prejudice

___ The Economics of Prejudice

___ Civil Rights Activists

___ Civil Rights & Politics

Enclosed a check for $3.00 ( )

Signed _____

Will pay on arrival ( )

Return to: MCHR, 306 First Federal Building, Jackson, Mississippi, or

Mrs. Sid Sicotte, Box 114, Biloxi, Mississippi

MISS - PUBLICATIONS

The Interpreter

a publication of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

A VOICE OF COUNCIL

COUNSEL?

CONFERENCE ON POVERTY PLANNED

On June 4th, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will be sponsoring a conference of foremost importance on the topic: "Poverty and Mississippi." The conference will be held from 10:00 A.M. until approximately 4:00 P.M. at the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson.

The meeting is designed to create better understanding between the poor people of Mississippi and agencies and other groups conducting poverty programs. Due to the wide variety of organizations participating, a large turnout is expected. Leaders from the United Church Women, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the President's Committee for Constitutional Defense Under Law, Mississippians for Public Education, the Poor Peoples Conference, the American Friends Service Committee and the Child Development Group in Mississippi have assisted the Council in the planning. Five or six other groups have participated to a lesser degree.

The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, to be represented at the Conference by Ed Stanfield, Director of Field Activities, is providing $400.00 for travel assistance to some of the poorer people who might not otherwise be able to attend. Unfortunately, this money is not available to Council members. We would like to help everyone with travel expenses, but there just isn't that kind of money available.

A large delegation of representatives from various government agencies is expected, many of whom will be participating in the program. The program, which is still being planned, will involve a number of poor people from across the state. Many of the poor of our state have been involved in a unique educational experience over the last few years and as a result can well state their case. It is hoped that the members of the Council will become better acquainted with some of these people.

(Continued on Page 3)

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On March 5, the Council on Human Relations sponsored a Leadership Conference of people from organizations working with problems related to poverty and race. Thirty-four representatives attended the meeting.

This was an especially beneficial meeting for many of us in that it cleared up a number of misconceptions about various organizations and programs which are operating in the state.

The Council has been approached by a consultant from a Community Organization firm that does work for the Federal Government. One of their representatives observed the Leadership Conference and has recommended that we continue the conference with some degree of guidance and assistance from them. Plans are being made along these lines.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a private non-profit organization composed of Mississippians. The purpose of the organization is to work in the areas of education and counsel to further a community of wholesome and free relationships for all peoples to the end of equality and responsible citizenship. The organization is not related to any church or political party. The structure of the MCHR is a state council with local chapters. The state board members are:

Rev. John Aregood
Mrs. Ann Ashmore
Dr. A. D. Beittel
Dr. Robert Bergmarck
Dean A. A. Branch
Mrs. Jesse E. Brent
Rev. T. B. Brown
Rev. J. W. Carroll
Rev. Henry Clay, Jr.
Mrs. Emmanuel Crystal
Mrs. Marge Curet
Mrs. Paul S. Derian
Rev. Duncan M. Gray
Rev. Powell Hall, Jr.
Mr. Evans Harrington
Mr. H. Power Hearn, Sr.
Dr. Aaron E. Henry
Mrs. Ann Hewitt
Dr. D. I. Horn, Jr.
Rev. Bernard Law
Mr. William Lynch
Rev. Nathaniel Machesky
Rev. E. A. Mays
Dr. Perry E. Nussbaum
Dr. Matthew J. Page
Rev. Charlemagne Payne
Mr. John B. Pettus
Dr. George E. Powers
Mr. I. S. Sanders
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
Mr. Sid Sicotte
Rev. Leon Whitney

MCHR Officers are:

Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., President
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, Sec.-Treas.
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director
John B. Pettus, Vice President
Rev. Nathaniel Machesky, V. P.
Rev. Henry C. Clay, V. P.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Application

I am in sympathy with the purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and I am glad to become a member.

I enclose my check as indicated to support this endeavor for a community of wholesome and free relationships for all peoples to the end of equality and responsible citizenship.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____, Miss. Zip Code _____

Contributing Member..... $ 5.00
Sustaining Member..... 10.00
Sponsor..... 25.00
Patron..... 100.00
Student Member..... 3.00

Please Mail Application to:
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

Continued...Poverty Conference

The program will be in two parts, separated at noon by a 90-minute lunch break, during which the Board of the Council will be in session. The Council is not accepting the responsibility for lunch provisions. The afternoon session will begin at 1:30 P.M. and will last until about 4:00 P.M.

Council members will receive a more detailed account of the plans for the program in about two days. Do plan to attend this meeting, and if possible bring a new friend to get acquainted with the Council.

STUDENT INTERN IS WITH COUNCIL

Kalamazoo College in Kalamazoo, Michigan, has as a part of their required studies a field program. Under this program sophomore students are available to nonprofit organizations such as the Mississippi Council. The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta presently has two of these interns working with them.

Dan McKeon came to work with the Mississippi Council on May 1 and will remain until the end of June. He is making use of his studies in History and Political Science to help us with research problems and the evaluation of social change. We're glad to have Dan working with the Council. You will be seeing some of the results of his research soon.

TAX-DEDUCTABLE STATUS OF COUNCIL

One of the necessary steps in the growth of a Council is its recognition as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization. Thus far the Council has not been able to get this recognition.

There are two steps in the process of application for this status. The organization must be chartered as a non-profit organization by the state in which it operates. After it is chartered as such, then application is made to the Federal Government for tax-exempt status.

Over a year ago, our lawyers filed an application for a charter from the State of Mississippi. Since then, the Council has not been able to influence the Governor to release the requested charter. A number of influential persons have written the Governor about this matter, but he has not seen fit to take action. Two persons from outside the state, who are friends of the Council, asked the Governor about the application. He replied that he wasn't making charters available for the Klan groups, therefore, he couldn't give one to the Council.

In a way this position makes a lot of sense politically, but it remains that the Governor grants charters to the Citizen Councils just for the asking. This stance is not very befitting an official of this rank.

Another way that an organization can obtain tax-exempt status is by declaring itself a non-profit association. This is the route that the Council will most likely have to follow. Under this method the organization must prove by its constitution and by-laws that it is a non-profit and non-sectarian association. In order for the Council to qualify, a few changes will have to be made in the wording of the constitution. This is to be cared for at the next statewide meeting of the Council.

COUNCIL RECEIVES BOOK GRANT

With the assistance of a $2,000 Field Foundation grant, the Council has purchased and is now distributing 1800 copies of James Silver's book, Mississippi: the Closed Society. The grant was assigned to the Council by the Southern Churchmen (Nashville) under the directorship of the Reverend Will Campbell.

The purpose of this project is to make available a book that most Mississippians should read to persons who might not otherwise be able to get a copy.

Continued 5

Continued...Book Grant

Thus far the Council has given approximately twenty copies to individuals at Jackson State College and 100 copies to the AFL-CIO. A number of libraries across the state will receive hardback copies for their perment use.

If you know of a person who you think would appreciate a copy and who otherwise might not be able to obtain one, please notify the Council.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

William Silver, who has been serving for eight months as Associate Director of the Council, has recently resigned this position to work for the Young Democratic Club of Mississippi. Mr. Silver plans to enter law school at Harvard this fall and he wanted to devote his full efforts to strenghtening the Young Democrats in these remaining weeks.

Mr. Silver, in his eight months with the Council, began work with student groups on a number of college campuses across the state. The most significant results were achieved at Millsaps, MSCW, Ole Miss and Jackson State. Work was also started at Rust, Mississippi College, Tougaloo, Mississippi State and Mississippi Southern.

This work will be continued, but there are no plans to hire a new associate at this time.

OXFORD ORGANIZES A COUNCIL CHAPTER

On the night of May 13, fifty-two persons from the Oxford area met to start organizational work for a human relations council. Evans Harrington, professor of English at the University, called the meeting and presided until a temporary chairman was elected.

The Reverend James Jones, director of Methodist student work at Ole Miss, was elected temporary chairman. A temporary board was also elected to help complete the organization work. In the next few weeks the board will decide on a set of by-laws and other business procedures to present to a called meeting for the purpose of creating a formal organization. The Oxford group is to be congratulated for this fine show of interest in creating an even better quality of community life in their area.

It is hoped that we can organize at least four more local councils in the next few months. If any person feels that his area is ready for this type of work, the state office is eager to help.

THE SUMMER MONTHS

Many Mississippians have asked what is likely to happen in the state during the summer months. It is true that the Civil Rights groups are beginning to take on a new face. Poverty programs, political interest and international affiars have cut deep into the resources of most of the Civil Rights groups.

The newly oriented forces are more interested in international problems and their relationship to the local scene. This is a step that will follow quickly for many Negroes, but which will not be so easy for most white people. At this time it seems that Mississippi will not experience much of the threat of violence that will come with these new efforts at change.

Programs such as CDGM, STAR, the Delta Ministry and the FDP have involved most Mississippians who are interested in problems of poverty and race. Each of these organizations is working on local problems, and is so involved with this work, that no change of direction is likely in the near future. While this is the case for Mississippi, the urban areas of both the South and North are likely to see a new kind of activity coming from the Negro ghetto.

Many signs indicate that racial problems are far worse than any of us suspected. If this is the case, we would do well to move as rapidly as possible. It may well be that we are now at the very crossroads that will determine the near future.

Miss. KD

February 2, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
c/o 3635 N. State Street, Apt. 3
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Here's the check. Good meeting -- good to see you.

Get that account and let me know.

The other J--- sends regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

KD

February 5, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
3635 N. State Street, Apt. 3
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $2,000, representing the first installment of the Field Foundation grant of $8,000 to the Mississippi Council for 1965.

As we have discussed, we will require an audit from the Mississippi Council at the end of the year.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

$2,000

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

c/o Kenneth Dean, 3635 North State Street, Apt. 3

Jackson, Mississippi

First Installment, Field Foundation grant

(Field Foundation grant

to Mississippi Council)

February 5 65

Paul Anthony

March 1, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is a check representing payment of the first installment of the SRC grant-in-aid and the second of the Field grant.

Also, enclosed are your articles which have finally been read carefully. They are good with plenty that is pertinent to Mississippi as well as Rochester.

I agree in the need to get down to some serious planning. What if I come over on the 9th and 10th -- next Tuesday and Wednesday? If this isn't convenient suggest something else since my calendar is open for most of the month and I will be traveling very little in the next few weeks. Will await word from you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enclosures

$3,250.00

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building, Capitol at State Street

Jackson, Mississippi

$1,250 - Quarterly grant in aid

$2,000 - Field Foundation grant

State Assistance and

Field Foundation grant to MCHR

March 1 65

Paul Anthony

LWD
PAL

306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi
March 2, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Don't mean to burn your ears with all this correspondence, but one important word. If people come by the SRC office with questions concerning Mississippi or with plans of coming to Mississippi, please caution them to get oriented on the scene here before making plans. There are some very important members of the power structure (to use a term you don't like) who are opening up, but this must be handled most carefully. An example: the Economic Opportunities Act provides us with an occasion for a biracial council, while at the same time it saves face for some government officials. Our friends with the Urban League, through inadequate planning, have created a rather difficult situation. We hope we are getting this ironed out. The point I am making is that the SRC office seems to be the doorway to the South and to Mississippi. If this is true, ask those who walk in our direction to proceed carefully.

Another item of interest is that many government officials want to reestablish ties with the Federal Government and their efforts here in Mississippi, but feel that this must be done through the courts so that political careers won't be up for grabs. I think this also has definite implications concerning present and future work in Mississippi.

The signs continue to be favorable. Today I met with some people in Canton. Mrs. Heffner is presently here. Duncan Howlett from All Souls Church in Washington, D.C., was by yesterday. Polly Cowan, Mississippi Women, is also here and will be at a meeting of Project Head Start this Thursday. That's about it for now. Look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

KLD:kh
P.S. What the hell do I do with all these Southern Regional Council pamphlets?

not sure

Appendix No. 1

Your letter of March 1 just arrived. Thanks for the money. Already the 9th and 10th have been reserved as "Sir Paul Anthony Days" for the Mississippi Council. Look forward to your coming.

Just returned from Canton where I had a most encouraging meeting with two men of influence in the community there, one a school board member, yet also a leader in the White Citizen's Council. It appears that they are opening doors to other influential people in that area. They are seriously interested that Mississippians work out Mississippi problems now. More about that later. Til then,

Sincerely yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

KLD:kh

March 10, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is the information Les wished to share with you. They are notes which I think you will have no trouble following. Some good stuff.

Ulmer is preparing a good packet of materials on the Office of Economic Opportunity and some related matters. Read.

Thanks for all the hospitality. Now please do the following:

1. get out the newsletter
2. get out the brochure
3. write everybody
4. quit those all-night bull sessions
5. use half the night to read, the other half to sleep
6. play golf sometime, with or without Minor
7. mind Kay.

Al is also writing about coming over following Mobile.

I am writing Kay several instructions also.

Keep me informed on Canton.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

Best, I guess....

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

LUR
mm

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

March 19, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Thanks for your recent trip over. Also for the materials. I am not having much success with your list of suggestions. I still have bull sessions, can't mind Kay, and don't have the newsletter out. We do have a council in Hancock County, one underway in Laurel, and something going in Canton. Maybe that will do as a substitute.

On Monday the 19th of April a meeting is scheduled for the Gulf Coast group at Biloxi. On Tuesday the 20th a meeting is scheduled at Waveland for the Hancock County chapter. I am sure you are glad to learn that your office, in the person of either yourself or Ulmer, is committed for these two meetings. The subject: Federal Programs and Poverty. So whichever one of you two wish to spend a couple of days with me on the warm beach start making plans.

Bill Jersey was here for part of two days. We had a good time together. He seemed to like most of what he saw, but I have no idea if I am involved in what he is looking for. He went with me to Laurel for a pre-organizational meeting.

Duncan Gray is presently in town. I will have some words for you concerning a visit with him the next time we have a chance to talk. We will probably organize a council in Oxford soon. Today I leave for Memphis and plan to spend some time in Holly Springs and Oxford.

Am waiting to hear from you concerning the two meetings in April. Will have to leave Mississippi if one of you two doesn't come. Take care.

Yours,

Kenneth L. Dean
(per K.H.)

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:kh

March 23, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

You will be hearing from Al, who will be available for the Biloxi-Hancock County stint. Sorry to hear about the prospects fro North Mississippi, but surely Oxford can produce.

Will work on article possibilities.

The news of Owen Cooper is great.

We do await the newsletter.

I am impressed that you work 'til near midnight -- but not when you call me. I turn off my hearing aid at 10:00 P.M.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Miss - K Dean

AU MM

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

April 1, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Jackson Chapter met night before last, adopted a constitution and elected officers. The officers are: Rev. Bernard Law, President; Mr. W.H. Williams, Vice-President; and Mrs. Pearl Draine, Secretary-Treasurer. This leaves us with two Negroes and a Catholic for our officers. We have a board of nine, the officers comprising three of these nine. Other board members are: Dean A.A. Branch, Dr. A.B. Britton, Rev.Fred Bush, Mrs. Emanuel Crystal, Dr. W.P. Davis and Mr. W.D. Lynch.

I was to a meeting on the Gulf Coast this past Monday night. I feel pretty good about the work of this Council. The Rev. Jim Waits who is President is doing a good job. The chapter in Gulfport has set up committees to deal with the various functions of a Council.

The group in Hancock County, which is also on the Coast, is meeting with some difficulty in getting organized. They have a good number of people interested, even the mayor, but they are scared of Mississippi Council on Human Relations. I am in contact with the chairman there and trust that both the interests of the community and our work will be well represented.

If you have someone who wants to work full time, then send them to Canton. For the past ten days the greater part of my time has been spent there. It would take a lengthy letter to explain the problems of Canton. I will only make two or three comments, hoping that you can fill the gaps. The NAACP and FDP are growing further apart each day. However, most Negroes who belong to FDP also have membership in NAACP. These two groups have different goals and use different methods. Many Negroes in Canton are torn between a loyalty to the NAACP or FDP. FDP, known as the Madison County Movement in Canton, has done the more stable work. Mr. Charles Evers came into Canton last week. He has $200,000 to spend in that county. The population is 70% Negro. Yesterday Charles set up an office and has a staff of five people in the county. The day before yesterday a Voter Registration march took place. I was able to get the parade permit made out to Rev. McRee who is chairman of the FDP in Canton. The end result was that the local President of the NAACP and Rev. McRee led 86 people to the courthouse in what turned out to be a very orderly and successful march. 54 applications were processed. Some of the tests

???

are awfully weak, but the registrar is leaning over backward to be lenient. City officials have sent direct word to the school principles to encourage Negro teachers to register. We have been given (by the registrar's attorney) a list of some 400 Negroes who are eligible to register without taking the test. I hope to get this list published in the newspaper. The mayor is assisting in this matter.

To date things have gone well in Canton, but it is still touch and go. Evers was disappointed in that he and Dr. Aaron Henry had to march at the back of the line and in that he was not arrested as he had hoped to be. This Saturday Canton will be hit with a test of public accomodations. I meet with the mayor and other city officials Thursday night to discuss matters. This will be a hard one.

That's about it for now except to say that we are prepared for Al's trip over. Also, the Jackson Chapter meeting went all right. I gave a mean speech which caused Rabbi Nussbaum to stand up and defend the Southern Baptists. Isn't that a hell of a way to bring the Jews and Southern Baptists together? Kay sends her love.

Yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kh

M —
K Dean

May 17, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $1,700 representing the unexpended balance of SRC's 1964 grant-in-aid to the Mississippi Council.

At your earliest opportunity please send us standard financial reports on the MCHR income and expenses.

Please note receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

KD

May 17, 1965

BC PA

Please send today, SPECIAL HANDLING,

200 SRC brochures
25 LWD's reprint in the Political Science Magazine

to Kenneth Dean, label attached.

Thanks.

KD —
LWD
AU
mm

June 11, 1965

Mr. Oscar Cohen
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier St.
New Orleans, Louisiana
70130

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I have just learned that you will possibly be in the Jackson area on Tuesday, the 15th of June. The Board of Directors for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is meeting on that date. The place of meeting will be Parlor B at the Heidelberg Hotel. We will be dealing with some subjects which may be of interest to you. The meeting begins at 11 A. M. and runs till 3:30 P. M. If you are interested in attending this meeting, we would be very happy to have you.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:sm

K Dean

June 22, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $2,000.00, the third payment of MCHR's grant from the Field Foundation. Since our auditors now require a receipt for funds disbursed, would you please note your receipt of the enclosed check on the copy of this letter and return it to us.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

~~Grant-in-aid~~

$2,000.00

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Third payment, Field grant

Field grant

SEAL-FOAM INC

June 22 65

Paul Anthony

Miss.-Ken Dean

July 8, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
208 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Congratulations on the newsletter. Not everyone can get Lyndon Johnson to write a newsletter for them.

And many thanks for my MCHR membership card. Though the date, "eternity," makes me wonder what you were trying to tell me!

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Ken Dean PW AU MM

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

July 21, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Peculair thing happened today....I was talking with an FBI agent when all of a sudden he asks me if I know anything about the Southern Region Council. I'm afraid that I wasn't able to be as coy as I would have liked. Aynway, it is that I had given a couple of Pats article on "An Encounter with the Future" to an agent. I told him to give a copy to Mr. Moore, the agent in charge. So this agent (Hunter E. Helgeson), who is in charge of the civil rights division, was given a copy to read. He said that he was quite impressed, but this was after he had learned that SRC is my "Daddy". I was interested to see that he went on to ask me where your initial funds came from and where they come from now. I take this to mean that he knows about the HUAC reports and that he was doing a little research. I tried to paint an honest and clear picture for him. So now, I told him that I'd be glad to have him put on your mailing list and on that of the Misss. Council. Would you do that? Mr. Hunter E. Helgeson, post office box 1450, Jackson, Mississippi.

You need to know that I see these guys daily and that I have very good relations with Mr. Moore and many other agents. I am very pleased with this, but I am also very careful for these guys are human and have their private interest. I do know Helgeson and have talked with him on many occasions. I'll make it a point to be in his presence as much as possible in the near future. Right now I'm working on a situation which he is tied up with. Also, I'm presently trying to get some lines of communication set-up between the NCC work at Edwards and the FBI.

If there's anything I need to know concerning the SRC position in relation to the FBI, I'd appreciate a word. My position is an open door policy. In fact I had an agent come down and go through my files with me a few weeks back. I have some material which I keep on the various projects across the state , and I wanted the FBI to know of the structure and reason for some of these files.

That's it for now. Take care and happy farming!

Faithfully yours...in the flesh,

Kenneth L. Dean, trouble shooter

Ken Dean

Miss. Ken Dean

August 10, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

It was good to see you, but your visits sure always seem to wind up hectic.

About finances, our records show payment of $2,500 in SRC grant-in-aid funds, $6,000 of the Field grant, $1,700 from unexpended 1964 funds and $446.82 in contingency funds. This leaves a balance of $2,500 grant-in-aid funds and $2,000 remaining of the Field grant. That's it for the year. How does this compare with your situation?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Duncan Gray

Miss. - Ken Dean

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TELEPHONE 948-0878
948-0879

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PW
PA
M

August 19, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Director Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les,

While looking through some of the FDP materials yesterday it dawned on me that in a conversation with you concerning the FDP I had mentioned Joe Rough in connection with one brief when we were actually discussing another. Joe Rough wrote the brief for the FDP which has to do with the strucutre of the plitical party. The Guild lawyers have written the brief which has to do with the challenge. It is significant that Lawrence Guyot, the chairman of FDP, operates out of the brief which Rough drew up.

RAUH

Word around here is that things look good for the challenge. Kinoy and Kuntzler were in town on the weekend. They left here to go to the lawyers lobby in Washington. While here they did meet with the FDP executive committee. Word comes this way that the challenge will probably come up on the 20th or 21st of September, and that at least one and maybe three congressmen will be unseated. This may a bunch of hope, but a good bit of it originates with Joe Rough as he is giving some assistance with the mechanics of the challenge now.

Things go along well for the Mississippi Council. We have a workshop and an evening meeting scheduled for the Coast region on September 11th. This is to be held at the Ramada Inn in Gulfport. Then, Jim Silver is to speak to the Council in Jackson about the middle of the month. An exact date for this meeting has not yet been set.

Yesterday I felt like some kind of milestone was reached for us. Chancellor Williams from the University came to the office. He had called a couple of days earlier for an appointment. We talked for over an hour. He holds an important office in the Mississippi Economic Council, and it was in relation to that as well as the university that he came by. Our meeting went very well. He has invited me to meet with the public relations board of the Economic Council. They are searching for ways to step-up compliance. I suggested that the Council do some work with the local and state newspapers...the Chancellor seemed as tickled as a kid with a new toy. He replied that that was the thing they should and could have been doing all along.

I was down on the Coast the first part of the week. We had 80 in attendance at the chapter meeting. While there I talked with Howard

McDonald, the lawyer some want for one of the judgeships. He and Marge Curet stated that things look pretty good for Howard. They say that his name has been submitted, and they have word that this matter won't come up for about six weeks. Robert Kennedy has talked with Marge and has asked her to come back to Washington when the matter comes up.

I was interested to hear recently that some people would like to see Wiley Branton appointed to a judgeship. Also, most everyone around here, except Marge Curet, would support Neville from Meridian.

This last word...some representative from the Justice Department, not FBI, came by this morning and asked for a copy of An Encounter with the Future.

Yours,

Ken.

Kenneth L. Dean

Miss - K Dean

AV
PA

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Contractions are effects of "Now that wasn't no bad move" and such. Did Jewett's wife read this?

August 22, 1965

MM

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Thanks for the letter. You are right insofar as I can tell. We got about $175.00 in the bank now and have $4,500 coming from you. This means that we can't operate on that amount...so I'll try to pull some kind of trick and create a little cash. You'll get a real offical report from me in a few days.

Mr. Adams is supposed to arrive here tomorrow. I'm sorry for this, but he picked a hell of a time to come to Mississippi. I've tried to set up a meeting for him with Aaron Henry, but Aaron is out of town. I've done the same with Guyot, but he,too, is out of town. That leaves Dick Jewett, and Dick is waiting for his wife's contractions to get a little more frequent so he can carry her to the hospital. That leaves Marion Wright, and she's been out of town, but is supposed to be back. As if that were not enough, I'm going to be here for only a couple of hours in the morning. Why? Do you remember an article in Post a few months back that was written by a Baptist pastor in Tylertown? Well, I been laying a claim on that bastard (in other words, he has been had), and he called me this afternoon. I've met with him before to discuss the plight of the rural Negro. Tomorrow afternoon I am to meet with him, the county agent and Paul Pittman, the newspaper man in Tylertown. We are going to take a tour of Walthal County and discuss possible projects for the area. I'm also working to get Pastor Sullivan committed to help me with my conference on church and culture...actually he's already agreed to help. So, I hope your arm of research won't be offended. I don't think I can afford to pass tomorrow's opportunity up. Actually I'd like to be here to talk with Adams at some length...you see, it's my feeling that a man in research ought to have some appreciation for computers!

A darn good meeting on the coast a week back. Had eighty present. I was back down there for yesterday and today. I met with some of the board to discuss the region meeting which is to be held there on Sept. 11th. Robert Oswald, the chairman of the newly formed Democrat Conference, is to be the speaker. We are planning six workshops. It is to be held in the Ramada Inn in Gulfport. It would be quite nice, and much appreciated, if the new Director of the Southern Region Council, would pay a visit to Mississippi in the near future. That meeting or perhaps when I have Jim Silver speak in Jackson early in September would be my suggestion.

Things in the office are in pretty good shape. This past week the two girls whom I had hired for the summer finished. They are both involved in school programs. There are two persons which want to work some with the council in the future. There's a young lady who came into the state with the NAACP to do voter's registeration. She's from the North Mid-West. Has a good education and spent three years in Germany with the Voice of America. She's a talented, but fairly normal, yet creative and refreshing person. She wants to work fulltime. I'd latch on to this real quick, for she can do a lot more than office work. (Now Paul, what I mean is like say, some one's got to work with the students.) But as we both know, the finances ain't in that kind of shape. The second person is a law student at Ole Miss. He's a graduate of Millsaps and Vanderbilt. He has a month off and can do office work. So I think I'll hire him for the month. Then at the end of the month I'll still have a chance at the other young lady. Besides one of the greatest contributions of the council over here has been the people we've helped see the light as office help. Like you know, we had a student from Millsaps for the summer and she's the niece of the president at Mississippi College. Now that wasn't no bad move. Then what would be better than to have a native Jacksonian who is going to be in law school at Ole Miss for the next three years spend some time in the office. Then we were the first to integrate the working force here in this fancy new building. Didn't have a single bit of trouble. So we got a few ambassadors of good will out in the community.

Have some other matters to share with you, but I'll wait till we can talk. Will say that the Chancellor of Ole Miss, Dr. Williams, did call and come by for an appointment last week. We talked for over an hour. This went real well. Another way of saying that is...I'm sometimes a bastard of the first order and listen to these halfborn idiots from Mississippi.

That's all that's to the front in my mind right now. No, one other thing....what do you think of this idea. I'd like to ask the Attorney General of Alabama, Mr. Flowers I think it is, to speak at a meeting of mine in Mississippi. I think we've got to start moving in these directions.

yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

P.S. Contractions? If you don't understand, ask one of the women workers there in the office. Hell no, not Miss Tilley.

P.S. #2..No, I really wasn't serious about the computers.

P.S. #3 - Be careful around Chuck Morgan... he sees fakes off.

Miss. K Dean MM finances to RH

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
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THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 26, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed you will find a couple of financial statements bringing us up to date. It should be noted that we are in process of making an income tax report, thus the $105.05 balance is not truly representative.

I am aware that for the fourth quarter we must not spend tax money for other purposes.

According to your recent letter we have a $4,500 credit for the remainder of the year. We could certainly use a goodly portion of that now.

Thanks,

KL

Kenneth L. Dean

Miss. - Ken Dean

August 30, 1965

Mr. Ken Dean
The Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check for $2,000 representing the final payment of the 1965 grant from the Field Foundation to the Mississippi Council.

Please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

$2,000.00

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Final payment, Field Foundation grant

above

8 August 30 65

Paul Anthony

September 1, 1965

Mr. Ken Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Riley Montgomery and my answer.

As soon as possible, I hope you will write him and move toward the time when you two can get together. If it isn't too late for your plans, you might consider seeing him here in October at our state staff meeting.

Money is in short supply so we should think in terms of limited travel and consultant costs, but I do think we should go ahead with this one.

Am still waiting on the information about that rural project.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss. - K. Dean.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

September 8, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les,

Yesterday I talked with Marge Curet about the possibility of Dan Russell's appointment to one of the federal district judgeships. Also Claude Ramsey called on the same matter today. It appears that unless strong opposition can be raised immediately, this appointment will go through very soon.

Both Marge and Claude are unable to document any strong criticisms. Marge claims Russell did belong to the Citizens' Council. Another objection by people on the Coast is Russell's extremely strong prejudice against Catholics.

A key factor in this appointment is the interest of Hale Boggs. He has some family tie-in with Russell. He called Claude this week, at which time Claude went on record against appointment but could not produce anything substantial.

It is also worthy of note that the Justice Department contacted Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Mississippi Council member on the Coast, and encouraged him to make an attempt at concrete evidence against Russell.

If there is anything we can do, best we move now. Possibility I will receive some materials this weekend linking Russell with Citizens' Council. If so, I will contact you.

Things continue to move jerkily with Council. Recent Klan activity scares some people, causing others to speak out.

Jim Silver is to speak at the Heidelberg on September 16. This will be a public meeting sponsored by the MCHR. Jim's subject will be: "Is There a Revolution in the Closed Society?" We are also having a meeting on the Coast this Saturday. This has been a shaky effort but at the last moment Claude Ramsey and some friends from the Mississippi Democratic Council are coming through.

Cordially yours,

Ken L. Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

Miss. - K. Dean

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

September 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed you will find a check for $122.00. This is for the "flite checks" which I used the first week of August. I don't recall the exact amount but this is correct within a few cents. I used "flite checks" for flights from Atlanta to New York, New York to Washington, and Washington to Atlanta via Charlotte. Thanks for this service.

No one with whom I want to talk was in at the Ford Foundation today. Paul Ylvasaker and John Ehle will be back next Monday. Frank Bowles is also on vacation. I'll not talk with Ford until late Monday or Tuesday. In the meantime, I have again talked with Bill Silver. We have worked out this arrangement: on September 20th Bill will begin work at the salary established for my secretary, the agreement being that as soon as possible he will be made associate director or some such position with salary very near that which I make. I think we are most fortunate to get Bill.

Don Thompson's left lung collapsed a few days ago. This happened at an unexpected time, but he is responding to treatment. I was informed by a newspaper friend that authorities want Thompson case blacked out. I called a news conference with this as the main subject. The radio and TV coverage was good, newspapers bad.

In spite of murderous KKK . . . even in the face of that bitch "Betsy" . . . and without any co-operation whatsoever, it looks like we might have a decent meeting on the Coast tomorrow.

Yours truly,

Ken L. Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

P. S. Would like your opinion on yeller enclosure. Also on Jim Silver's speech.

Miss. - K. Dean

September 14, 1965

Mr. Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Your yellow sheet announcing the Gulf Coast meeting was a good job -- and I'm happy to hear it was a good meeting.

Will look forward to seeing Silver's speech. Sounds interesting.

Good luck on your money raising.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

September 20, 1966

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
Lexington Theological Seminary
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

Certainly we respect and understand your commitment to the Martinsville Church. In light of your new schedule and the changing situation in Mississippi it would seem best to review the situation again after the first of the year.

I would say that your "retirement" sets a new record for not being!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Ken Dean

Miss - M

LEXINGTON
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY *Lexington, Kentucky 40508*

September 18, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

I have before me your letter of September 1st and I am writing to say that I have just received an urgent call from the Broad Street Christian Church in Martinsville, Virginia to be Ad Interim minister for them for a time until they can secure a minister. Because of the nature of their problem, I have agreed to be with them through October and November. Then, Mrs. Montgomery and I plan to visit my brother and his wife in Mexico during December.

I have hesitated to accept the call to Martinsville since I felt an obligation to you and Ken Dean. Any work which I might do now in Mississippi would have to be after the first of the year. If this would still be a possibility, I might come to Atlanta when your staff meets for a conference with you and Mr. Dean. There is a possibility that they may wish me to return to Martinsville for a period after the first of the year. If you will let me know your thinking, I will inform you of my situation.

With the best of wishes, I am,

Most cordially,

Riley B. Montgomery

Riley B. Montgomery.

September 1, 1965

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
Christian Churches of West Virginia
702 Tenth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

A copy of your letter is being forwarded to Ken Dean for his response to the suggested dates.

I hope all the state staff will be in Atlanta in mid-October for a meeting. You might plan to meet Dean here then -- or the two of you may decide on an earlier meeting. I do think you and he ought to consider first a meeting of the two of you to discuss the situation generally and Ken's ideas about the involvement of the clergy in MCHR. You should hear from Ken shortly.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Ken Dean

Christian Churches of West Virginia

(DISCIPLE)

Office: Phone JA 9-7742 • 702 Tenth Avenue • Huntington, W. Va. 25701

[redacted]ry

CHARLES E. CRANK, JR., Executive Secretary
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

August 27, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I appreciate your recent letter. I am sure that your leadership of the council will be outstanding. With regard to work that I might help with in Mississippi, may I say that it seems important that we have a pretty clear understanding of the purpose and the type of contributions which I might make. As I recall our correspondence of last spring, you suggested that we might possibly get together sometime early this fall to explore the situation as it has developed in the state and the type of program that we might work out with leadership in the state for a few weeks this fall either in October or November.

As things stand now, I could run down to Mississippi or to Atlanta and meet with you and Mr. Dean for a meeting. It occurs to me that possibly we ought to have some of the leaders to meet with us from Mississippi. I could possibly come during the last week of September or the second week in October for such a conference. We are expecting our son, Riley Jr., to visit us for a week in September. I have not heard from him which week he can plan to come. After I know his plans, we could very definitely decide on a date for a conference if you so desire.

With best wishes, I am

Most cordially,

Riley B. Montgomery

Riley B. Montgomery
Ad Interim Secretary

RBM mek

May 10, 1965

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
President Emeritus
The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

The suggestions in your letter of the 3rd are fine and we are happy to know you are available. We shall open up the whole matter in August.

In the meantime, we hope you and Mrs. Montgomery have a pleasant summer.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Kenneth Dean

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT Emeritus

File under Ken Dean

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A GRADUATE SEMINARY

May 3, 1965

Dear Paul:

I shall be glad to plan my time in line with suggestions in your letter of April 28th.

It would be convenient for me to visit Mr. Dean sometime in September to explore possibilities for work that might be done at a later date. So far as I know at present, my time will be open during October, November and December. I shall keep it open until we can arrive at more definite understanding and plans.

I trust that you and Mr. Dean will have considered ways in which I can be helpful and I will expect to fit in with your plans. I suppose we can let the matter rest until after the middle of August when we should begin setting some definite dates.

Yours most cordially,

Riley B. Montgomery

Riley B. Montgomery.

April 28, 1965

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
President Emeritus
The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

Thank you for the helpful and generous suggestions in your letter of the 24th.

I have talked with Ken Dean who is of the opinion the Fall would be the time when your work would be most helpful. We agree it would be good to have Mrs. Montgomery travel with you.

I remain uncertain as to where the funds would come from but am reasonably certain they can be found. We will think in terms of consultant fees of $100 a month plus all travel expenses for you and Mrs. Montgomery.

Perhaps we can tentatively plan on your making an exploratory visit to Mississippi in September and then have you and Dean work out a schedule that is mutually satisfactory.

We look forward to your assistance and the opportunity of seeing more of you and Mrs. Montgomery.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Kenneth Dean

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Emeritus

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A GRADUATE SEMINARY

April 24, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Director of Field Activities,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of April 20th and I do have some interest in the possibility of my helping Mr. Dean in Mississippi. Let me make some suggestions and ask some questions.

First, time schedule for possible work. At present, I am committed through May and June. I am also committed to be at Lynchburg College July 10 - 15 and at Christmount August 4 - 19. These are all the dates which I have at present. I could possibly give some time on any other dates during the Summer or Fall. There is a possibility that Mrs. Montgomery and I would plan a trip to Mexico in September or early October.

Second, financial arrangements. Since I am now drawing Social Security and if I am possibly to work with Mr. Dean for relatively short periods, I would suggest that you pay all me travel expenses and not more than $100.00 in salary in any month. This would help you and in the long run I would be just as well off. Since Mrs. Montgomery and I will be alone, she may accompany me to Mississippi and if so you might be able to provide expenses for both of us. Would this be possible?

Third, travel. I would prefer to drive my car if traveling alone. If Mr. Dean and I could travel together all or part of the time, we could use one car.

I will be glad to have your reactions to the above at an early date. If the work could be deferred until late Fall and next winter, it would suit me best. However, I want to help when the time seems best for you and Mr. Dean.

Yours most cordially,

Riley B. Montgomery

Riley B. Montgomery.

P. S. I understand that all this is exploratory and that no program may be worked out in which I would be needed.

April 20, 1965

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery
President Emeritus
The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Montgomery:

For a long time now I have been mindful of your offer of assistance and hopeful that funds would be available for us to explore the matter further. Funds have not materialized but a possible need has.

We have in Mississippi a young man, Kenneth Dean, as director of the Mississippi Council who went there in January on completion of his degree at Colgate Rochester. He is doing a good job but needs as much help as he can get. The stirring of some churches and ministers in that state and Dean's own interests have pointed up the possibility of a greater involvement of clergy in the Mississippi Council. Dean is considering a conference of church people on the role of the church in Mississippi.

I have discussed with Dean the possibility of your being available for some help and he is eager to have you visit the state, travel around, talk to some of the appropriate people and take advantage of any of the opportunities that may be presented.

I don't know what amount of time Dean has in mind, or how much time, if any, you might have available.

If this sounds of interest to you, would you let me know if and when you might be available, whether you would prefer driving or some other means of transportation, etc. The three of us could then get more specific in exploring this.

The SRC would be responsible for travel expenses plus a consultant's fee of $40 per day. At this point I don't know

where those funds would come from, but with some specifics from you and Dean I would at least know what amount of money to worry about!

At a later date, if possible, I would like for us to discuss similar work in Alabama with the Alabama Council.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Kenneth Dean

DAN B. DIXON LIBRARY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT Emeritus

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A GRADUATE SEMINARY

December 17, 1964

Dear Paul:

I have been thinking of your suggestions as contained in your letter of December 7th. I find that I have no clear thoughts at present but will say that I might be interested to do some work later if I felt that I could make a contribution to the cause in which I share a deep interest.

After my retirement, I had been saying to my friends on greeting them, "Do you have a job for me?" This had been a facetious remark. However, when you seemed to have some interest, I felt that something might be of concern to me. Some of my thoughts since receiving your letter are as follows: My life interests and work have been with ministers and churches. Would some study of the attitudes of ministers and church people be of value to the interracial cause? My thought has run along the line of developing an extensive check list of various attitudes and judgments to be presented to the following people:

1. White ministers.
2. Members of Boards, Sessions, Vestrys, etc of white churches.
3. Negro ministers.
4. Members of Boards, Sessions, Vestrys, etc of negro churches.
5. State Secretaries, District Superintends, Bishops, etc.

These check list would be different because of the kind of information to be sought from each group.

Another type of thing into which I might help would be informal group discussions with leaders of both races in various communities where such could be arranged for the purpose of discovering some basis of full cooperation between the races in some lines of endeavor.

These are just some of my thoughts. You will, of course, judge their validity and will have other thoughts.

Yours most cordially,

Riley B. Montgomery

P.S. You will note that my typewriter was not well trained.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

AV
MM

October 22, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the check which we received this morning. Lest among the hectic living we forget to offer our word of thanks, let me do that now. I don't know how well your money has been spent. I sometimes think this first year has been little more than a learning experience for me. It is my hope that we can squeeze through the next eight or ten weeks and start the new year with a full head of steam. For what it is worth, the Mississippi Council does seem to be a little more a part of the day-to-day life in Mississippi.

I wrote Paul Ylvisaker yesterday. He had mentioned the possibility of sending $1,000 from a private source of his. I told him that would be much appreciated at this time.

Right now we are putting a lot of work in on our annual meeting. Bill and I are also discussing the possibility of inviting Ed Stanfield, Baxton Bryant, and the director from Arkansas to serve on a panel.

That is about it for now. Again from the Mississippi scene, thank you for the finances, your advice and counsel, the use of your office and materials and Al Ulmer.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

KLD:lrb
Encl. 2

Rec'd 11/8/65

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

vm5 - file clip
mm - file ltr

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KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

November 5, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed find two article which might interest you. Appeared in the morning paper here in Jackson. Would like for you to make copy for yourself, if you so desire, then make copy for me and have both returned. Have been in correspondence with Kytle, so I wish to send him a letter and a copy of the article concerning CRS.

Al mentioned to me that Red Heffner had talked about the possibility of work with SRC or a state council. I had a letter from Kytle that Red had originally been hired for only a 6 months assignment and that this had been extended for 30 days. Also, that there was no pressure from any senator concerning Red's job. However, he did imply that Red would be leaving CRS.

Am having a tough time getting a good speaker for my annual meeting. I've talked with 25 people about this. Have Mrs. Marie Ridder on Mrs. Johnson's staff working on the matter. She knows and wants to get Shriver. Will know about all of this by Monday. Arron Henry is going to lead a panel discussion on "Mississippi from the Negroes Perspective". This should be interesting. We'll also have an 1½ devoted to the campus-student work.

Had a letter from Paul Ylvisaker. He said that it looked like he had taken care of things through the SRC, but that we wouldn't know till Jan. 1. Also said that he had a personal friend whom he thought he could get to send us $1,000 right now. Will also send this to us through you. We received the loan grant of 1,000.

That's about it from here. We do expect you over for the November 23 meeting. Silver and I are planning to come over for the director's meeting, but both of us are in a hell of a financial fix. It looks like I'll be able to get two pay days out of the situation. Bill will get a months pay at $65.00 per week. This doesn't leave much room for either of us to foot a travel bill. Anything at all you can do on this will surely be appreciated.

till then,

yours, Ken

Ken Dean

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Hold for ES

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
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TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

December 12, 1965

Mr. Edwyn Lewis,
Executive Director
Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Hey Ed!

Executive Assistant.....executive director of Mississippi Kouncil needs some help. Don't know if you're the right guy to write to or not, but since I wanted to say "Congratulations" on you new assignment thought that I'd kill two drinks with one swaller....actually it's Sunday night 9:30 PM and here I sit drinkin' champaign and eatin' popcorn and writin' you. Well...you know how it is with us directors!

Problem: I'm in the process of lining up a few native Mississippians to do a bit of special research for me on some of the different facets of our state life. Bill Minor, Evans Harrington, Moddy McDill and Jack Young are the birds I've chosen thus far. I need about $600.00 to pay theseguys for the work I want them to do.....now this bunch of money that SRC got a few months back, I understand that a part of it is for technical assistance. I don't know what the hell that means, but maybe it means that you can help me finance this research. Right or wrong? Let me know. 'Tis important that I know before Christmas....if I don't get the money from you I want to as Santa Claus.....spelled Klaus in Mississippi!

That's all that I had to say...but since becoming director of the Miss. Kouncil I hate like hell to write a letter and waste half a page of paper, so tell Paul that I wrote an article entitled "A Different Christmas Gift" and turned it in to the state Baptist Newspaper. Don't know if they'll prin it, but I said some sweet things about their assembly grounds and suggested that parents give their kids a trip to summer camp for a Christmas gift. I'd wish you a merry Christmas...but I don't know how to to that for a Jew!...nor can I bring myself to mail cards to these non-Jews (Goi)...! Anyway, the theologians are now saying that God is dead, so I don't guess that it really matters. This really bugs me, you see I was writin' this article and I'd been workin' on it for two months and now I learn that God is dead. It just shot hell out of the article.

Well, I kloze out for the Knight. (that's a goodin' ain't it?) My hands are gettin' heavy from the drink....but I'm still managing to find my way to my mouth with the popcorn. And here's to you a happy holiday.

Ken Dean

Ken Dean.

File

December 14, 1965

Dear Board Member,

Just a reminder that on January the 11th there is to be a meeting of the Board of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. This is to be held in Laurel at the St. Paul Methodist Church of which the Reverend Mr. Henry Clay is pastor. This is located at 517 Jefferson Street and the phone number is 426-6155. The meeting will begin at 11:00 AM. and will last until shortly after 3:00 PM. Lunch will be served at 12:30. There will be a charge of $1.00 for the lunch.

The Reverend Mr. Duncan Gray, our president, has asked Ken Dean to begin the meeting by stating just exactly what it is that he does as director of the Council. This period will be followed by a discussion of the activities of the Council for the past year. Then there will be a financial report of the Council. Then there will be a suggested budget for the upcoming year. There will also be a discussion of possible programs for the next year. The final part of the meeting will be an executive session of the Board Members. This agenda is open to change at your suggestion.

The Council has received some very good news concerning financial support for the next year. This can not yet be made public, but you wil be notified concerning this matter just prior to the January meeting. So there really is a Santa Claus!

The Council has had a very good response to the event of our Annual Meeting. The publicity which followed was excellent, and we have had many new people make enquiry concerning our work. We are still trying to get a charter, but this does not look very promising. Almost all the other areas of our work look most encouraging.

Have a happy holiday season, and we look forward to seeing you on the 11th. Please, drop us a card to let us know of your plans to attend. We need a count for lunch.

Kenneth L. Dean
J. William Silver

fete

attention: Ed Stanfield — hope to see you there — or here on the evening of the 10th.

KL.

January 4, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $2,200. It represents your first quarterly grant-in-aid for 1966 and the balance due on the first-quarter portion of your Field Foundation grant.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

I trust you will let us have your quarterly report and financial statement as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ES
file to discuss

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

January 5, 1966

DEar Paul,

An exact copy of the request which we made to the Ford Foundation. Of course this is the summary sheet.

1. For assistance to Council to be used to meet general expenses.		$3,000.00
2. An accelerated program with education and medical institutions for one year.		
(A) Staff employee	Salary	8,000.00
	Travel	2,000.00
Medical and insurance benefits, office space and supplies and secretarial help will be supplied by the Mississippi Council		
(B) A Work-Scholarship program for ten college students.		2,500.00
(C) Assistance for five conferences for student-faculty interest groups.		1,250.00
	total	$16,750.00

Thanks Boss man. We are busy at work doing the annual report, getting the books in order and preparing for the board meeting in Laurel this next week and the meeting on Feb. 17th.

Yours,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

January 13, 1966

Reverend Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

As our auditors require a receipt for all funds disbursed, please sign and return the enclosed carbon of this letter to acknowledge receipt of the check for $2,250 which I delivered to you on January 10. - the balance of MCHR's 1965 grant-in-aid.

I enjoyed being with you guys.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Rec'd 1/17/66

E S file

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

January 13, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Director of Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

I think it was Plato who said that all of life is an attempt to move from a state of chaos to one of purpose and design...order. As we have left a bit of a trail of choas behind us during the past year, I trust that it is now being shaped into order. Anyway I have set an appointment with a CPA, Mr. Rosen, and we are to put the finishing touches on the books and have them audited. We will begin this work on January 19th.

It was good to have Ed over for the meeting of the Board. We had a good session. I'm sorry that there was some misunderstanding over the grants. Actually I didn't know but what some money had been given to Don Thompson prior to my arrival; so when Marge's letter came that we had received our final payment, I just assumed that this was correct. Then last week when I began tieing things together I couldn't account for two of the payments, and you know the rest.

We have setup a better system for keeping the records for 1966. At any period, in only a matter of minutes, we will be able to put our hands on any information which might be desired concerning our business. We will send reports to your office monthly, and then we will send summary reports at the end of each quarter. Copies of these reports will also go to the state board members. Both personally and professionally I am interested that we run an orderly and efficient office. We certainly need the assistance and advice of your office and I trust that it will always be close at hand. Some of our board members really were impressed with Ed's remarks pertaining to fund raising, so I expect that we will be calling on him for more help in this area. You can rest assured that the Mississippi Council will begin work toward building a broader and stronger financial basis.

As we look to the work of the present year our emphasis will be in three areas. (1) The campus centered work. (2) The building of more local councils and the strengthening of our finances. (3) A work dealing with the role of the Church in matters related to Human Relations. By the end of the summer I hope that the work on campsuses will be strong and well underway. I hope that as this continues we can then begin a more concentrated work in the area of the Church.

That's it for now. Look forward to seeing you on February 2nd.

Yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

file

January 17, 1966

The Reverend Kenneth Dean
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

The word is that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has now received all of its 1965 grant-in-aid. That is, you do not have an additional $250 coming.

I can assure you that your depositing the check about which you called me would not have had any effect upon this matter. That telephone call was really beneath your dignity, Ken.

I trust that we shall have your report for the last quarter of 1965 very soon.

Best wishes.

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

January 18, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the two letters which came today. I am presently working on the annual report, but a quarterly report will also be forthcoming shortly.

An interesting event takes place for the Council tomorrow. HEW people are coming down to evaluate some of the programs of the Education Department of the University at Oxford and the University has asked me to sit in on some of the meetings. I take this to mean that the University has confidence in the Council. I'll let you know how this goes.

I was back in Hattiesburg for the funeral on the weekend. About 1500 people from all over the country turned out. No sooner was the funeral over than a couple of Negro policemen got involved in a brutality case. It was brutality, and good or bad, I was one of the first persons on the scene. I did some work with the FBI on the Dahamer murder case. It looks very much like this one will be solved.

Yesterday I talked for an hour with the governor's assistant. I may get to see the governor on Friday. If not, one of my Board members has invited me to a dinner on Monday night down on the Coast. It is to honor Judge Coleman and Judge Russell. The Governor will be present and the Board member and I plan to have a little visit. Anyway, the meeting went real well with his assistant and I suspect that we will be getting the charter soon. After this visit, I had the opportunity to meet the director of the Soveriegnty Commission. He's a pretty decent fellow and I suspect that we might be able to get along. Earl Johnston, you may know of him.

I trust that Paul won't have any trouble getting Ford to ok the terms for the grant. At least I surely hope not. Silver and I did visit with the Ford people and I think they understood that we planned to use it in this way. Anyway, I'll be up to see them about other matters in a few days and if they have any questions, I can answer them firsthand. 'Tis late and I must get on the run. Take care and look forward to seeing you on the second.

Yours,

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

P.S. Thanks for coming over.

PA – What do you think of this? Do we need to talk about what funds I can and cannot disburse — and under what conditions?

~~Ed S.~~

306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi
January 27, 1966

file

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

I hope that you are now moved into your new townhouse and that you are getting a little rest.

While you were away last week, I talked with Mr. Anthony about using Winifred Falls to assist us in a review of school desegregation. We had hoped to call some people together for a meeting this week, but it didn't work out. I am scheduling a closed review of school desegregation for March 5. I wonder if it would be possible for Winifred to come over for a week or ten days prior to the 5th and assist us in this program. We have some excellent contacts throughout the state and we will be assisted by some of the leading educators from our college campuses, but this program is not in our schedule; and in order to have it, we would almost have to have some expert help.

Since I began feeling out the needs for this program, the Civil Rights Commission has decided to have a public hearing some time in the near future. The Mississippi Council could do a worthwhile service in providing basic research for the Commission's hearing.

Also, we would like to request $250 financial aid under your technical assistance program for this meeting. Interest in this program has mushroomed. We first thought that we would bring together a sampling of people from the various areas of the state, but in some instances we have large groups who wish to attend. For example, all seven of the Negroes who have integrated the Biloxi high school want to attend, along with their parents and some white students. In Long Beach they have done away with Negro schools and have two hundred Negro students in the previously all-white schools.

Anyway, while we have some funds to help these people with transportation and food, we are not going to be able to meet even the minimum needs for this large group. If we could get $250 from you, this would help us considerably.

If it is necessary to go into a detailed discussion of this program, perhaps we can take time for that when I am over to your place on February 2. I look forward to seeing you then and our many thanks for your consideration of this matter.

Yours,

K Ken

Ken Dean

KLD/ndw

cc Winifred Falls

Rec'd 2/18/66

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ES

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
JOHN B. PETTUS, BILOXI, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. NATHANIEL MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY C. CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

file

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

2-17-66

Dear Paul,

You will be interested in knowing that today (Feb. 17-1966) the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has been chosen as Jackson's Civic Organization of the day! This is done by a radio-TV station. So a couple of times each hour of the day we are being mentioned and Charles Percy is referred to.

Will we get shot down next week? God only knows.

Ken.

the Coupe

Chairs
Brochers
Editorial
VEP

February 22, 1966

The Reverend Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Just a note to congratulate you on being Jackson's Civic Organization of the day. Gad! Brother, have you examined your witness?

Also, I have on my desk a copy of the Evans and Novak column about the Percy affair. Again you seem to have come up smelling like roses, and I am forced to pay you the compliment of envy!

And I don't know whether to say "keep up the good work" or "I hope your luck holds out."

In any case,

Best Wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FOR MISSISSIPPI COMMITTEE

February 23, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Here, at last, is our check in the amount of $8,375 for the first half of the $16,750 approved by the Ford Foundation for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for 1966. The third and fourth quarters of the grant will be paid on June 1 and September 1, as requested by the Mississippi Council Board.

The grant is made, of course, for the program of work with college students and faculty, conferences, and work scholarships which was outlined in your original proposal and which you have already begun.

Also enclosed is another copy of the general conditions governing SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Duncan Gray
Encl.

March 3, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Thanks for the program and financial report for February. Both form and content were good and helpful.

Keep up all the good work.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
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WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

~~E S~~ file

March 11, 1966

Mr. Ed Lewis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your early reply to our request concerning Douglas Baker, the law student at Old Miss. We have had further discussion with Doug and it seems there is no relief in sight.

Doug needs a minimum of $300 to get through this semester. The Mississippi Council is giving him $125 this next week. If SRC could in some way help out with the remaining $175, this would be money well spent.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,
Ken L. Dean
Kenneth L. Dean

file

KLD/am

File

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 23, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed,

I'm trying to make some general plans for the next eighteen months and I need a little help. I'm of the opinion that one of the best moves that we could make in Mississippi would be to hire a Negro Associate for the next year. I think that the time is right and I think that there is a lot of good that he could do. I'm finding that there are some counties in the state that have never been worked by anybody or any group. With a Negro Associate we could be especially successful.

It is my understanding that the future grants of the Ford money will not be for staff, is this right? My point is that I do not see a particular or unique program in the future for us. But I do see a need for a Negro Associate and a major effort to strengthen our organization. We can then undertake whatever particular project we feel relevant at the time.

Silver's work is going to be a success. Next year we will have done a lot of spadework and should have a strong student group underway. That work will continue to grow and function. I am also making plans for some work with the religious institutions, but with all the preachers in our organization I'm not sure that we should try to hire some one just for this area.

At the end of this year we should have councils in: Jackson, Gulfport-Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Starkville, Oxford, Laurel, Greenville and Clarksdale.

With these bits of information in mind, I'd appreciate some word from you as to what direction you think we should go in our planning. Thanks for any attention given to this matter.

Yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

March 25, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your good letter of March 23.

In the case of Mississippi, I believe that both Paul and the foundation would say that it is within the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program Association Director as part of a "major effort to strengthen our organization." If he were hired with the idea that a good part of his duties would be to help organize new chapters and assist old ones with systematic efforts at building membership and financial support, and if one qualification you look for is talent along that line, my own vote would be to finance as much of the cost as we could for at least a year.

The "general conditions" were written as they were with the older and better-established councils in mind and with the purpose of pushing them toward self-sustenance. So, if they hired a "second man" with the expanded aid program this year, they should be able to assume more of his support next year. But I think we all expect Mississippi to be less developed (albeit moving up fast).

Your optimistic outlook on the results of Silver's work and the probable number of local councils this year is very encouraging -- like a drop of water in a dry and thirsty land!

Is Silver looking less emaciated these days?

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FOAM BOND

March 29, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

I just remembered that Paul asked me to send you a copy of our sample by-laws for local councils. Sorry about my lapse of memory.

If you need additional aids, let me know. Perhaps we can talk about local group organization while you are here in April. In general, they should have committees for the continuing program concerns, such as employment, housing, education (school desegregation), federal programs, citizenship education (voting), health and welfare. By having a chairman as key man in each community, you have someone to send materials to as they become available -- and there is someone in each community who will almost automatically pay extra attention to developments in his particular committee's area of concern. Besides keeping the president from being overworked, this combination will occasionally spark some significant effort in the local council.

I saw in this morning's paper that they have made some arrests in the Hattiesburg case,--just as you said. That's great.

Keep up the good work.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

SEAL FOAM BOND

Miss - M+M

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
JOHN B. PETTUS, BILOXI, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. NATHANIEL MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
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MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 29, 1966

Dear

On April 4 (Monday) at 9:00 a.m., the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is sponsoring a leadership conference of groups in Mississippi who are dealing with programs and services related to race and poverty. Below is a list of the organizations whom we are inviting. We would like for two representatives from each organization to be present. The meeting should last no longer than 1½ hours. Coffee and donuts will be served, courtesy of the Mississippi Council..

It is hoped that we can gain from our discussion a better co-ordinated effort in our attack on poverty and problems related to race. Also it is hoped that some of us will learn more about the exact nature of our problems. No speeches will be made, but we are asking the representatives of various groups to share with us something about the direction of their work. We would like for you to call the office of the Council to let us know if you will be in attendance at this meeting. Our number is: 948-0878.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD/am

THE FOLLOWING ARE BEING INVITED:

The Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
The State Welfare Director
The AFL-CIO
The State OEO Director
The NAACP Ink Fund
The Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee
The State NAACP
The Child Development Group in Mississippi
The Poor People's Corporation
The National Council of Churches
The Committee of Concern
The Methodist Student Movement
The Jackson Movement
The American Friends Service Committee
Women's Power Unlimited
STAR, Inc.
Medical Committee on Human Rights
United Church Women
The NAACP Voter-Registration Group
The Jackson Council on Human Relations
The Poor People's Conference
The Community Relations Service
The Civil Rights Commission

MISSISSIPPI LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Date: April 4 (Monday)
Place: Admiral Benbow Motel in Jackson
Time: 9:00 a.m.

April 29, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $3,200. $1,200 representing your quarterly grant-in-aid, and the $2000 representing the Special Field grant.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 9, 1966

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the call on Saturday; and thanks for the meeting of a couple of weeks back. It was in many ways a good meeting. I'm particularly interested in the last item...the seminar to be held in Atlanta. I was surprised to hear it brought up for I had planned to ask you about some kind of plan whereby we could get a refresher course at least once a year. So this answers the bill insofar as I am concerned.

Also, thanks for the check which came this week. It is needed, and these things are always appreciated. Things are kicking along very well. I have a board meeting called for this coming Monday, the 16th. On the same day at the same place, but at a different hour we are also sponsoring a Civil Rights Leadership Conference. These meetings are proving to be valuable. I'll go into more detail about them later. This might be a program that other state councils would want to start, but I really don't know the context of their work. But it is being good for us.

The meeting for June the 4th, the one on Poverty, is shaping up fine too. This is certainly a ticklish involvement (all of my work and life is), but there's a lot of interest and enthusiasm going for it.

This Friday night I'm meeting with a group in Oxford to organize a council. I think that it'll get off the ground.

The intern from Kalazmoo has arrived. He's a good guy and will do well for us. I'm also considering hiring another $70.00 employee when Bill Silver is finished. I'll be seeing you before this decision has to be made tho'.

Will close out for now. Just wanted to get this note off while I had a chance...'tis 11:00 P.M. and I'm trying to get caught up on things. So, all is well and good night!

Ken Dean

Ken

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 9, 1966

Dear Friend,

As you know last month when we had our first meeting of the Mississippi Leadership Conference on Race and Poverty there was broad interest expressed in having another meeting soon. Many dates have been considered and finally May 16, 1966 (Monday) has been settled on. The meeting will be at 9:00AM. at the Admiral Ben Bow on North State Street in Jackson. Again, we will serve coffee. We will have to clear out of the meeting place by 11:45, so do be on time.

I might take this occasion to mention that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has scheduled a Conference on Poverty for Saturday, June 4. The Poverty Conference will be held in the Olympic room of the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson. The Council has been in contact with some of the poor folk across the state and with government officials from six or seven agencies. The agencies have agreed to have representatives present for the meeting. We would like to call on you for your support so that we can have a large turnout of poor people from every area of the state. We'd like any suggestions for this meeting...who should be on the program, how long it should last, exactly what subjects should be considered.

Recently there have been a good number of people from both governmental and private agencies studying the state as regards problems of poverty. There is no reason that the persons in the Leadership Conference can't take a leading part in working with the poor to give direction to the many programs that are presently being considered. So do make an effort to be present this coming Monday when we come together to discuss "POVERTY".

Yours,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

THE FOLLOWING ARE BEING INVITED:

The Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
The State Welfare Director
The AFL-CIO
The State OEO Director
The NAACP Ink Fund
The Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee
The State NAACP
The Child Development Group in Mississippi
The Poor People's Corporation
The National Council of Churches
The Committee of Concern
The Methodist Student Movement
The Jackson Movement
The American Friends Service Committee
Women's Power Unlimited
STAR, Inc.
Medical Committee on Human Rights
United Church Women
The NAACP Voter-Registration Group
The Jackson Council on Human Relations
The Poor People's Conference
The Community Relations Service
The Civil Rights Commission

MISSISSIPPI LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Date: April 4 (Monday)
Place: Admiral Benbow Motel in Jackson
Time: 9:00 a.m.

May 13, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your note of May 9.

I won't try to attend your Board meeting, but I do have your poverty conference in my book and will be there on June 4, deo volente. You did ask me to come to that, didn't you?

Please write to me in more detail about your Civil Rights Leadership Conferences. I would like to share this idea with other councils.

Keep a stiff upper lip.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 17, 1966

Dear Ed,

The word which you requested concerning the Leadership Conference.

About two months back there was a good bit of talk about the possibility of getting all the "Do-gooder" folk together. After contacting eight or ten of the more active leaders in the area of race and poverty, we set a date and invited about twentyfive organizations. All of the major Civil Rights groups were included along with some of the womens's organizations and the church groups. We also sent an invitation to the state office of OEO and the head of the Welfare Department...of course neither of the last two showed up. We did have 34 person who did show up tho', and we had a good meeting.

A second effort at a meeting was attempted this week, but we didn't do much good. Too many of the people were out of town for the week. We'll have another go in about 10 days.

For what my opinion is worth I see the advantage of such a meeting to be that of sharing among the lawyer's groups, the poverty groups and the civl rights groups. A second good point is that you can begin to bring together some of the more active CR groups with some of the more "soft" groups such as the women's and church groups. This isn't so easy here in Jackson, and our success is limited, but I would imagine that in some states these groups might get a little closer together. Every person with whom I talked (those who were in attendence), said that they really appreciated the opportunity and felt that it was beneficial.

Another point in favor of this kind of meeting is that it helps to clear up a lot of the misunderstanding that goes on among some of the poverty groups and the CR folk. This was an especially important feature of our meeting.

That's about it. If you need more information or more exact information, I'll do my usual best; but I reckon that's the essence of what happened. The most difficult part of this type of program is to get an open date.

Take care, Ken

Ken

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 30, 1966

Dear Ed,

Something I want to get on the record: I think that the news letter "Here goes Nothing" is one of the best moves to date. I'm glad to know what goes on in the other states, and it's good to know a little something about new staff prior to meeting them at a SRC function in Atlanta. This is very helpful. Secondly, I think that a couple of news letters inbetween our directors meetings should cut out some of the time spent listening to various people ventilate....at the director's meeting that is.

Also I want to thank you for making available the insurance plan. I've notified Ed Lewis that I'm interested and I hope that you can bring more information when you come over this weekend.

Thirdly, I plan to attend the Leadership Training Conference sponsored by the folk at Emory. I've sent in my application. Thanks for letting us know about this program.

Things are shaping up fairly well for Saturday. Don't know just what's gonna come off. Some folk are worried that there'll be too much encounter...and I'm worried that there won't be enough. Will be pushing hard for the next few day tho'.

Am making reservations for you for Friday night at the Admiral Ben Bow Motel. If you change your plans or do not plan to come of Friday, do let me know. Take care and I'll see you soon.

Sin..cerly
Ken

Ken

file

June 8, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

I forgot to mention while I was in Jackson that another one-fourth of your expanded-grant money is due. But according to my records we do not have membership and finance reports for April and May. The law of the Medes and Persians requires monthly membership and finance reports and quarterly program reports. What do you say?

It was good seeing you.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

file

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
JOHN B. PETTUS, BILOXI, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. NATHANIEL MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY C. CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

June 14, 1966

Dear Ed,

A few sentences to go beyond the reports. First let me say that in April and May we did not send out any mailings nor did we make any appeal for membership. There were a few memberships that came in, but we put them in with others that will come under the month of June. So the financial reports show no income from this source.

I was aware that the reports for April and May were not yet filed, but thanks for the reminder. Also, you have not received my audit for last year. Our auditor talked with me last week and said that he almost had it finished, that he was going on a 10 day vacation and that he'd finish it immediately upon his return. He told me a good many weeks back that I was free to take the work to someone else, that he was swamped. But we know this man and can trust him. You'll be getting that soon.

I'm doing a little bit of investigation concerning the use of books. As I told you earlier, I hope that the Mississippi folk can make use of the program you all offer. I talked with Will Campbell yesterday. He's the director of the Southern Churchmen and the author of a good readable book on race and the church. He's going to help me get a good number of his book for distribution to preachers. I'm hoping that we can use various kinds of written material to appeal to different groups and bring them closer to the work of the Council.

Right now we have Rosie Alexander, Spelman student, helping the office. The intern is here. We have a white girl from Millsaps and another white Mixissippian working part time for the summer. I'm hoping to make use of someone from the more militant side of the CR movement...perhaps a Tougaloo student for the summer. As you know we did this for the last school term and it worked quite well. It keeps up our relationship with some of the more activist oriented folk.

That's about it for now. Only say that we have no meetings on tap for a couple of months, so we'll drive for support and membership. Talked with Hodding Carter yesterday about a chapter in Greenville. Also, we can use the money...we're getting pretty low. Thanks.

Yours,

Ken

Ken Dean

RIA

June 15, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,187.50 which is the third quarter of our expanded grant to the Mississippi Council. Thank you for the reports, although I have not had time to read them yet. On a quick glance they look very good. Please sign the enclosed carbon, as usual, and return it to us for our auditors.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

Thanks

Received — KL Dean
6-16-66

July 1, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,200, being a $2,000 quarterly payment on your Field Foundation Grant and a $1,200 quarterly payment on your regular grant-in-aid.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt copy of this letter.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

file

PA
ES

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., MERIDIAN, PRESIDENT
JOHN B. PETTUS, BILOXI, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. NATHANIEL MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY C. CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WALLIS I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
WILLIAM SILVER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 7, 1966

Dear Ed,

Inclosed find the materials having to do with our constitution. The three sheets with a circled 1 are the constitution as it presently exists. I know of one weakness. It says that the members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for four year terms and that they shall be rotated off ¼ at a time. This does not provide for members to be elected for periods of 1,2,or3 years so as to match up the rotation business. So we need to make some kind of change there.

The letter from Francis Stevens should explain itself. He is a former Board Member who couldn't take it, but he is still helpful in that he is a lawyer and does legal work for us.

The piece of material is a list of suggested changes so as to make it easier for us to get our tax-deductable status. Mr. Stevens drew up this list.

I am doing all this right now so that it can be brought before the Board at the meeting on July 23. I will then make-up copies of the proposed constitution and mail it to the members so that we can vote on the changes at our next meeting. Thanks for any help you can give us with this bit of work.

Things are kicking along over here. I've been up to Canton twice to meet with the Chamber of Commerce. They wanted to meet with the Negroes....when I contacted the Negroes they told me to tell the Whites to go to hell that they were tired of nice talk that goes nowhere. They're right.

The Chief of Police in Philadelphia, Mississippi, was fired yesterday. Today the Justice Department got an injunction against some of the police in that town ordering them to carry out the duties of their office. The Chief was fired by the City Council. This came after both federal and state pressure.

I'm going down to Port Gibson Saturday. The Negroes there have organized some kind of militant group. They wear black cowboy hats and jackets, carry firearms and train in the open. This has the FBI and kind shook. I'll pass more about this as I learn more.

Take care and thanks. Oh yes, I got the $2,000 to Hazel.

Yours, Ken

ES files

via air mail July 15, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Streets
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Herewith are the copy of the MCHR constitution which you sent, as well as the revisions proposed by your attorney, and a rather lengthy set of suggestions from me. I agree that the suggestions of the lawyer should be incorporated into the revision. The changes I suggest are in addition to these.

Actually, I have done more re-writing than you probably had in mind. However, where I have gone beyond the intent and wishes of the Board, they can ignore or revise the suggestions.

It seems to me that the most important of the suggestions are those dealing with the composition of the Board (providing for representatives from local chapters), and the relationship between the officers and the staff.

If there is anything you want to discuss, ask about the reason for, etc., feel free to call me. And, I hope this is getting back to you in time to do some good.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

JES/mmj
Enclosures

(Ken Dean) file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 16, 1966

Dear Ed,

Just want to go on record with something that took place here today. Last week, August 4, I wrote the governor a letter in which I suggested that he use the state Soveriegnty Commission to help break-up the Klan. Today I got a call from Earle Johnston, the head of the Commission. To make a long story short, we talked for over an hour. We are going to cooperate in some ways. He will share with me when there is a situation in which I can be of help, and I'll share with him about CR activities that are being reported out of proportion.

Today we talked at length about Grenada...he even asked me if there was anything that I could do to ease the situation. Then we talked about some trouble spots with the Klan. We spent a good bit of time discussing the state's interest in Poverty Programs and public health. These guys are actually encouraging compliance with federal law...at least in the areas of public accomodations, voting and school programs. I guess this represents some kind of progress.

Don't take this note to mean that I've been taken in by these folk, but I do think that this may represent a bit of a break through with the governor. You see the letter went to him and he gave it enough attention to act on it and then send it on to the Sovereignty Commission. Maybe one day, after I send him a couple of memos and such, he'll break down and send me a charter! Or is that dreamin'?

Yesterday I testified before a hearing held by the USAD (Agriculture). This is a real sign of hope for us. Ralph McGill is on the committee and we had breakfast together this moring. He may be able to help us a bit in Mississippi. Was most interested in programs of all kinds here.

That's it....if you think something has happened to me, that is for the state Soveriegnty Commission to be talkin' this way, maybe you'd better send some-one over here to check on the operation.

Ken

file

September 2, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Regrettably I shall not be able to come through Jackson enroute to Baton Rouge. Because my visit to Louisiana had to be shortened by one day Mrs. Miller decided to meet me in New Orleans on Thursday, so that we could consult a few people there before going to Baton Rouge.

By the way, do you know a Bill Scaggs who is president of Meridian Junior College? Bruce Rosen of ADL mentioned him the other day -- remembered him as a pretty good fellow.

Best wishes,

Ed Stanfield

PA
ES
(newsletter)

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 10, 1966

Dear Ed,

Just a note to let you know that we have scheduled our annual meeting for October 27th. It is to be held at the Heidelberg Hotel beginning at 1:30 in the afternoon.

The Board of Directors, as you will recall, felt that it would be good to have a Negro for the featured speaker, so it will be Roger Wilkins, the Director of Community Relations Service.

At the meeting we will be dealing with a few business matters of importance. I'm presently working to get the by-laws in shape so that they can be changed at that meeting. As always, we have the task of officers for the upcoming year. I hope that we aren't riding a good horse to death, but I think Duncan Grey ought to be president again.

That's it from here. Plan to see you on next Tuesday, and will likely bring the president of the Oxford Council with me. Also, do please let Paul know about our meeting and the speaker. Of course we want you here and as many other of the family as can come.

Yours,

Ken

Ken

STRATHMORE BOND
25% COTTON FIBER

September 13, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39301

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,187.50, which is the final payment on our 1966 expanded grant-in aid to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Attch.

F

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 16, 1966

Dear Ed,

Thanks a million for the check for the expanded grant. We have given out most of the student scholarships for this semester. In a few days I'll send you a list of the receipents and their schools, just so you might get some idea of how we're trying to operate with this.

Today was the last day for Rosie Alexander, the young Negro lady who has been working inthe office for the past three months. It is also the first day for a Mrs. Bonnie Giles, a white woman of some 40 years, mother of two, formerly of Kentucky, now the wife of a local engineer, and a person who has a good bit of experince in office work. She will be running the office, so to speak, on a full time basis. She should be permanent. I discussed the nature of the ~~work~~ work pretty thoroughly with her, and she seems to have the approval of her husband. She's been damn good thus far...is well organized.

You'll be interested in knowing this response to an ad I ran in the paper for a secretary. I said in the ad that applicants must be willing to work in a "compliance situation". Everybody wanted to know what that was and I told them that they would have to work in a bi-racial situation. Almost without exception the response went like this, "Well, it seems that we are having to make these changes. My husband now works in an integrated situation, my sister does in Ohio and my kids are in school with the colored, so why shouldn't I work with them." This doesn't reflect what we're after, but it is a hell of a long way from where we were.

Again, thanks for the check. I look forward to seeing you on Tuesday.

Yours,
Ken Dean
Ken

P.S. met with William Winter, state treasurer, today. also met with Father Law. am trying to get the Jackson Council underway.

Ken,

October 4, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,200.00, which is the quarterly payment on our regular grant-in-aid to the Mississippi Council ($1,200), plus the quarterly payment on the special Field Foundation grant ($2,000.00).

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosure

October 5, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Thanks for the good reports for July and August. Also your clip about the demise of CDCM was the first I had heard of the action. It is an unhappy turn of events in itself, and seems to me to be part of a distressing pattern of withdrawal by the liberal establishment.

More bad news: The "front office" won't buy your conference for white civil rights workers. For one thing we have no category of funds that this exactly fits. For another, frankly, there is a bit of conference-fatigue, as I mentioned.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES/km

October 18, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capital at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

I need rather urgently to be in Alabama next week while your annual meeting is going on. Rather than have a superficial look at both Alabama and your meeting, I am going to ask John Pacoul to attend in Jackson and observe for me. John is a keen observer.

He probably will fly over on the morning of the 27th and come back on the 28th.

Remember my good record of attendance at your danged old meetings and try to bear up under the disappointment of my not coming.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:CL

file - Miss. - KEN DEAN

50 Hotel Rooms
Snack Bar

Conference Rooms
Alumni Offices

THE ALUMNI HOUSE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

11-12-66

Ed- As I see it, the Director's meeting at SRC was a good go. Thanks.

Have been here at Ole Miss for two days. Man, we have actually got a working council going. Had 73 people present last night. There were 36 Black + 37 white. The enclosed constitution was adopted — there was a minor change somewhere on the second page, but this is basically it.

Most of the council folks are affiliated with the University, but eight or ten are "town folks". The Presbyterian, Episcopalian + Methodist Pastors are involved — also a Priest.

If you approve, I'd like to bring the president of this council with me to the next Director's meeting. He's a darn good man; a

native Mississippian, Methodist minister who handles that denomination work at the Ole Miss campus — Jimmy Jones is his handle. Married about 30 years old. I spent the month of ~~the~~ July in the inner-City of Chicago.

Between Atlanta & Here, I was in Gulfport for a meeting with the Committee of Social Concern for the Methodist Negro Women. That was a good session, and I made some good contacts for the Council.

On Sept. 2 I'm to meet with a group in Union County. It's all Negro, but they want to get associated with the Council. I'll visit there and do a bit more lookin' before I encourage one way or the other.

Anyway, it seems that there is a good chance that the people of Mississippi do want a council on Human Relations — one that functions as such.

(over)

again, thanks for the recent meeting — and too for making my week at Emory possible.

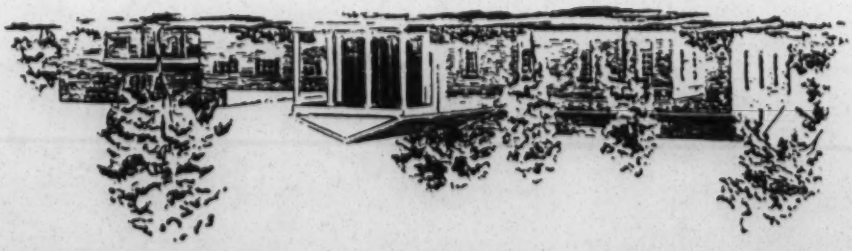
Come see us when you can — Or take a vacation if you will — you've pushed hard for a long time now.

Yours,

Kim Dear.

P.S. I met with the 90 school administrators here again today. For the second time around it went real well.

1 Completely Air-Conditioned Swimming Pool Available For Guests "Your Home On The Campus"



30 Hotel Rooms
Snack Bar

Conference Rooms
Alumni Offices

THE ALUMNI HOUSE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL AFFILIATES OF STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I NAME

This organization is Human Relations Council of Greater Oxford Area (An affiliate of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations)

ARTICLE II PURPOSE AND POLICY

Section I.
The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To strive through fact-finding and reporting, education and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of Oxford-Lafayette County without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of inter-group friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage inter-group cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

Section I.
Any person who is in accord with the purposes of this organization and who has contributed his yearly membership dues, shall be a member in good standing. Membership in this organization includes individual membership in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Section II.
A member must be considered "in good standing" for at least thirty days before he is accorded voting privileges in the conduct of business of this organization. This provision (Art. III, Sec. II) shall take effect and be in force from and after adjournment of the meeting at which this constitution is adopted.

ARTICLE IV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I.
The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers mentioned in Article V of this constitution, and eight other members who shall be selected at large by the full membership of this organization. They shall serve for terms of one year and shall be selected at the annual meeting at which officers are elected. Members of the Board of Directors shall be eligible to succeed themselves.

Section II.
The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in its membership which occur between Annual Meetings of the Council.

Section III.
The Board of Directors shall meet at least six (6) times per year.

Section IV.
A majority of members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its affairs.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS

Section I.
The officers of the organization shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, at least one of whom shall be the opposite sex of the President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section II.
The Vice-Presidents shall be designated First Vice-President and Second Vice-President. The First Vice-President shall be Chairman of the Membership Committee. The Treasurer shall serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Section III.
The officers shall be chosen by the full membership at Annual Meeting. Their terms of office shall be for one year and they shall be eligible to succeed themselves.

Section IV.
Officers shall be nominated by a Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Board and composed of five (5) persons, three (3) chosen from the Board of Directors, and two (2) chosen from members-at-large.

Section V.
The functions of the officers shall be those customary with those duties outlined by Roberts Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors (and/or the membership).

Section VI.
Officers of the organization shall be elected at the first regular meeting of each calendar year. The first slate of officers (year 1966) shall be nominated by the membership at large, rather than by the nominating committee specified in Article V, Section IV above.

ARTICLE VI MEETINGS

Section I.
The full membership shall meet at least once monthly, with regular meeting time and place to be determined by the membership at large.

Section II.
Written notice of regular meetings shall be given the membership at least one week prior to such meetings, and notice of special meetings shall be given at least two weeks in advance. When such notice is given, those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section III.
Special meetings of the membership may be called at the direction of the chairman, and must be called at the request of twenty or more members, or at the request of eight or more members of the Board of Directors. The order of the day shall be stated in notices of special meetings. A simple majority of the total membership shall constitute a quorum at special meetings.

Section IV.
Roberts Rules of Order, Revised shall be the parliamentary authority in the conduct of business at all meetings of this organization, except wherein provisions of this constitution contravene.

ARTICLE VII COMMITTEES

Section I.
The Executive Committee shall be composed of the duly elected officers mentioned in Article V of this constitution and shall be in charge of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors. The President shall be the official spokesman for the organization.

Section II.
There shall be the following Standing Committees:
A. A membership committee to organize and carry out membership campaigns.
B. A finance committee which shall plan and execute fund raising when necessary.

Section III.
Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the President, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII FINANCES

Section I.
The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section II.
Annual individual membership dues shall be in the amount of two (2) dollars per year, and shall be payable after January 1 of each year. Dues for the calendar year 1966 shall be one (1) dollar, and shall be payable upon adoption of this constitution.

Section III.
A budget shall be submitted by the Board of Directors to the membership at the Annual Meeting for their approval.

Section IV.
In the event this organization should be dissolved or otherwise terminate its activities, then all of the assets of the organization shall be distributed to a charitable, religious, or educational organization exempt under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964, to be selected at that time by the Board of Directors.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

November 15, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I have been asked by one of my members to furnish twelve copies of "Justice in Grenada, Mississippi" to Mrs. Senora Springfield, 819 Pearl Street, Grenada, Mississippi. Since I have a limited number of copies left, I would appreciate your mailing these to her.

Many thanks,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:bg

Carol – I don't know this publication. See if you can find it and send 12 copies as requested.

E

November 21, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ken:

Just a note to say that I will be unable to attend your meeting at Tugaloo on December 6 because of a conflicting engagement. Not that it matters, but just for the record.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

November 21 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

We have sent the copies of Justice in Granada, Mississippi to Mrs. Senora Springfield, 819 Pearl Street Grenada, Mississippi as requested.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

November 29, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $16,000 to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines our regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, especially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high level for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the Mississippi Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 12, 1966

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the note concerning the next meeting. I am pleased with your suggestion and would like very much to urge you to have the meeting in Washington at the same time of the conference on educational materials. Just this morning I received the notice of the other meeting, and I was trying to figure out how I could afford to participate. Your suggestion will make this possible.

Today I am sending to Paul a memo that is directed to you and him. It has to do with a move in the state to get rid of all civil rights workers. I'm sending only one copy, but I have already mentioned it to Paul and he is to pass it on to you. If you have any questions about this matter do let me know.

The meeting with Roger Wilkins went fine. There wasn't a large turnout, but it was okay. We did get things set to continue our effort to get a tax-deductable status. In a few days you'll be receiving a copy of the revised constitution. A lso, my salary was adjusted. Thanks for your part in this. I immediately went to Memphis and spent the first six months of it on a ring for Miss Mary James, who will become Mrs. Kenneth Dean sometime next summer or fall. (This ain't for publication yet tho'....Boss man.)

In reference to an earlier note from you, it does matter that you weren't able to attend our meeting la st week. But I understand that you are busy and can't devote all of your time to MIXissippi. We appreciate the time you do put in on our part....AND YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME TO OUR STATE AND OUR MEETINGS.

Hope all is well with you and yours, that you have an enjoyable Christmas season.

Yours,

Ken

Ken Dean

Miss. Ken Dean
LAD
PDE
m

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Saturday

Dear Paul,

Saturday letters are extra and don't have to follow patters of good grammar and form....so.

It is that Mr. Staples from the Ford Foundation arrived here a couple of days ago. We have been having a good vist. Yesterday off to Clarksdale and a visit with Dr. Aaron Henry. It went well. A vist to Shaw where we checked out the progress of the Freedom Labor Union. It is picking up momentum. They deserve a little support from somewhere. Then we were down to Greenville to check on NCC. They are the same...and my original article is still true and they are in love with the COFO spirit...

Today Mr. Staples and I are going to invade Vicksburg and Natchez and areas to the South Klan territory. These trips are very good for they allow me the opportunity to show my face in places not so frequently visited. Also they help me to plan for regional work. Have covered almost all of the state in two weeks.

Now the purpose of the letter...please, send me some copies of the newspaper being put out by the new bunch of Yankess...the Southern Courrier I believe it is called.

The Klan still moves in a strong way. Support is now growing for the FDP it seems. Folks of the old political arena here are a little SHOOK.

That's it from here. Behave yourself.

Ken Dean
ken

P.S. ....

1- Washington people usually want to see you ... and on their terms!

2- Canton is still interesting

3- Duncan is moving the ~~wed~~ week

MAIN AT LINDEN
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38101
TELEPHONE 525-4661
TELETYPE 901-278-1929

Chisca PLAZA
MOTOR HOTEL

Saturday morning

Dear Paul,

Just a note to mention a couple of matters. Trust you recieved my letter sent from the office. I left yesterday morning... Kay was to type and mail it.

A good meeting here in Memphis so far. Boston Bryant and I are spending a lot of time together. It's good. Brooks Hays did a good job. We talked FDP for twenty minutes. Hope to get her later today.

To get to a worthy matter... North Mississippi don't look too good! Talked with some folks and made some visits there yesterday. Will go back there tonight and stay a couple of days. COFO offices for the state are moved to Holly Springs as of today! NAACP — COFO still further apart.

Sir Paul... do you think that Miss. Council on Human Relations is the right name for us to use? I ask this question in light of our past record in Mississippi. I'm afraid that the more conservative folks are going to balk when they dig in and learn about past experiences. Maybe I'm wrong. I

SWIMMING POOL – OUTSTANDING CONVENTION FACILITIES MASTER HOSTS FREE PARKING

MAIN AT LINDEN
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38101
TELEPHONE 525-4661
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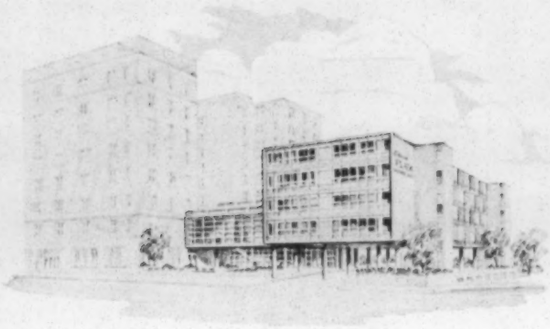

Chisca PLAZA
MOTOR HOTEL

mention this only because it has come to mind three or four times. Especially in Laurel, Canton and Hancock county. Personally I don't give a damn, but I do want to know if SRC has given thought to such matters.

On Thursday the FBI called me to their office.... Owen Cooper, the Miss. Economic Council met me there. He wants to set up state level discussion with Negro—White folks. It's almost ~~[illegible]~~ more than one could ask.

I get tired sometimes, but all is going well. Thanks for the letter to Kay ... it meant a lot to her.

Yours

K L Chism

SWIMMING POOL – OUTSTANDING CONVENTION FACILITIES MASTER HOSTS FREE PARKING

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M

Sunday night

Dear Paul,

I don't mean to flood your office, but will pass these copies of letters on to you, I know the damn typing & print ain't good . . . but just know that "I" did them, and when I get a decent machine to type with, you'll see me doing as good as any female secretary! How's that?

For the record, the AP did a story from our press conference on Thursday. They were going to call us "The Miss. Council on Southern Welfare". I suppose you know what this would have done! A friend of mine saw it on the press table and saw to it that it was changed. I tend to think it was not an accident.

All goes well here. I speak at a ministers conference tomorrow in Biloxi. Nothing exciting across the state.

yours,

Ken Dean.

Mins.

November 30, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: FRED ROUTH

FROM: GSM

The Reverend Mr. Dixon of Union, Mississippi, telephoned me Wednesday, November 24th, 2:15 p.m.

He had talked with Mantinband and Brunini and they had urged Dixon to be in touch with me. Dixon said that he has been interested in this kind of thing for several years, and wanted to explore it further. I very carefully made him no offer of employment.

Arranged for him to meet me in Birmingham at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel Friday night, November 26th 6:00 p.m. I will tell you what I can learn about him.

December 6, 1954
(Dictated December 2)

Urged on Clarence Mitchell, Washington Representative of the NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., a course of action re Citizens Council in Mississippi and Alabama.

GSM

Copy in Mississippi File ✓

Copy in Alabama File

December 6, 1954
(Dictated November 2[illegible])

GSM, by request, interviewed in Birmingham, Alabama, November 26th, the Reverend Mr. Dickson of Union, Mississippi whom Rabbi Mantinband said was being considered for professional employment in Mississippi.

The man draws $4800 at present plus a house provided. Would need to find some provision that would conpensate for loss of the house provided.

I said that it seemed of special importance in Mississippi for the professional personnel to be dual and co-equal, but that actual salary ranges were within the competence of the state organizations.

Dickson had not then been hired, and,so far as I know, has not since been.

He was merely exploring what SRC was. Says he has been at five churches in a row and has had to raise building funds for each.

Able young fellow. Devoted to good causes. Probably a good deal better than you would expect to do in Mississippi.

GSM

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
HCF
GTH

Mississippi

12/54

State Chairman -- Rabbi Charles "antinband, Hattiesburg. (Although fairly new in Mississippi, the Rabbi is well accepted and respected; he is a Southerner from Virginia; fully dedicated to a democratic society.)

Executive Secretaries -- Rev. N.A. Dickson, Union City (White, Methodist clergyman, interested in race relations, experienced in fundraising and dealing with people, dedicated to a democratic society, native Mississippian.)

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Jackson. (Negro lady, well-known and respected in the community, holder of several state governmental positions in the past, experienced in race relations, widely traveled.)

The Mississippi group has adopted the name of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 13th, they decided that because of the tense situation in Mississippi to employ two Southern staff members, one Negro and one white, and pledge themselves to raise the necessary funds to insure equal salaries for both directors.

The situation in Mississippi is probably the most difficult in the South. It is in this state that the "Citizens' Councils" referred to by the Montgomery Advertiser in its editorial of December 1 as "economic Klukers" first began. The Negro community is also organizing to take preventive measures to protect their economic interests from such groups. Great care and skill [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] they are realistically facing the problems which confront them. They recognize that progress will be slow and difficult but they are not "gradualists" in the negative sense of the word nor are they apologists. They recognize the time element involved in the Mississippi area and the central office staff is fully aware of the difficulties they face.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

97 H. → H-7,

Corinth, Miss. Jan. 2- The Mississippi Council for Christian Social Action, which opposed the constitutional amendment to allow the abolition of the public schools, today urged legislators not to abolish the public schools:

"More than 250,000 of thewhite voters of Mississippi had sense enough not to vote against the public schools, while 50,000 who understood the issue voted for the public schools. A majority of the voters in counties which have been white for years rejected the amendment, which passed only because of enormous returns, as high as 25-1, from Delta and other black counties. The vote against the amendment of Pearl River, Bilbo's home county, is the answer to those who sought to smear and insult opponents of their scheme, and we dare the proponents to go up to Tippah County and tell the white voters who voted 13-1 against the amendment that they did not believe in white schools. The solid northeast, the whitest section of the state, rejected the amendment, as did the southeast, the second whitest part of the state. East Mississippi from the Gulf to the Tennessee line gave a decided majority against the scheme. No candidate for governor would care to lose these these counties, or to ignore the 250,000 who could not be pressured into voting against the schools. The less than 100,000 votes counted for it will not elect any man to state office. These votes were largely in counties which have been stealing tax money for years from the white school children by fraudulent statistics of ghost Negroes.

Legislators from the white counties of the state, whose total majority was against the amendment, will, if they are contemplating a political future, think twice before abolishing public schools. The people of Mississippi are to be congratulated on not being fooled by pressure, patronage, state organizations, politicians past and present, cash of over $100,000, much of it their own tax money, and extensive and expensive publicity. Since a change of 1 vote in 6 would have defeated the amendment, it is evident that the promise ofsales tax money to cities, towns, and counties is what passed it. The returns showed the correctness of the poll of the teachers made the preceding month.

The public schools will not be abolished in Mississippi. The legislature may not have the last word, and legislators who think they can close the doors of our public schools will not only be digging their own political graves but also stirring up trouble with a big spoon. The loyal Americans of Mississippi want to keep their public school system, and, with the help of Almighty God, they will. The Eternal will not faint nor fail until He has set justice in all the earth."

Charles G. Hamilton, Sec. Miss. Council CSA, Box 790, Corinth.

RECEIVED 1/3/55 Southern Regional Council

Miss

Alex Miller

Arthur J. Levin

S

February 18, 1955

"Citizens Councils" - Mississippi.

One of our contacts had occasion to be in Canton, Mississippi, (a town of under 10,000 population), which is just northeast of Jackson in Madison county. He was there on business, visiting with a client, whose son is active in the Citizens Councils in that county.

This young man told my contact that the Citizens Councils were like the KKK in working for white supremacy, except that they will try to avoid violence. He went to great lengths to assure my contact that there is no anti-semitism in their Citizens Council, and that there is no difference between Jews and Gentiles in that town. My contact was unfamiliar with Citizens Councils and therefore was unable to ask some very pertinent questions in this regard.

A good example of how the Citizens Council works is this. At the last election in 1954, the poll workers were all members of the Citizens Council, and they allowed all Negroes who had paid their poll tax to vote without challenge. However, they made a careful note of the name of every Negro who voted. After the election, they went to the employers of these Negroes who had voted and said that economic sanction would be taken against the employers if their Negro employees continued to vote. You may be sure that the Negroes will not vote, or they will not work for their employers.

Another example was the case of an "uppity" Negro who said to a white person that "Negroes are as good as white people". This Negro was a small farmer who borrowed money from the bank to purchase a herd of cattle. The Citizens Council called this matter to the attention of the bank president, who investigated the Negro's loan. They found that he had sold some of the cattle, which was a breach of contract. They immediately foreclosed on his loan and repossessed not only his cattle, but his farm.

This young man ~~was~~ told of 7 young Episcopalian Ministers in the state, all around 30 years of age, who are speaking out very courageously for equality among all people. The Citizens Council went to the Bishop to stop them, but the Bishop said that he would not interfere. The Citizens Council is now trying to get these ministers moved or fired by their respective congregations and if they cannot succeed through Church chanels, they will find some other way to silence them.

My contact also had occasion to speak with a reporter whom he met socially. This reporter told him that the Citizens Council's aim is to disenfranchise the Negro in Mississippi, which will render him helpless politically. Economic sanction will then take care of the Negro in any other way necessary.

My contact also discussed the subject with a taxi driver who took him to the air port. The taxi driver said "There will be no mixing in the schools!". The taxi driver was very upset about the $150,000,000 bond issue to equalize Negro schools. He said that most of the people around there felt that this is a waste of money, because the Negroes don't need education and are not capable of absorbing it, and it deprives the white children of educational benefits.

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

For your information

Harold Fleming ✓
GSM et. al. ✓
GTH ✓
PBR
MET ✓
AH ✓
+ file

Art Levin

GSM - Ruby Lyell's appraisal of the Belzoni (Rev. Geo. Lee) shooting.

HCF

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
December 20, 1955

See ltr. to Rev. Lamar Hurt in central files

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I cannot say I have anything definitive on the Reverend Lee case. My intelligence has come from the papers and personal conversations with Negroes within and outside of the Belzoni community. I have had a telephone conversation with one white woman in the community. (This contact gave me a better idea of the extreme tenseness and fear existing among the whites.) There have also been conversations with white friends during which opinions have been expressed.

Knowing that it is difficult for most people - white or black - to be objective in these situations, I am making the following statement with a perfect willingness to change my position on the basis of true evidence.

Reverend Lee had been active in getting Negroes qualified to vote. He had been asked by whites to cease from such activity - perhaps to remove his name from the Registration Books and withdraw from NAACP.

He was shot at night from a passing vehicle. Losing control of his vehicle, he crashed into a residence. The first report was death by accident. Negro attendants of his body discovered substances which were later the basis for FBI reports of murder, to which local authorities acceded.

His funeral was the occasion of NAACP charges and demands for justice. A later statewide NAACP mass meeting followed the same pattern, with the sheriff stating beforehand that the people had a right to meet and his only concern was that of law and order.

Negroes had very high hopes that subsequent FBI investigations would identify the "white" murderer. There were rumors of leaks of information which traced the murderer's car to a second-hand car lot in Jackson and the murder-weapon to the sheriff's own weapon.

In the meantime there was introduced the angle of a woman or women which might have provided a motive for murder by a Negro. Some whites whom I consider reasonable have shown an inclination to accept this theory. To Negroes it is an outrageous subterfuge.

Negroes are discouraged and confused that nothing definite has come of FBI investigations.

In the meantime, Negroes who are qualified voters and/or NAACP members are being told by members of the Citizens Council, or supposed-to-be friends who are supposedly under pressure from Citizens Council, what they may expect in the way of economic repression if they do not remove their names from the Registration Books and withdraw from NAACP.

Mr. Courts, the latter victim of gunfire is reputed to have been followed daily for months and fired by many employers after only a few days work. He did not comply with Citizens Council request and was shot one night while in his store by a blast from a passing vehicle. He was taken to a hospital upon policeman's orders - but upon his own whispered request to the Mound Bayou hospital.

The whites really expected him to come back to Belzoni for questioning. He has left the hospital but his whereabouts is a guarded secret.

Meanwhile the Negroes referred to above have been recently called into a meeting by a Negro fronting for the Citizens Council and told by leading citizens of the town about the economic situation, and promised anything they want if they will comply with a list of conditions. Their request for the list in writing of the conditions was not granted. They were told to get Undertaker Johnson (See Hodding Carter's article) to leave town within six months. They were told to act quietly and not to disclose the fact of the meeting nor what went on at it.

Needless to say the fear is mounting! Some of the braver ones think the "other side" is getting fearful.

It is reported that the names of those who petitioned the Governor and Sheriff for protection at the polls during the second primary last August were sent by the Governor to the Citizens Council with instructions to liquidate this potential threat completely and with expedition: and certainly not with "<u>too deliberate speed</u>".

I trust that this is a helpful appraisal of the situation. My monthly reports - to which I have not had an opportunity to refer - may

reveal my thinking during the currency of the actual incident.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

P. S.--In all probability our office will be closed from Wednesday the 21st to Thursday the 29th. However, I have no plans for being out of town for more than a day or two, and may be reached at home if necessary. Phone 5-4844.

R. S. L.

The Christian Century
December 28, 1955

SOUTHERNERS AND N.C.C. HELP NEGRO WIDOW

Some of the news from Mississippi is encouraging. For example, notice what has happened in the case of Mrs. Clinton Melton. She was widowed when her husband, a Negro service station attendant at Glendora, was shot and killed on December 3 by Elmer Kimbell, a white man who said he fired in self-defense. Mr. Melton's employer disputed the statement, and the assailant is in jail, charged with murder. His trial will demonstrate whether the courts of the state are capable of administering justice. After the Till case, they need a second chance. Second, three white men have offered to help the widowed Mrs. Melton. According to the Associated Press, B. W. Sturdevant, a Tallahatchie county planter, said he will build a three-room house for the widow and her four children. Mr. Sturdevant's son said he will donate $200 to a fund for the family. W. C. McQuinn, M.D., physician in Glendora, has offered Mrs. Melton a job in his clinic. This outpouring of friendly helpfulness is good news indeed. It demonstrates that there are people in Mississippi in whom the spirit of humanitarianism still is strong; who refuse to tolerate murder or to excuse it on racial grounds. We are also delighted to hear that the National Council of Churches has sent a check for $1,000 to the Rev. W. A. Harris for the benefit of Mrs. Melton and her family, thus promptly carrying out the mandate of its General Board, voted at Omaha on November 30. (See the Century for December 14, page 1455.) We hope friends of the council and of racial good will will remember this action when they decide on their year-end contributions to the council. It is encouraging also to be able to report that the Rev. Mr. Harris' Methodist congregation in Glendora has contributed $86 for the assistance of Mrs. Melton and her children.

April 17, 1956

TO: FBR

From: GSM

I don't see what issue there can be in this matter. Will you advise me? ~~[illegible]~~ (See letter to Mrs. Lyells April 12th).

June 5, 1956

Tom file

FBR:

Against Tuesday, will you have prepared for my signature a letter answering Mrs. Ratcliff's letter from Mississippi?

eab/

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 7/25/60

To: PR

From: HCF

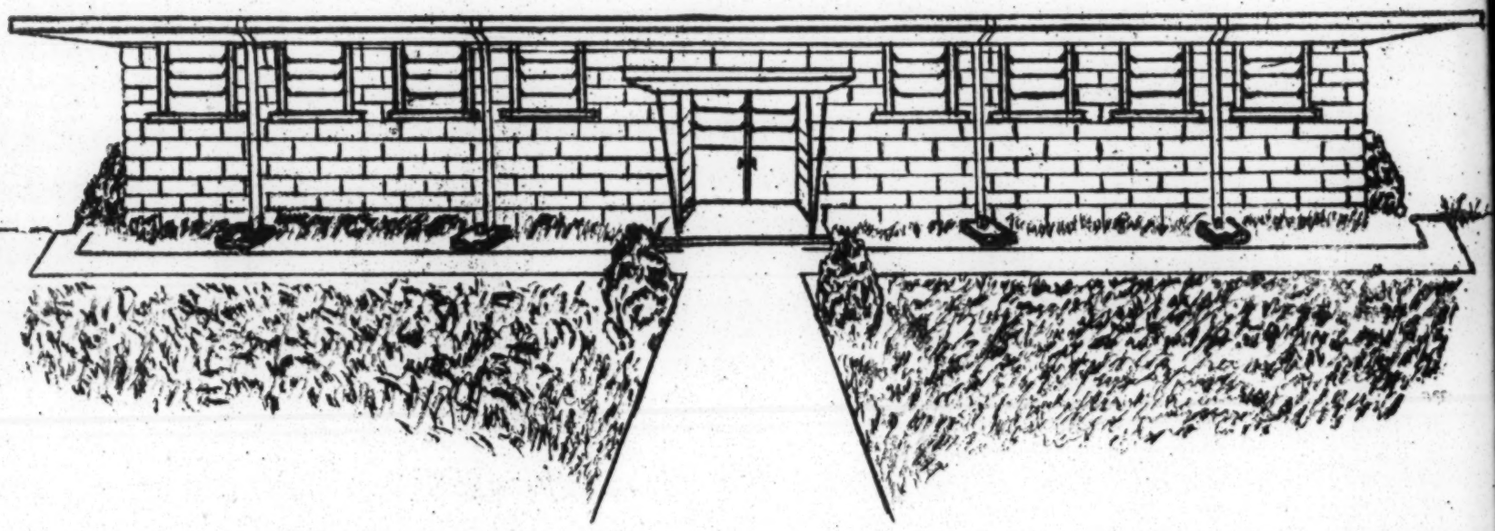
Subject: Attached

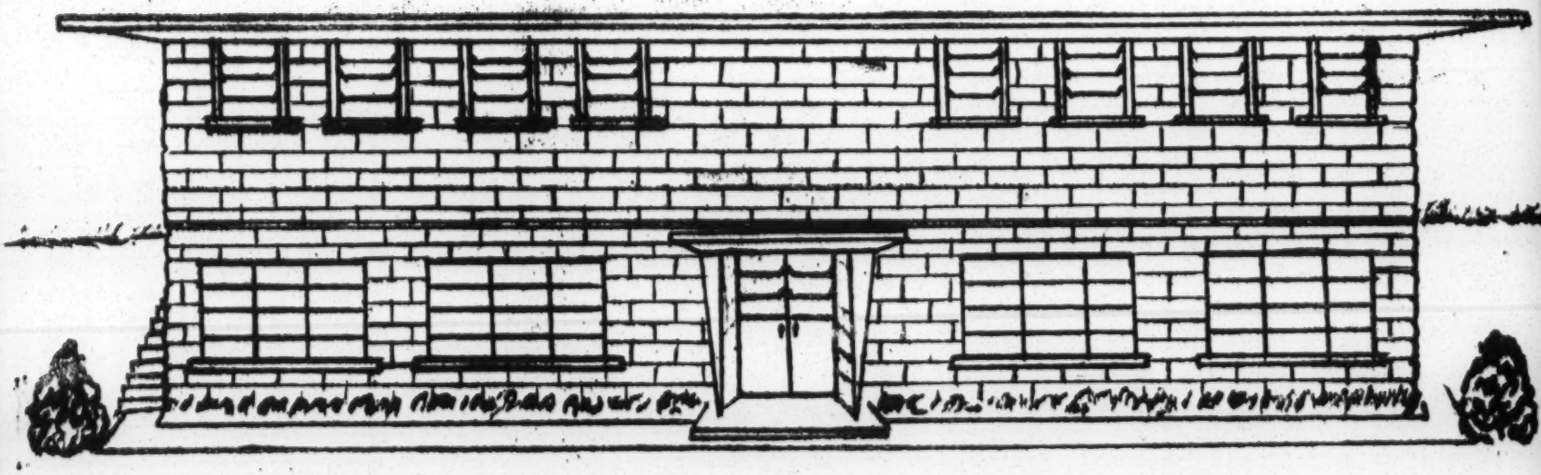
The J.W. Stewart herein listed came by to discuss his Miss. project. He was attending Emory ministers' workshop — is a Church of God man! Simple but sincere, wanted advice on getting a state charter, overcoming local hostility. Needless to say, I couldn't help him much. We agreed we'd "keep in touch."

The Bay Ridge News

News of Bay Ridge Christian College

"Where Youth Learn to Live and Lead"





Drawing of proposed dormitory for Bay Ridge Christian College. The top picture shows the front view, and the lower picture is the rear. Drawing by Leon Gosby.

June 1960

Edited and Published by J. W. Stewart and J. H. Germany

The official news medium of Bay Ridge Christian College and its related activities, including the Southern Association of the Church of God; published in the interest of the Church of God, General Offices, Anderson, Indiana, to keep all members informed of the activities of Bay Ridge Christian College, and of the Church of God, particularly in the southern states; and to foster a spirit of harmony and unity among the brethren, in an effort to effectively promote the total work of the church.

Send all news items and manuscripts to
J. W. Stewart, Rt. 2, Union, Miss.

THE STATUS OF OUR APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

By J. W. Stewart

Finally, after waiting two months, we have received a reply from the office of the Secretary of State in Jackson concerning our application for a charter for Bay Ridge Christian College. It was not granted because, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, "the organization is dedicated to certain principles that are contrary to the declared public policy of this State".

It was April 15 that the incorporators, J. H. Germany, R. B. Judy and J. W. Stewart first presented an application to the Secretary of State, Mr. Heber Ladner. He and his deputy, James V. Carr, examined it. Then Mr. Carr wrote three things that we should do--make one minor correction, send a copy of the motion which authorized us to be incorporators, and send a check for $20. We have these notes in his own handwriting. He assured us that he would have the charter in the mail on the same day these things reached him, or by the next day at the latest.

Weeks passed, and we heard nothing, Finally, Pres. Germany and I called on the Secretary of State again, and were sent to the office of the Attorney-General, to one of the eight assistants, Mr. Martin R. McLendon. He told us that it was being investigated. The Mississippi Legislature, he said, had given them the job of investigating all non-profit organizations. We could not help but wonder why Mr. Ladner and Mr. Carr, who were constantly processing applications, did not know about this ruling. Let us point out here that the Attorney-General already knew that this was to be a school for Negroes, but the Secretary of State did not.

We came back home and waited several more weeks. On June 6 we appeared in the office of the Attorney-General, Joe T. Patterson, and asked him about the status of our application. He said he didn't know, but promised to take it up with Mr. McLendon the next morning.

On June 10 Martin R. McLendon sent a note to Governor Ross Barnett, which stated: "The above styled corporate charter application has been examined by this office. The incorporators and the organization seeking to incorporate have also been examined by this office and the State Sovereignty Commission. Based upon these examinations, it is my opinion that it is not for the best interest of the State of Mississippi that this charter be granted, for the reason that the organization is dedicated to certain principles that are contrary to the declared public policy of this State, as shown by the statutes."

On June 13 theGovernor sent this note to the Secretary of State: "In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General of June 10, I am returning to you the application for charter for Bay Ridge Christian College without my approval."

Mr. Carr sent the information with this statement: "If you desire to file an amended application so as to bring it within the laws and public policy of the State of Mississippi, you may do so within the next thirty days."

(Continued on page 5)

From the Pen of the Dean

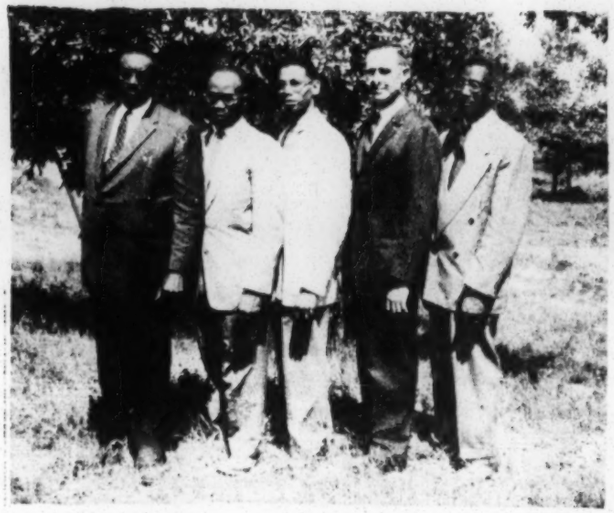
By Dean Isom R. Crockett

THE time draws nearer when all at Bay Ridge and those who will be affiliated in some way will enter a period of intensive training and study. This calls for extra energies and efforts and a sincere dedication to the Cause. We are very thankful that at last a dream of yesteryears is rapidly becoming a reality.

The task is a tremendous one, and I do not of myself feel adequate to so great a responsibility as has been assigned to me. Yet, with the help of God and the backing of so many friends of the college, I face the responsibility as dean with great confidence. I sincerely appreciate all the trust placed in me, the prayers and well-wishes in my behalf.

One of the greatest needs in the church through the southern area is that of trained, consecrated leadership. Not only is there a great lack of pulpit ministers, but there is also a great lack in every other phase of church work. Musicians, religious education leaders, counselors, prepared Sunday school personnel, secretaries, skilled workmen of various trades, evangelists--to name a few of the talents and skills needed to do a very effective job for Christ.

Every conscientious Christian certainly is concerned with the winning of others to Christ. The degree of our effectiveness will parallel the depth of our consecration and preparation. We dare not be "one-sided" in our endeavors. The totality of the individual must be well-balanced--all areas of one's living must be brought into harmony with God's will. So, as Christ himself increased in wisdom, in stature and in favor with God and man, we must also compel our mental, physical, spiritual and social aspects to harmonize with the Divine's purpose for our being. It is to this end that we dedicate ourselves in trying to help train leaders for the ultimate redeeming of fallen humanity.



Description of pictures: At the top is the Executive Committee of Bay Ridge Christian College--H. E. Nash, George Burns, Vice-president, Isom Crockett, Dean, J. H. Germany, President, J. H. Johnson. In the center are the members of the Board of trustees present for the meeting May 14. See minutes on page 4 for names. The lower pictures shows President Germany greeting two members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Association--Olita Fontenot, Secretary-treasurer, and Rudolph Smith

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BAY RIDGE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of Bay Ridge Christian College met on May 14, 1960 on the proposed site of the college. Board members present were George W. Burns, I. R. Crockett, J. H. Johnson, J. W. Stewart, Herman Fontenot, Mrs. W. E. Garrett, Rudolph Smith, H. H. Humphrey, Jr., George Yount, Dock Hancock, and T. H. Wingfield. Members of the Executive Committee of Bay Ridge Christian College were all present: J. H. Germany, George W. Burns, I. R. Crockett, J. H. Johnson and H. E. Nash. Members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of the Church of God present were Olita Fontenot and Rudolph Smith. Others who sat in on all or part of the meeting were W. E. Garrett, H. H. Humphrey, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Parks, Jean Parks, and photographer Coleman Garrett.

First, the group assembled informally at the proposed site of the dormitory, which is to be constructed this summer, just south of the building which is to be the administration building. President Germany discussed this and other needed buildings, finances, and immediate and future plans. Some group pictures were taken.

The group then assembled for formal session in the proposed administration building, and was called to order by President Germany, acting chairman. He called for nominations for a chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dock Hancock and George Yount were nominated. George Yount was elected. Chairman Yount then took the chair, and called for nominations for vice-chairman. I. R. Crockett moved that Dock Hancock be elected by acclamation. Seconded, carried. J. W. Stewart was confirmed as secretary of the Board.

There was general agreement that a Building Committee should be selected to work with the president. J. H. Germany suggested some who knew the building trade who did not live so far away, including H. E. Nash, Herman Fontenot, George Burns, J. H. Johnson, and Rudolph Smith. Dock Hancock moved that the first four serve, and that Rudolph Smith serve as alternate. Seconded, carried with no opposition. This committee was authorized to make plans for constructing buildings for Bay Ridge Christian College, to make a tentative master plan for the consideration of the Board for both immediate and future buildings; they shall have printed a brochure showing these plans; they shall recruit help from others in the building trade; and they shall be responsible for actual construction of buildings, after approval of plans by the Board. The membership may be changed from year to year as the Board desires. They shall work in cooperation and conjunction with the Executive Committees of Bay Ridge Christian College and the Southern Association.

The secretary, J. W. Stewart, reported that Dr. T. Franklin Miller, who had been elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, had declined to serve because of his busy schedule, and of orders of his doctor to slow down. Nominations to fill the vacancy were David Jenkins and Fr. Louis Gough. David Jenkins was elected. Rudolph Smith moved that Dr. Louis Gough be asked to serve as West Coast representative for Bay Ridge Christian College. Seconded, carried with no opposition.

Next, there was general discussion concerning raising funds. Various suggestions were given, including: printing a brochure; have a chart drawn, of dormitory for example, divided into sections, and each one who pays enough for a section would have his name placed on it; place a bronze plaque in the lobby with names inscribed of all who give at least $100. Chairman Yount suggested that moving pictures be taken, then edited and arranged, to help tell the story of Bay Ridge. The chairman also asked I. R. Crockett to give consideration to all of the suggestions that were given, and decide which seemed to be the most practical.

After further general discussion of some of the problems and opportunities involved, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. Stewart

J. W. Stewart, Sec.

Pioneers of a New Day

By Emery C. Williams
Chairman, Southern Association of the Church of God

Rev. and Mrs. Emery C. Williams and daughter, left, and Rev. and Mrs. J. Horace Germany.

THE unfolding story of Bay Ridge Christian College is a heart-gripping one. It is a story of great challenge to meet an appalling need for trained Christian Negro leadership in the Church of God in the rural south in America.

It might well be said that Bay Ridge Christian College is a Town and Country College rising to meet the staggering economic and Christian needs of a southern American society that is extremely reluctant to racial harmony and Christian fellowship.

It is indeed adventuresome as well as challenging to be a part of something new and packed full of challenge every moment such as Bay Ridge Christian College. As the first elected chairman of the Southern Association of the Church of God, I can see that nothing short of clear vision, consecration, sacrifice, and full Christian stewardship can bring into being a creditworthy and serving institution such as has been envisioned by Brother Horace Germany. This much-needed ingredient is already greatly evident in Brother Germany, and this zeal of his has inspired hope in hundreds for a brighter day in the Negro ministry of the south.

With the growing interest and committments of resources and abilities shown thus far, the members of the Southern Association of the Church of God are saying a big AMEN to the establishment of Bay Ridge Christian College.

It is my prayer that our united strength will bear the good fruit of a better trained ministry who will in turn lead our Christian laymen across unprecedented new frontiers to stronger Christian communities and thus carry out our God-given commission to build the Kingdom of God.

THE STATUS OF OUR APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

(Continued from page 2)

On the same day that we heard from Mr. Carr, we mailed this letter to the Secretary of State: "We received the information concerning our application for a charter. We definitely plan to file again within the thirty-day time limit. Will you please let us know what amendments we must make in the application? We would like to know in just what ways we did not have the application within the laws, so that we may make a proper application. We would appreciate an early reply."

Those are the developments to date. What next? We're not sure just now. But we feel that we can speak for the Corporate Committee, and for all of you, and say that we will follow through until we get a charter, to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. Let us all pray. And it may be that some extra money will be needed.

In the meantime we will continue to operate without a charter, and do all that we can to carry out the will of God.

There are really no legal grounds on which we can be denied a charter. We hope that it will be granted without taking too much time, too much legal action, and without too much unfavorable publicity for the state of Mississippi.

HERE AND THERE ....
By the editor

This is a busy time of year. Partly for that reason, we had to make this a six-page paper instead of eight this time. So we had to leave off a few items which otherwise we would have included.

President Germany and Vice-president Burns and wife are in Anderson for the General Ministerial Assembly, and will visit several churches in Ohio while in the area. Dean Crockett and family visited Wichita, Kansas and then went on to St. Louis for a revival before attending the General Ministerial Assembly. Yours truly, the secretary, is in a hurry to get this paper out before leaving for the Church and Community Workshop at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia which begins June 21. We are to be with Rev. Rudolph Smith in Dublin, Ga. Sunday, June 19.

The pictures on the front cover-- in case the type underneath is not clear, as it is on some--show the proposed dormitory, which is planned for construction very soon. The top picture shows the front, and the lower picture is the rear view, showing the base-at ground level. This was drawn by one of our students, Leon Gosby.

George Yount, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, was the first to send $50 to finance a teacher's home. (Read the minutes of the meeting on page 4.)

July is building month! That is when we'll need everyone who can give some time. And we will need some building fund money, too.

The catalog for next winter is ready. If you'd like a copy, let us know. Between now and July 5 write to J. H. Germany, Rt. 1, Union, Miss. The secretary's address during that time will be J. W. Stewart, % Church and Community Workshop, Bishops Hall, Emory University, Atlanta 22, Ga. His family will be visiting his wife's people in W. Va. at the same time, so no one will be home to see after mail.

Dr. Louis Gough informed us that the students at the School of Theology had collected more used clothing and books for us. Our sincere gratitude to them.

The articles by Dean Crockett and Rev. Emery Williams, Chairman of the Southern Association, are an indication of the calibre people we are associated with in this work.

PLEASE send your name for our mailing list. By the next issue we definitely plan to send the Bay Ridge News by individual mailings. Pastors, please help us with this. Have someone make a list of names and addresses in your congregation and send to us.

Many thanks to Rev. J. T. Alexander and the Newport News, Va. congregation for a good offering, and to all of you who are giving to this important cause. We have a great opportunity before us. To take advantage of it will require prayer, cooperation, and sacrifice. Will you join the ranks and help make Bay Ridge Christian College go? Send a special offering to buy building materials with by the first of July.

From:
THE BAY RIDGE NEWS
J. W. Stewart, ed.
Route 2
Union, Mississippi

Postmaster: Forwarding and return postage guaranteed

To:

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The Bay Ridge News

News of Bay Ridge Christian College

"Where Youth Learn to Live and Lead"

April 1960

April THE BAY RIDGE NEWS 1960

Edited and Published by J. W. Stewart and J. H. Germany

The official news medium of Bay Ridge Christian College and its related activities, including the Southern Association of the Church of God; published in the interest of the Church of God, General Offices, Anderson, Indiana, to keep all members informed of the activities of Bay Ridge Christian College, and of the Church of God, particularly in the southern states; and to foster a spirit of harmony and unity among the brethren, in an effort to effectively promote the total work of the church.

Send all news items and manuscripts to
J. W. Stewart, Rt. 2, Union, Miss.

WE ARE sending bundles of this issue of the Bay Ridge News to churches again. However, by the next issue we plan to get a mailing permit, and mail copies singly. This means that we must have the names of all individuals who would like to receive this paper.

It will be sent to the ministers listed in the yearbook, and to others whom we have on our mailing list. If you are not on our mailing list, and would like to receive the Bay Ridge News, and will promise to take a real interest in this program and pray for it, send us your name right away. We need the names immediately, so that we can have stencils made for our addressing machine.

Let us repeat this for emphasis, for this is important. If you are not sure we have your name already, and you want to be put on our mailing list, please send your name very soon, so that it will be included in the list we send to have stencils made.

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OUR SINCERE THANKS to Dr. and Mrs. John Buehler of Anderson, Indiana, real friends of our program, for purchasing two pianos for us. One is being used in Dean Crockett's music class on Saturday nights, and is in the home where the students live. The other is in the Stewart home. We are truly grateful to the Buehlers for the interest they have shown in the Bay Ridge program. They visited us during the Christmas holidays, and became very much enthused about the possibilities of Bay Ridge Christian College.

WOULD YOU like for us, in our next issue, to list the date and place of your camp meeting, or other meetings? If so, send us the information soon and we will be happy to do it.

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IF YOU would like to have pictures published in the Bay Ridge News, along with a story from your church or area, the extra cost for each picture is $2.00.

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LAST MONTH we asked anyone who would like to to send a special offering to help meet the expense of publishing this paper. We said that it cost about 5¢ per copy to print them. We should have said that that does not include the cost of postage.

We also should have explained that we do not have a subscription plan for the Bay Ridge News, nor a separate fund for it. We appreciate the special offerings which were sent in from both individuals and churches for this, and we urge you to do it again. The offerings were placed in the Bay Ridge Christian College treasury, and you were each given credit for an offering to same.

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MRS. ROSEBUN, of Rosebun's Grocery in Memphis, Tennessee, has a box in a convenient place in the store so that customers may place small change in it for Bay Ridge Christian College. Recently she sent $6.55 which had been collected in this way.

The Bay Ridge "Firsts"

By Pres. J. Horace Germany

Left to right: Lovell Williams, Leon Gosby, Percy Lewis, Leonard Posey, Lee Murry Thomas, Walter Stanton.

The six young men pictured on this page make up the first student body of Bay Ridge Christian College. They are a fine looking group, but they are even finer than they look, for there is much more to them than meets the eye.

These fine youngsters came to Bay Ridge to live in the old farmhouse, the only dormitory facilities available at this time. The total environment into which they have had to adjust themselves is not typical of a college of this day. Even more abnormal than the physical plant is the atmosphere into which they have come. Each of these young men knew very well before they came that racial tension and threat of violence were present in the surrounding community. They knew that the small faculty here had met with much opposition caused by a few radicals, and that they could expect the same.

In spite of this and any possible danger that may lurk around the corner, they made the complete dedication, let come what may, willing to be the "Firsts". Most of them came with poor clothing, arriving in the midst of the worst winter in 75 years. However, with the workers who were already here sharing some of their own, and with several in different parts of the country sending used clothing, each one has had sufficient to keep him warm. Thank God for those friends who have sent boxes of clothing, some of which has been used on the Bay Ridge project, but the most of which has been distributed to needy people in various congregations.

These "first" boys are having to do double duty at Bay Ridge. We expect every student who comes to be willing to work at least four hours per day, but for the "firsts" it is different. The faculty members are, and have been, working overtime to prepare for our first students, and now the students themselves have entered into this "double-duty" schedule. The work day now is not four hours, but eight to twelve hours for faculty and student alike. The regular routine of milking the herd of cows, feeding hens and gathering eggs, feeding young calves, hogs and horses must go on seven days a week. This regular routine is not the half of it, for we are aware of the enormous task ahead of us this spring and summer. Already we have cleared forty acres of new land and set it into improved pasture for the purebred Holstein herd. These big black and white cows provide the main source of income for Bay Ridge. All the workers on the project so far are paid their living expenses from the proceeds from the sale of milk. In order to increase the much needed operating fund we must increase our dairy output. During the cold winter months of January, February and March the six charter students have worked cutting trees and shrubs off the new pasture land, piling the brush to burn, and making way for the land to be plowed and set to pasture. Now this job is almost complete.

At this writing the three tractors are being put to work in the fields. The corn crop must be planted within the next few days. One hundred acres will be planted in corn,

to provide feed for the production of milk for home use and to sell, eggs, pork and beef to feed the faculty and student body next Fall. We expect thirty students next Fall, and our six "firsts" are aware that a lot of preparation must be made to get ready for them. These boys are fast stepping into the boots of men, and things are moving fast.

After the farm crops are in, other urgent jobs await us. We must build a dormitory to house the students. Also, two teachers' residences must be built this Summer. We can do this, but only by all of us continuing to do double duty, both in giving and working.

Percy Lewis on the tractor to fertilize oats for grazing and hay. Handling the fertilizer is Walter Stanton.

In addition to participating in these activities, the "firsts" are willing to be the "guinea pigs", and run the experiment which is, at least for this area, a new practical Christian fellowship. Here in the deep south we are trying to prove to ourselves and to others that the love of Christ will help men of all races to understand and live harmoniously together. Here at Bay Ridge there is a strong emphasis on personal understanding of others and enough Christian love to insure good attitudes toward any man, whether he looks on us with favor or not. The "firsts" must do double duty at this point also, in the face of a skeptical and tense society. It might be hard for you to believe, but there are thousands of white people in our area who have never seen a Christian Negro. Many have told me that they had not. They have the idea that all Negroes are of low moral character, "sorry", and can't be trusted. Above all, the Bay Ridge "firsts" must prove to all who look on that they are real Christians, above reproach. before God and man. Thank God for them, for they are doing a magnificent job. The students of the future will drink milk provided from pastures these "firsts" cleared out of the brush. They will eat meat produced by corn which these "firsts" are planting. They will live in rooms these "firsts" are building. And even more important, they will live behind a wall of high reputation that these are setting up. What we are trying to say is, Bay Ridge Christian College is coming into being now, and first impressions, which are very important, depend on these "first" students and instructors.

It is not easy to change traditional ideas and opinions, and to replace deep-rooted wrong attitudes into just and right attitudes. So far the "Firsts"--our very first six students--are doing a grand job. Pray that God will do for us that which we cannot do at our best.

FROM ONE OF THE STUDENTS:

"This to me is an inspiration as well as a challenge to be here at Bay Ridge Christian College. By being one of the first students to enroll here, I have the opportunity of helping make preparation for other young men and women. I had previously anticipated the kind of training that I am now involved in. I sincerely recommend Bay Ridge to all interested young people. I truly believe this will be the answer to a lot of our problems in our churches throughout the Southland. Pray for our continued progress here."

--Walter Stanton, Jr.
Panola, Alabama

From the Students

Each of the six students of Bay Ridge Christian College was asked how he liked being at this new school, which is still in the process of being born, and what he thought of the idea of Bay Ridge in general. The statement of Walter Stanton is on page 4. Following are the statements of the other five:

Percy L. Lewis, Bastrop, La.: "One of the greatest things I thought could happen to me was when I had the opportunity to hear President Germany speak at a Missionary Convention in Louisana concerning the Bay Ridge program. I knew right then that Bay Ridge was the place for me. On January 10, 1960 it happened. One of the most thrilling moments of my life was when I enrolled as one of the first students at Bay Ridge Christian College. Since that time every minute has been enjoyable, working together, playing, traveling, and the wonderful fellowship. So I would say to every young person who has a future for Christ in his life that Bay Ridge Christian College is the place--and the only place--for you to take your training. We desire your prayers."

Leon Gosby, Bonita, La.: "In May, 1959 at the Youth Convention in Ferriday, La., I had the privilege of meeting the president and secretary of Bay Ridge Christian College. I didn't know then that I would be one of the first students of the college, but here I am. I don't think Brother Germany could have had a better project than the Bay Ridge Christian College. I have been really thrilled over this project ever since I have been here. I want to tell the ones who plan to come as students that at Bay Ridge the work is not easy. But look at it this way, nothing good in life comes easy, and the joy of being one of the Bay Ridge family is worth more than all the hard work."

Lee Murry Thomas, Bonita, La.: "By being one of the first students to attend Bay Ridge, I can say it has impressed me very much. One of the things that has impressed me the most is the men who are connected with this program, who are working so hard to get this school on a full scale. Since I have been here I have really enjoyed the hospitality, and I am sure that Bay Ridge can help me to be able to serve effectively in my surroundings."

Leonard Posey, Bastrop, La.: "During the State Missionary Convention in Louisana in 1958 I met Bro. Germany for the first time. During the convention he told of his plans for Bay Ridge Christian College. He spoke of it as being a place "where youth learn to live and lead", and I felt that by me being a minister Bay Ridge should be the place for me. After that service I told Bro. Germany that I would like to be one of the first students. He delightfully said that he would be expecting me.

On January 8, 1960 I entered Bay Ridge and was welcomed by Pres. Germany. Ever since I have been here at Bay Ridge I have enjoyed the warm hospitality and Christian fellowship that exist here. I am very grateful for all who have worked hard and suffered to provide a higher and religious education for me and others. I feel that in order to get the job done for God one must be prepared, and Bay Ridge Christian College is the place to do it."

Lovell Williams, Bonita, La.: "When I first met Bro. Germany and heard about Bay Ridge Christian College it encouraged my heart. I realized it was the work of the Lord that he was trying to do. I love Bay Ridge, the classes and teaching of the instructors, and many other things. I came to Bay Ridge to learn more about how to live. I pray that God's will will be done at Bay Ridge. May God be with me in order that I may follow His way and give my all to Him as I work here."

STUDENTS RECEIVE NEW SUITS

In response to a call received from Rev. George Burns, Pres. Germany took the six students to New Orleans on April 13. There they were outfitted with new suits, gifts from saints at New Orleans and Ferriday. It is evident that they are very appreciative of this generous gesture.

They stayed overnight, and Pres. Germany spoke in a service that night in New Orleans, where Rev. Burns, vice-president of Bay Ridge College, is pastor.

CHURCH RELIEF WORK AT SOUTH MERIDIAN CHURCH, ANDERSON, INDIANA

For several years boxes of used clothing have been coming to Pres. Germany from Mrs. Robert Zerkle, of Anderson, Indiana. Seeking for the background of this good work, we received the following information from Mrs. Zerkle.

The work is sponsored by the South Meridian Church, but it seems that it was spearheaded in the beginning by Mrs. Zerkle. In the Spring of 1946 she read and heard about the great need of the children in Germany for food and clothing. She wrote her son, who was stationed there, and learned more from him. Moved by real Christian concern, she began sending boxes of food and used clothing. About a year later the church included postage for oversea's relief work in the budget. Later Syria, Korea, Jamaica, Japan, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and other countries were added to the list.

Several years later the church specified an amount in the budget for use in the United States, particularly for Indians and needy Negroes.

Some of the ladies of the church are very faithful in packing the boxes, and some of the men tie them, says Mrs. Zerkle. They are happy, she adds, that they are able to help needy people of other countries as well as in the United States. During the past four years they have sent almost nine tons of food, clothing, etc. in the U. S. and overseas.

Others have sent boxes of clothing and shoes. The Bay Ridge personnell make use of some of it, especially work clothes. A lot of people without sufficient shoes and clothes have benefited from this good work. Our many thanks, in behalf of all concerned, to all who have sent boxes.

One of the very important things that will be needed at Bay Ridge Christian College is BOOKS. Send us any kind of books that you have that you can spare.

COMING in the next issue: "The Two-fold Purpose of Bay Ridge Christian College", by the president. Also possibly statements from the dean and from the chairman of the Southern Association.

HERE AND THERE . . . .

Your editor, Jim Stewart, is expecting to have the privilege of attending the Church and Community Workshop at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia this Spring. This is a fifteen-day program with outstanding leaders and speakers. The director is Dr. G. Ross Freeman, who visited President Germany a few years ago and expressed a real appreciation for his work.

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The first Tennessee State Missionary Convention, which met in Memphis on February 26-28, was considered a real success by all who were privileged to attend. There were delegates present from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisana, and several were there from Chattanooga. The host church, though limited in facilities, did a fine job of entertaining the delegates.

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The students have continued to visit various churches, including Laurel, Starkville, Daleville, and Farmhaven, Miss., Bonita, La., and Memphis, Tenn. The main difficulty to getting to more churches is lack of enough vehicles for transportation. If you would like for a team to visit your church, send us an invitation. Let us know what date you would like to have the team, and please send an alternate date.

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A very special thanks is due the First Church of God in Laurel, Miss. and the First Church of God in Houston, Tex. for sending offerings for the Bay Ridge project. It is evidence of real Christian courage when our white brothers and sisters let it be known that they are not only concerned about the need we face and are praying for us, but also are joining hands with us to meet this need, even in the face of the prejudice, hatred and tension that we have in our country today.

It was our privilege to attend the service at the Laurel Church Sunday night, April 17. The Christian spirit, the testimonies of those who live the life during the week, and a message of a minister who is in touch with God together make it possible for one to truly worship, and find renewed strength for the task of being Christian in today's world.

FINANCE REPORT
Bay Ridge Christian College
January 1-- March 31, 1960

RECEIPTS:	
From churches and church groups	$384.97
From special rallies	270.97
From individuals	273.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$928.94
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Travel	$493.46
Office supplies	95.57
Postage	23.61
Printing supplies	15.94
Office equipment	97.91
Building materials	271.88
Utilities	98.35
Dormitory furnishings	39.00
Bank charges	3.50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$1139.22
Deficit Jan. 1--Mar. 31	--$210.28
Balance forward Dec. 31, 1959	608.66
BALANCE March 31, 1960	$398.38

BAY RIDGE DAY, MAY 15

Such a program as Bay Ridge Christian College is an expensive undertaking. It takes real faith to embark on such a venture. We feel that President Germany has exercised the kind of faith that is required, and we feel also that his faith is going to be justified.

The needs, though they are great, can easily be met by all of us doing our part. Do you realize what it would amount to if each Negro member of the Church of God in the southern states would give $1.00 per month? With the help of others who are interested it would amount to well over $4000. That would take care of our needs at the present time for salaries, buildings, equipment, supplies, and allow us to be working toward the future.

We are suggesting that May 15 be local "Bay Ridge Day" in your church. We are urging that every congregation send at least $1.00 per member to Bay Ridge Christian College treasury. If another day is more suitable, then select one, pray especially that day when you meet together for worship, and give a special offering for Bay Ridge.

During the two days before local Bay Ridge Day the officers and trustees of the college will be meeting and making plans for the future. Those plans, whatever form they take, can only be carried out to the extent that there is money to finance them. The need for a school in the south has been felt for a long time. Now it is on the way. Let us take full advantage of it, and see it develop rapidly to the place that it will fill our need.

$4000 is not a lot of money, but it would do great things in this situation. And $1 is really very little to give to a program with such great possibilities. Some are already giving $10 per month regularly, some $5, some $2, and a good many are giving $1. Let us every one give at least $1 in this special offering--and to make it really successful, give $5, $10 or more. Before the month of May is over let us take part in getting into the treasury at least an average of $1 each. If your congregation does not have a pastor, or does not observe Bay Ridge Day, then act as an individual and send your offering direct. Then may God bless each giver and the work.

PRESIDENT GERMANY VISITS ATLANTA

On Palm Sunday, April 10, Bro. Germany ate breakfast at home, checked on the milking and the trip for the students, drove to Meridian, caught a plane, and was in Atlanta, Georgia to preach in the morning service. He reported this to be one of the most gratifying trips he has taken in several months. Several churches in the area met together in Bro. Wilson's church for a service in which about thirty people knelt at the altar for spiritual help. Much enthusiasm was generated regarding Bay Ridge Christian College. Bro. Wilson, chairman of the Georgia Ministerial Assembly, felt sure of the wholehearted support of his people in this effort.

Bro. Germany had a good visit with Rev. Rudolph Smith, one of the trustees of the school. Also visited Dr. Harry Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary.

Many thanks to the group for their interest and encouragment, and a good offering. Pres. Germany is leaving April 27 for the northeast, where he will spend several days.

Since the last issue of this paper was printed, H. H. Humphrey, Sr. and two sons, Jr. and Bill, bought ten hogs. They took them to the church in Bonita, Louisana where G. J. Batie is pastor, and the members of the church came together and butchered them. Besides the meat and lard they made over 300 pounds of sausage. Then Bro. Humphrey, Jr. and Bro. Batie brought it all to Bay Ridge to feed students and faculty.

This is Christianity in Action. It is another example of the good Christian spirit that exists between the Humphreys and the Bonita Church, and the concern of all of them for the Bay Ridge program.

Many thanks to the Humphreys and to the Church at Bonita. This interest and support--along with the interest and support of the Texas City, Texas congregation which sends $1 per month regularly for each member, Rozena Marshall of Washington, D. C., George Yount of Pennsylvania, the Daleville and Starkville churches in Mississippi, Ada Mae Sturtevant of California, the Missionary Society of the Robt. St. Church in Dayton, Ohio, Prattville, Alabama Church, John Dawkins of Birmingham, the Buehlers from Anderson, the Liberty Road Church in Houston, Texas, the Missionary Society at the 12th & Lane St. Church in Topeka, Kansas, many other churches and individuals who have been proving their faith by their works, and still many others who will be joining in with these--this will be the success of the Bay Ridge program.

As you have probably heard, there will be no Anderson Camp Meeting this year, because of the building situation. Let us pray that by next year the problem will be solved. Meanwhile, why not attend the West Middlesex, Pennsylwania camp meeting August 12-21? Some of the Bay Ridge faculty and students will likely be there. President Germany has been engaged to be on program. He reported a wonderful time there last summer.

On April 9 the faculty of Bay Ridge Christian College, their families, and the students met at Bay Ridge Lake for an outing. After a weiner roast, we were led in a worship service by Dean Crockett. Then President Germany talked briefly about plans for the near future.

Be sure to send us your name and address soon unless you are sure we have it.

From:

THE BAY RIDGE NEWS
J. W. Stewart, ed.
Route 2
Union, Mississippi

Postmaster: Forwarding and return postage guaranteed

To:

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Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

NOVEMBER, 1960 Sarah file

PR -

the attached list of names were given to me by John Youngblut. they are the names of "good" people in northern Mississippi. I have used them for any purpose (i.e. passed them on to CCR). thought you might want them

* = Negro

Memo

FROM ~~THE DESK~~ money OF LESLIE W. DUNBAR

Starkville - Miss St

Edward Ryder - YMCA

Gene Etheridge - Pres. minister + YM worker

West Point - Mary Holmes Jr. Coll

Lucille Kreber - secretary of college

Mound Bayou

*Father John LeBouve - Catholic priest

De Kalb

Rev. O. C. Roberts - Methodist

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Tupelo

Miss Virginia Thomas - Box 88

George McLean - editor Tupelo Daily Journal

Oxford - Univ. of Miss

Dean Robert Farley - Law School

James Silver - Prof of History

Rev. Duncan Gray - Episc.

~~Clarksdale~~ New Albany

Rev Garland Holloman - Meth. Dist.

Supt. Chou
left Clarksdale

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Clarksdale

* Aaron Henry - NAACP (- Johnson)

state

* Miss Lillian Rogers - Negro County Agency Center

Harold Brownstein - Rose Seed Co.

~~Rev. Charles Hamilton - now at Millard~~

Holly Springs -

* Mr Ernest Smith - Pres. Rust Coll.

Miss Dope

May 8, 1962

LWD, BM PR

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

The new version of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was officially launched at a meeting in Jackson the afternoon of May 3. News of the meeting leaked out in advance and there was considerable vacillation on the part of Power Hearn, temporary chairman, as to the wisdom of having "outsiders" in attendance. As a result John Yungblut and Henry Cabirac were not on hand. Since I was already in Jackson, Hearn, at the last minute, decided that I might as well sit in.

About a hundred plus letters of invitation with copies of a proposed statement of principal were mailed out to friendly people across the state. It is known, however, that a White Citizens Council leader in Jackson had a photostated copy of the letter of invitation which he was showing around. On May 2, the Jackson Daily News carried an article about the meeting quoting liberally from the letter of invitation and the proposed statement of purpose. It is not known where the leak occurred.

At the time of the meeting, the group was beseiged by press, radio, and television personnel who attempted to talk or sneak their way into the meeting. Mrs. Beittel and I set up a fairly elaborate security system which we believe was effective. One "friendly" press representative was permitted to attend, with the understanding that he was there "off the record." Members of the State Sovereignty Commission were on hand, apparently copying down license numbers. I understand that some persons attending the meeting had their pictures taken while coming in either by local television stations or agents of the Sovereignty Commission. I arrived early and was inside, so did not see all of the outside activity first hand.

Approximately 55 persons attended, of whom around 60% were white. There was good representation from various parts of the state, and a good spirit prevailed. Undoubtedly,

some people were frightened away by the advance publicity, but the local people know of only two or three such.

Power Hearn presided as temporary chairman and did a fairly effective job. He handled the press and the media representatives with great firmness, calmness, and skill. Quite a bit of time was wasted quibbling over a possible constitution, et cetera, but the group did make a firm decision to organize a Council, did elect officers, and an executive committee was elected. The general spirit was one of determination to move ahead.

The most hopeful aspects were the size of the meeting, larger than was anticipated prior to the publicity, the calm and purposeful spirit which prevailed, and the involvement, at least initially, of some "new faces," such as several younger businessmen from Jackson, et cetera.

The most unfortunate aspects of the meeting were the absence of Dr. Beittel, who was in Washington, and of Bishop Brunini, who had earlier indicated he would be on hand. Perhaps most unfortunate was the announcement by Power Hearn that he would not be available for election to office or to the executive committee. Since Hearn was one of the "new faces" and a person of stature and prestige in Jackson, his announcement caused some discouragement and it was generally assumed by those on hand that he had been pressured out. Hearn will continue as an individual member. Hearn stated to the group that he could not divulge his reasons. He had mentioned to me earlier that his son was under some business pressure and that his wife and daughter-in-law were both "quite upset."

Elected as officers were Dr. Beittel as Chairman; Rabbi Mantinband, Bishop Brunini and Dr. Horn as Vice-Chairmen from the various regions of the state. Dr. Horn is president of West Point College. Mrs. Johnson, of Clarksdale, was selected as Secretary, and Mr. I. S. Sanders, of Jackson, as Treasurer. Horn, Sanders, and Mrs. Johnson are Negro. Elected to the executive Committee were Aaron Henry, the Rev. Henry Clay, and Mrs. Wallace Schutt, a prominent white churchwoman in Jackson. Clay and Henry are Negroes. Henry is the State Chairman of the NAACP.

The proposed statement of purpose was adopted with the deletions noted, and was scheduled to be released by the press after it had been approved by Dr. Beittel. I have had no further word on what may have happened following the meeting.

The officers and executive committee were authorized to appoint a consitutional committee, to encourage organizational and program activity in the various areas of the state, and to prepare for a follow-up meeting.

~~Proposed~~

Statement of Purpose

for the

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby propose to form in Mississippi an organization to be known as THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

We wish to set forth as clearly as possible a bill of particulars presenting our concerns in the form of protest against specific existing conditions and support of certain constructive objectives.

We stand in opposition to:

1. The attitudes and practices of the Citizens' Council of Mississippi in its domination of the political, economic and social structure of our state through propaganda, intimidation and reprisals.

2. The existence of a sovereignty commission which is designed through an un-American method of inquisition to preserve the un-American institution of enforced segregation.

3. The condition in which the Negro does not receive equal Justice before the law in many places within the state.

4. The many manifestations of the evil of taxation without representation and access to tax-supported institutions and facilities.

5. The inequality in application of procedures of registration for voting.

Within the context of these social injustices under which as citizens of the state we find ourselves now living, we feel constrained to adopt a number of specific objectives.

We express support of:

1. The traditional freedom of speech including its class-room counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.

2. The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.

3. Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts and in the selection of jury members.

4. The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.

5. Employment in industry and agriculture on the basis of merit.

6. Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 within the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:

a. Voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation.

b. Prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the part of colleges and graduate schools.

c. Initiation, on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools, in advance of compulsoy action by federal courts.

d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

Recognizing that in the current climate of public opinion, which tolerates defamation of character, there will be the charge that those who advocate this program are "communist-inspired", we feel it may serve some purpose to do what ought not to be necessary: put forth our profound opposition to communist theory and practice which also denies the dignity and worth of the individual. At the same time we would dissociate ourselves from the various rampant forms of chauvinistic nationalism which constitute the last refuge of those who would conceal their crass self-interest and virulent prejudices.

We propose that membership in this organization shall be limited to residents of the state of Mississippi. While it is intended primarily to unite Christians and Jews who so interpret the common prophetic witness and moral imperative of their respective faiths, members of other faiths and those who call themselves humanists who are also in sympathy with the purposes set forth above are invited into full membership.

We propose affiliation with the Southern Regional Council because we intend to build in association with members of other southern states a new way of life which will preserve what is of abiding value in our best traditions, purged now of the poison of legalized segregation.

Bertel p
Martinbaud
Brunini
Horn } West Pt

Mrs. Johnson, sec
I. S. Sanders, treas
Johnson

Clark
Schutt, Mrs William I
Aaron Henry

Miss-
Dope

The Lexington Advertiser

Thursday, May 17, 1962

HAZEL BRANNON SMITH (Mrs. Walter D.) _____ Editor and Publisher
Established in 1837 — Published Every Thursday — Subscription rates: Anywhere in Holmes County, $3.00 per year; Outside Holmes County $3.50 per year.
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Lexington, Mississippi.

Editorials

A Positive Approach

Mississippi Council On Human Relations

A Mississippi Council On Human Relations has been organized by white and Negro leading citizens representing every area of the state.

The purpose of the Council is to work toward understanding and better relations between the races in Mississippi.

None will question that both understanding and better relations are needed and few are who will not admit present relations are at a new, low ebb.

The mere fact there is a group of citizens who care enough about our state and its people to try to improve human relations is encouraging.

It is a well known fact nothing worthwhile can be achieved without understanding — and there can be no real understanding when people cannot communicate. This is basic to all human relations. It is also well established that when people do not communicate problems arise which seem to defy solution. An atmosphere of fear envelops and conflict becomes inevitable.

Only when we bring our problems out in the open and examine them, discuss them freely, is there hope for solution.

Thus the Mississippi Council On Human Relations should provide a vehicle whereby people of good will may work toward solving our problems by bringing them out in the open and discussing them and coming to understand each other. This kind of positive fear who never knew it before. It has divided and confused us as never before. For the future the Citizens' Council offers only defiance of law and order and closing of public schools and other public facilities which means a return to ignorance and the Dark Ages. The Citizens' Council also is a ready-made political machine for the political control of the people by demagogues who are interested only in exploiting us and advancing their own personal and political fortunes. They are a threat to every independent citizen who wishes to think and act for himself.

We do not know what the Mississippi Council On Human Relations may do — but could it do worse?

* * * *

State daily newspapers we have seen did not print anything about the Mississippi Council On Human Relations except a brief mention of officers elected. We have seen no editorial comment at all in any state newspaper.

In order that readers of this newspaper may be informed on the subject we have secured a copy of its declaration of purpose and a statement of its objectives which we believe you will find of interest.

The declaration of purpose formally adopted by the group said, and we quote:

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from

bringing them out in the open and discussing them and coming to understand each other. This kind of positive action offers Mississippi's only hope for preserving racial peace and preventing certain future conflict.

Mississippi cannot afford the type of racial conflict now in progress in other southern cities, such as Birmingham, Alabama. Our whole state tax structure is based on not only maintaining our present economy but increasing it. We are skating now on thin ice. Any serious racial disturbance will upset our economy and anticipated income will not only fail to materialize but actually decrease. (Mail order houses do a tremendous business in Mississippi already.)

State business and professional men and women have long recognized and privately admitted the need for some kind of a constructive approach toward relieving the stress and strain existing now in race relations throughout Mississippi. The problem has long dominated the business and social life and government and affected industry. These business and professional leaders would do well now to join the newly formed Mississippi Council On Human Relations and help to give it strength and direction. Voluntary action now would be easier and of greater moral force and benefit than later action compelled by the crisis of dire necessity — as has been the case in many other places.

Governor Ross Barnett could add to his role as our leader and Chief Executive by giving [illegible] and moral support to those people who are attempting to help our state move forward rather than backward through the Mississippi Council On Human Relations.

The white Mississippi Citizens' Councils have brought us steadily worsening relations between the races incited by fear, uncertainty, suspicion, and intimidations, both economic and social. They have brought us to the present impasse in race relations, a point of no return. We have been led down a blind alley and now have no place to go. People have come to know [illegible]

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby propose to form in Mississippi an organization to be known as The Mississippi Council On Human Relations.

Positive Approach

Stressing the positive approach to be used by the Mississippi Council in an effort to better human relations in the state, the organizational group formally adopted support of the following:

1. The traditional freedom of speech including its class-room counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.

2. The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.

3. Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts and in the selection of jury members.

4. The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.

5. Employment in industry and agriculture on the basis of merit.

6. Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court decision of 1954 within the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:

a. Voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation.

b. Prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the part of colleges and graduate schools.

c. Initiation on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools in advance of compulsory action by federal courts.

d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

Miss. Dept

CLERGYMAN SAYS HERE MAY 18 1962 D-N

Integration Forces Leading U.S. Toward Socialist Goal

By JIM CLEVELAND
Daily News Staff Writer

A Texas clergyman told the Jackson's Citizens' Council last night that integration forces, supported by government and sometimes in government guise, have led the nation a long step "towards the socialist goal of a commune system."

Addressing more than 200 members and guests at the annual membership meeting at Hotel Heidelberg, Rev. T. Robert Ingram, rector of a Houston, Tex. Episcopal church, called integration "the organized attack of the forces of hell upon God's order in nature and in human society."

"This fanatic and raging madness may or may not succeed in breeding a new mixed race," said Rev. Ingram, "but it has already reduced law and order to a shambles by violating the foundation of the social order."

TEACHES SUPREMACY

Rev. Ingram said the Bible teaches supremacy of the family, sacredness in the bonds of matrimony and "any serious breach in the structure of parental authority is disastrous."

But he said the "depravity of compulsory school attendance laws violate parental responsibility in Christian government."

"The government will force parents to submit to the very associations it well knows will be most offensive. In New York, children are transported half way across town to school for no other purpose than forcing government selected urchins to sit next to each other, all the while on the assumption that the parents won't like it," said Rev. Ingram.

"The question is not whether father and mother are right or wrong. Its whether they have any power whatsoever to make a decision," he continued.

The speaker, a former newsman in Denver, Boston and Honolulu, said to support integration is to acknowledge that God made a mistake when he created the races.

"My Negro brother is as precious in the eys of God as any other man," he declared. "He is precious as a Negro and has no more need to be changed than have you or I."

"God forbid that he needs some of my color or my blood to help him on his way, either through this world or through the gates of Heaven."

"To be integrated means to be unified,' said Rev. Ingram. "I say we now, as a part of God's world are already fully integrated under the sovereignty of Jesus Christ. We are unified. We are one."

Rev. Ingram urged his audience to see the enemy. "Cloaked in the mysterious name of integration, the anti-Christ is hysterically assaulting the natural order, the legal order, and above all else, the order of the grace of Jesus Christ," he declared.

The speaker, an author and former Naval officer who has founded two parochial schools, was introduced by Thad Ryan, prominent Jackson Episcopal layman.

Council President John R. Wright, in welcoming remarks, issued a challenge to New York City and Chicago to join the freedom rides episode.

Wright reported that no Jackson Negroes have applied with the Jackson council under its Southern Relocation Plan to furnish dissatisfied Negroes one-way transportation to northern and eastern cities.

"That's pretty good advertising for Jackson. . . and for segregation," said Wright. "I challenge New York City and Chicago to offer free trips South for any white folks who are fed up with integration.

"They couldn't afford to do it," Wright said.

He said a representative of Bishop Joseph Brunini has assured him that the bishop has no part in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations which has met at Tougaloo Southern Christian College and was branded as subversive in promoting racial unrest by a Louisiana legislative investigating committee.

Wright said Bishop Brunini's name was used on literature without his knowledge, that the bishop considers it an extremist group and wants the Citizens' Council to know he feels "just like we do."

In other action, the council approved a bylaw change to elect an additional 25 members, from 50 to 75, on the board of directors, and endorsed a resolution praising Congressman John Bell Williams.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Jackson Daily News

Miss. Dope

MAY 18 1962 D-N

Telegram Touches Off Charges At Meet Here

A telegram allegedly sent to a scheduled Jackson Citizen's Council speaker by a Jackson clergyman, touched off charges and counter charges following last night's annual membership meeting.

The Citizens' Council offered the audience photo copies of a telegram which contained the name of Edward H. Harrison, rector, St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Episcopal laymen Thad Ryan read the telegram in his introductory remarks of the speaker, Rev. Robert Ingram of Houston, Tex.

It stated: "As one who has long been working for the peaceful integration of Jackson, I was shocked to learn of your scheduled appearance before a group of bigots and religious renegades. I urge you not to besmirch the good name of our beloved church by linking your name with the dying cause of white supremacy. Bishop Gray shares these views. Yours in the faith."

The telegram was addressed to Rev. Ingram, rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Houston.

St. Andrew's vestryman Stanley Winn assured the speaker that Rev. Harrison had not sent the wire at meeting's conclusion.

Seth B. Rushing, Western Union manager, said the telegram was sent at 6:59 p.m. on May 15 and the individual who submitted the message paid for it in cash and asked for a copy of same. Rushing said the person came to the Western Union counter to send the message and his identity was not known, by the personnel who handled the transaction.

He told newsmen he had contacted Rev. Harrison, who is out of town, and Rev. Harrison assured him that he had not sent the wire. He said Rev. Harrison had tried to contact both Citizens' Council President John Wright and the speaker by telephone but had met no success.

The telegram was publicized earlier over Jackson television. said Rev. Harrison may be given an opportunity to state his views publicly in the near future if he wishes.

In his introductory remarks, Ryan apologized "in the name of all [illegible] for this man Harrison." He charged the rector with, among other things, attending the [illegible] meetings of Tougaloo.

Rev. Ingram said the telegram incident "is unfortunate, but I consider it more or less a local squabble."

Winn said he and others will attempt to track down the origin of the telegram via Western Union. Western Union officials made no immediate comment.

Four high school students who did not stand when Rev. Ingram was introduced were involved in a minor altercation with a member of the audience following the meeting.

The youths, who identified themselves as David Brooks, John Tarpley, Sarah Davis and Lana Weeks, said they 'could not condone in any way' Rev. Ingram's remarks. "We came in order to hear his views and did not intend to create a spectacle," said Brooks.

He said they supported an adopted resolution of the Episcopal church saying that "prejudice is inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ."

A Mississippi anthropologist takes a scientific look at Putnam's 'Race and Reason'

BY ROBERT L. RANDS

(Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi)

Reprints From

The Chronicle

PASCAGOULA AND MOSS POINT, MISS.

January 21 through 24, 1963

We are for these things: whatever helps most of us even at the expense of some of us

Editorials . . .

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

We are against these things: whatever helps some of us at the expense of most of us

A 1961 book by a New England businessman is often quoted in Mississippi in an attempt to give scientific basis for denying equal citizenship rights to all Mississippians.

Carleton Putnam in his book "Race and Reason" purports to prove that Negroes should be denied rights and privileges because they are biologically inferior to men of other races. Segregationists, Putnam advises, should base their arguments on this and not on "states rights." Putnam's book has become the bible of the Citizens Councils.

But Putnam's thesis and his lack of training for the task he undertook have now been examined by a man qualified to do so. His study — titled "An Anthropologist's View of 'Race and Reason' — will be published for the first time by the Chronicle. It's author, Dr. Robert L. Rands, professor of anthropology at the University of Mississippi, writes that Putnam "shows no understanding" of the major concepts of the science of anthropology and that what he discovered in his year and a half of study "is not a part of the academic world known to my professional colleagues."

In a series of four articles that will appear in the Chronicle next week, Rands says that Putnam's "is the voice of a propagandist and not the method of science." His book does not live up to the claims that it is scientific, balanced or objective. His book is "emotionally keyed," says Rands. "As do others in the anthropological profession at large, I disagree most thoroughly with Putnam's major conclusion and with his manner of presentation."

Rands, a native of Washington, D .C., who has taught at Ole Miss since 1952, dismantles Putnam's arguments that the cultural lag of Africans is due to mental inferiority. Reasons why the peoples of Negro Africa "got off to a slow start in . . . a march toward civilization," Rands writes, can be explained in terms of geography and environment. Racial inferiority "appears totally unnecessary" in explaining the lag, he says.

Furthermore, writes the Ole Miss scientist, although many investigators have long sought for proof that there are differences in mental capacity among the races, no such proof has ever been advanced. Indeed, investigators have found little or no racial differences of a psychological nature.

Rand's concluding words should be engraved in something more substantial than newsprint so that they might be forever within the view of racial ranters. "If there actually proves to be differences in the average intellectual capacity of the various races," writes Rands, "we are left with the possibility that the Negro will not be on the bottom of the scale, nor the white race on the top."

Consider that possibility the next time you think you are worthier than the next man because the next man looks different from you.

Ira Harkey
Editor and Publisher
The Chronicle
Pascagoula, Mississippi

A Mississippi anthropologist takes a scientific look at Putnam's 'Race and Reason'

BY ROBERT L. RANDS

(Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi)

PART ONE

Our professional interest lies in the scientific foundations on which Mr. Putnam rests his thesis. We are in complete accord with what he has to say concerning these foundations. We agree with his balanced presentation of genetic and environmental factors in the area of both racial and individual biology . . . We can also confirm Putnam's estimate of the extent to which non-scientific, ideological pressures have harassed scientists in the last thirty years, often resulting in the suppression or distortion of truth.

—From Introduction to "Race and Reason," by R. R. Gates, H. E. Garrett, R. Gayre, and W. C. George, 1961.

The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from he rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The basic principles of equality of opportunity and equality before the law are compatible with all that is known about human biology. All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization.

—Resolution of the American Anthropological Association, 1961.

We, the members of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, professionally concerned with differences in man, deplore the misuse of science to advocate racism. We condemn such writings as "Race and Reason" that urge the denial of basic rights to human beings.

We sympathize with those of our fellow teachers who have been forced by misguided officials to teach race concepts that have no scientific foundation, and we affirm, as we have in the past, that there is nothing in science that justifies the denial of opportunities or rights to any group by virtue of race.

—Resolution of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, 1962.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To anyone who has as much as glanced at Carleton Putnam's "Race and Reason," it is apparent that a sharp conflict is reflected in the above quotations. The first statement is from the introduction to "Race and Reason." From it, as well as from other laudatory appraisals, one might suppose that Putnam is professionally qualified to speak for the anthropological discipline.

Putnam, to be sure, does not claim to be an anthropologist, but he assumes an intimate knowledge of the field when condemning its scientific integrity. Putnam further presumes to interpret the findings of anthropology when he says that Southerners interested in maintaining segregation "should be talking anthropology."

Does Putnam know what he is talking about? He writes with the tone of authority, but resolutions passed by leading anthropological associations in America have expressed complete disagreement with him (statements 2 and 3, above).

The conflict is of more than academic interest, for Putnam not only charges anthropologists (and to a degree other scientists) with willful distortion of the truth; he is also a srong advocate of social action.

More specifically, he holds that "deceptions" by anthropologists foisted the concept of racial equality on unsuspecting scientists and that, although "any man with two eyes in his head" can see that the average Negro in inferior to the average white, the equalitarian idea spread, as a virus, to infect large segments of American society.

Assuming the inferiority of the Negro in innate intelligence and character, Putnam argues that genetic disaster will result if whites and Negroes intermarry. Segregation, he holds, must be maintained in the South to prevent this disaster.

Putnam makes a distinction between the qualifications of "social" anthropologists and physical anthropologists — the latter being more directly concerned with the problem of racial differences. Yet the American Association of Physical Anthropologists has also taken a strong stand against Putnam's racist position (statement 3).

As do others in the anthropological profession at large, I disagree most thoroughly with Putnam's major conclusions and with his manner of presentation. Before discussing the nature of this disagreement, however, I would like to comment on that portion of the resolution by the American Association of Physical Anthropologists which states, "We sympathize with those of our fellow teachers who have been forced by misguided officials to teach race concepts that have no scientific foundation . . ."

Whatever the situation is elsewhere, we anthropologists at the University of Mississippi have not been forced to teach such concepts, nor have I personally experienced any pressure from officials as to what I should or should not teach.

"Race and Reason" does not live up to claims that it is "scientific," "balanced" and "objective"; instead it is emotionally-keyed. Repeated references are made to a "hidden issue," seduction of the "unwary mind," and the "equalitarian virus," "hypnosis," or "disease."

These are loaded, inflammatory words, as is Putnam's rhetoric, "to see a Negro man hiding behind a white woman's skirts is just a little sickening." Reiteration of such emotionally-charged words and images is no substitute for dispassionate discussion and systematic marshaling of the evidence. To put it mildly, Putnam's is the voice of a propagandist, not the method of science.

Putnam pictures many unnamed scientists as intimidated—actually believing that races are of unequal intelligence but, because of the influence of the "Boas clique" in anthropology, afraid to state their convictions. To do so would bring loss of financial support from universities, museums and foundations, Putnam would have us believe.

When Putnam first approached these men, many of whom would seem to be anthropologists, he found "all" of them "hesitant, withdrawn and fearful." This was apparently some time after his initial concern with the problem of integration, which he dates as beginning in September, 1958. However, we are given to understand that, in what must be regarded as an amazingly short time (apparently before his letter to the US Attorney General of March, 1959), these men came to confide in Putnam and to express their true beliefs.

Putnam tells of a distinguished, prize-winning scientist whose home he visited in a Northern city. "Are you sure you haven't been followed?" the anthropologist is alleged to have asked, but Putnam does not add whether the anonymous prize-winner spoke in fear or with sarcasm.

To me, an anthropologist having been associated, as student and professional, with other anthropologists for almost 20 years, the picture which Putnam paints is incredible, even ludicrous. It is true that there are individual differences among anthropologists in rigor of thinking, selflessness, and dedication to truth, but of what group cannot the same be said? The anthropology that Putnam purports to have discovered in a half year is utterly foreign to me. Also, I am certain that it is not a part of the academic world known to my professional colleagues.

Nor does Putnam show an understanding of the major concepts, methodology and conclusions of anthropology, as these relate to race. It is mostly to these aspects —so conspicuously missing from "Race and Reason"—that we will now turn.

PART TWO

Anthropology, the object of special attack by Carleton Putnam in "Race and Reason," is more or less literally defined as the science of man. As such, anthropology deals with human biology—including the comparative study of races—and also with comparisons of man's varied social and cultural systems over the earth, in prehistoric as well as historic times.

Special methods have been developed in anthropology to handle these subjects. Our present interest is in those cnocepts and findings which bear on the nature of racial differences. To explore this problem fully, we would need to review the definition of race, as a genetically-significant population, to replace Putnam'c loose usage.

Here, however, we wish to know wny it is that some cultures have progressed spectacularly, others lagging behind. Putnam appears to feel that this is an unnecessary question to ask, taking it for granted that primitive cultures (if in Africa) are backward because Negroes are inferior in intellect and character to whites.

Backwardness of African culture is then taken as proof that the Negro is inferior to the white. Think, for a moment, about the logic in this chain of reasoning!

Plasticity—the capacity of the individual to change in response to his natural, social or cultural environment—is a key concept in anthropology.

Putnam admits that the environment has a slight effect. Anthropologists, in sudying members of the same race who have been raised in different tribes or nations, have been deeply impressed by the ability of all races to adapt successfully to a wide range of sociocultural experiences.

This does not prove that the races are identical in their mental and emotional characteristics. However, those innate differences which may exist appear slight compared to the impact of the cultural environment. Individuals of markedly subnormal endowment will find it difficult to make the grade in any culutre.

The interplay of human beings who come into direct contact with one another, together with the nature of the natural environment, are considered by anthropologists to be the outstanding factors in determining cultural growth and progress.

Mankind, in the past as today, is basically conservative. A person feels more secure when surrounded by familiar modes of behavior. He knows better what to expect of other persons and what they will expect of him. His motor habits have been conditioned to working with the raw materials in his environment in a particular way. Therefore—in the absence of the patent office or other strong economic or prestige motivations toward inventiveness—few members of any society are striving consciously to make inventions.

Yet, even in the most conservative of societies, inventions do occasionally occur. Usually these are minor modifications of previous customs or objects, but from time to time more fundamental inventions take place. Many inventions are not taken up by fellow members of society; they die with the inventor. Other inventions become short-term fads.

A number of inventions, however, are incorporated into the culture of the tribe or nation, and by such means as trade, marriage, war and missionary activity pass into the culture of other peoples. This process is known as diffusion.

Because of the conservatism observed in peoples of all races, therefore, most changes in culture do not come about as the result of inventions made within the society but rather as the result of contacts with the outside world. Linton, in "The Study of Man," vividly suggests the extent to which present-day American culture is derived from that of other peoples. The garments in which the average American male dresses, the hat he puts on, and the newspaper which he reads **all had their cultural origins outside America.**

Inevitably, the more contacts a people have with outsiders, the greater is the opportunity for new techniques, ideas and ways of behaving to be incorporated into the local culture. All progress does not need to be worked out locally; inventions, made elsewhere, are borrowed from other peoples. Given time, inventions may diffuse over vast distances.

If a tribe has few neighbors, the chances of receiving new elements of culture through diffusion are greatly lessened. Why should some people have many neighbors, others few? There are two principal answers to this question. First, if the natural environment is favorable, it can support a relatively large population. More bands, villages or tribes may exist within a given territory than if the land can produce little food.

To appreciate the second reason, picture in your mind's eye a map of the world. Much of Eurasia is centrally located in terms of the land masses of the world, but some lands are peripheral, appearing on the margins of the map.

Examples of the latter, known as "marginal areas," are Australia and other islands leading away from southeast Asia, southern South America, and part of Africa. These lands extend out into the oceans, and the number of neighbors living to the south is, perforce, limited.

Hence, peoples living, say, in the Congo have been more isolated from the cross currents of diffusion than are those inhabitants of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

Environmental diversity within a restricted zone also promotes diffusion. People living close to one another but at different elevations, each characterized by its distinct plants or other natural resources, are often stimulated to exchange their products. The intensified trade not only provides a boost to local economies but leads to the rapid spread of new ideas and other items of culture.

Negro Africa, however, is monotonously flat, with little topographic variation. Jungles and grasslands stretch over great distances, so that even far-off peoples are living under much the same natural conditions. The factor of environmental diversity, which helped to trigger cultural growth in a number of the early civilizations, was closed to the Negro over most of Africa.

These statements should be qualified by the fact that, with the devlopment of advanced forms of transportation such as sailing ships, steamships and airplanes, barriers to diffusion are more readily by-passed.

But we are dealing, essentially, with earlier times: why is it that civilizations arose where they did, some peoples lagging behind? A large part of the answer lies, as we have seen, in the varying opportunities for diffusion to take place. Other facets of this problem also need to be explored.

PART THREE

Carleton Putnam, in "Race and Reason," writes as though the differing degree of cultural achievement observable in human societies is to be explained simply, in terms of racial endowment and little or nothing else. He scoffs at the idea that isolation contributed to cultural backwardness in Negro Africa.

On the other hand, we have seen that anthropologists emphasize the importance to any people of the spread of ideas from the outside world, a process known as diffusion. Anthropologists, however, recognize that this, or its antithesis of isolation, is by no means the whole story.

Civilization, definable in terms of such traits as urban life, formal political institutions, writing, and a high degree of occupational specialization, arose first in southwest Asia, a region inhabited by Caucasoid (white) peoples, of a general racial group sometimes called "dark whites."

A second early civilized people, the Egyptians, were in the words of the Egyptologist John Wilson, "short, slight, longheaded, and dark, a mongrel of Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean." The development of civilization can be dated at some 3000 years B.C.

Why should civilization have first arisen in this particular part of the world? One is justified in posing, as an hypothesis to be tested, the possibility that its appearance was partially due to the innate intellectual superiority of Caucasoid peoples.

But this fails to explain why civilization did not originate among Caucasoids in northern Europe, or elsewhere, who at that time and for thousands of years thereafter possessed far less advanced cultures. Actually, anthropologists can find other explanations which, in the present state of knowledge, are overwhelmingly more satisfactory than this hypothesis.

First, let us remember the central location of southwest Asia, exposed to diffusion from many quarters. Environmental diversity within the region further promoted trade and the exchange of ideas. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that historical events build on still earlier happenings. Civilization, involving urban centers and all the rest, could not have developed in the absence of a dependable food supply.

It surely is no coincidence that southwest Asia was the first region in the world where a series of useful plants and animals were domesticated, being bred and modified from their wild, ancestral forms. The momentum which was generated by this greatly improved food supply led, ultimately, to the rise of the first cities and civilization.

We must grope back still farther in time. Why was it that a firm complex of agriculture and animal husbandry arose first in southwest Asia, a development which took place about 7000 B.C.? Here we are on much less certain ground, but it appears that the environmental resources, which provided the potentials for domestication, were more favorable than in other parts of the world.

Psychologically, wild sheep seem more predisposed to domestication than many animals. Likewise, wheat and barley, important cultivated grains in the region, have changed comparatively little from their wild, ancestral forms. (The changes wrought in corn or maize by American Indians, in order to produce a cereal of comparable importance, were immensely greater.)

In other parts of the world, such as southeast Asia and tropical America, the new food-producing economies which arose did not include as balanced and extensive a series of useful plants and animals. Accordingly, less momenutm toward large populations and urban civilization was generated in these regions, which were inhabited by Mongoloid peoples.

Negro Africa participated only partially in a similar development of food-producing economies. A few plants such as millet and sorghum were brought under cultivation, but these plants were of geographically-limited importance, and no animals of economic significance were domesticated.

Is this evidence of inferior capacity on the part of the Negro? Rather, it appears that environmental resources in the African habitat include few wild plants or animals having the potentials of successful domestication.

To restate this by means of examples, it was easier to tame and domesticate the sheep and goat native to southwest Asia than the African rhinocerous and lion, or even the antelope and zebra. In the grasslands of Africa, the abundance of game probably removed an incentive to domesticate animals for food.

Most of the food plants which came eventually to be raised in Negro Africa were introduced, many from southeast Asia and, still later, following Columbus, from the New World.

Southwest Asiatic crops such as wheat, which grow poorly in the tropics, could not successfully be diffused from Egypt or other Mediterranean civilizaitons. The extensive savannas and grasslands of Africa were difficult to work with primitive techniques of cultivation, including hte simple plow.

(Compare the difficulty in exploiting the potentially rich agricultural lands of the Great Plains of the United States until the development of the heavy, sod-buster plow.) It is not surprising, therefore, that Negro peoples got off to a slow start in what might be described as a march toward civilization. The hypothesis of racial inferiority appears totally unnecessary to explain this fact.)

PART FOUR

Carleton Putnam in "Race and Reason" has pointed to the backwardness of African cultures as "proof" of the Negro's intellectual inferiority.

In contrast, I have noted that historical and environmental factors amply explain the cultural lag that exists in Negro Africa as compared to the more centrally-located region of southwest Asia, where civilization commenced and members of the white race dwell.

It is in fact easy to overestimate the backwardness of native African cultures. Backwardness is clearly a relative matter; what is the standard of comparison? Moreover, what may seem backward to members of one society may be viewed quite differently in a second.

In America today, some people admire modernistic art while others abhor it. Differences in values, which can exist within a single society, become magnified across cultural boundaries.

Another complication in measuring progress is that different aspects of culture often change at varying rates. A people may elaborate and perfect their art while making few efforts to improve their technology, or vice versa.

Beyond this, much of Negro Africa long had only a limited food-producing economy, clearly as a result of deficiencies in the local environment. Subsequently, the introduction of food plants from other parts of the world into Africa-south-of-the-Sahara laid an economic foundation which permitted the rise of feudal monarchs and all of the characteristics, except writing, which we commonly associate with civilization.

Especially noteworthy for a people generally regarded as "primitive" was widespread ironworking, as well as intensive developments of formalized political organization and legal procedures. Sophisticated ideological systems were also present in parts of West Africa.

To be sure, diffusion from the Mediterranean and elsewhere was an important factor in this progress, but as has been stressed, diffusion always plays a significant role in cultural growth, whether the race be Negroid, Mongoloid or Caucasoid.

Direct evidence about innate mental capabilities among the races is extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain. The unsatisfactory nature of intelligence tests when comparing peoples of different social, cultural, or educational backgrounds has repeatedly been pointed out.

More refined tests may yet be devised which will make due allowance for these differences in background, but the problems are enormous. Environment plays a powerful role in determining the individual's performance, but so do genetic factors. At the present time, we simply cannot say that one race is of higher average mentality than another, Putnam to the contrary.

Individual geniuses are clearly persons of exceptional hereditary endowment. It does not follow, however, that all persons with such endowment are recognized as geniuses.

History shows that, within a single race—in a genetically stable population—geniuses do not occur randomly through time, as would be expected if only genetic factors were involved.

Instead, geniuses cluster into "golden ages" or times of intensive cultural achievements. These periods are much too short for significant changes to have taken place in the genetic make-up of the population.

Examples of such culture climaxes, notable for the unusually high proportion of geniuses within a population, are to be found in Athenian Greece (450-300 B.C.), Elizabethan England (1575-1615 A.D.), and seventeenth century Holland (Rembrandt, Spinoza, and others).

Such peaks are normally preceded and followed by lesser concentrations of genius, but the usual proportion of men of genius caliber is lower still.

The conclusion important to us here is that uncounted persons, equal in their potential ability to the geniuses remembered in hisory, did not make great contributions because of the limitations in their cultural environment. "The time was not ripe," we say.

When does the time become ripe? Anthropologists do not know all the answers to this question, but it is certain that a "golden age" must be preceded by an extended period of accelerated culture contact during which the stage is being set.

Streams of diffusion from other centers introduce traits which provide the background on which to build. The influx of new ideas stirs the imagination of the local populace. Potential genius has an opportunity to express itself. The creative spark, always present, bursts into a flame of cultural productivity.

Our understanding of this is not confined to Europe or Caucasoid peoples, or to the literate civilizations of Asia. Archaeology indicates much the same sequence of events in many parts of the world. The Classic civilization of the Maya Indians in Central America offers a similar example.

Also to be remembered is the urban specialization that produced the magnificent bronze statuettes of Benin and Ife in Western Africa, the general region from which most Negro slaves were later brought to the Western Hemisphere.

Cultural bursts of this sort have occurred less frequently in the New World and Africa than in Eurasia, but the Americas and Africa-south-of-the-Sahara were less exposed to the major cross-currents of diffusion, upon which such attainments must, in part, rest.

The historical-environmental evidence which we have touched on reaffirms the essential plasticity of man. Individuals of all races are molded by the physical, social and cultural environments in which they live. Although one cannot conclude from this that the races are absolutely identical in their psychological endowments, such innate differences as may exist pale into insignificance. There is no justification for assuming, with Putnam, that cultural lag in the Congo can be equated with mental inferiority of the Negro.

Actually, a number of anthropologists believe that certain differences of a psychological sort may some day be demonstrated to exist between the races. This is not whispered in fear, as Putnam would have us believe, but is stated openly. In the words of Beals and Hoijer:

"Many anthropologists would agree that there is no good reason to expect that populations which differ widely in (bodily) structure do not also differ to some extent in intelligence, special aptitudes or other psychological characteristics."

Inescapably impressed by the record of human plasticity, however, most anthropologists believe that innate racial differences in behavior are not substantial. Furthermore, to rate such differences as a whole in terms of "superiority" or "inferiority" would be an almost overwhelmingly complicated task.

At the present time, little if anything in the way of racial differences of a psychological nature has been scientifically established. We are still groping in the dark to obtain direct evidence.

If there actually prove to be differences in the average intellectual capacity of the various races, we are left with the possibility that the Negro will not be on the bottom of the scale, nor the white race on top.

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Miss Dope

February 6, 1963

LWD PA

Visit to Jackson, Miss., February 4, MCHR

Spent some time with Dr. Beittel who takes considerable interest in the Council. Again, we are fortunate to have unusually capable leadership. Discussed finances. No need at this point to consider other than the committed $500. Beittel thinks Yungblut does good job, hopes he can continue to come to Mississippi. Things are still very difficult in state and for MCHR but somewhat improved over last summer.

Lunch and business session with Executive Committee. Present, Dr. and Mrs. Beittel, Mrs. Jane Schutt (Secretary, MCHR and Chairman, Mississippi Advisory Committee), I.S. Sanders, AAron Henry, Rev. E. A. May, Sr., Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Rabbi Mantinband, and Norman Kurland, of Civil Rights Commission. Group somewhat divided over whether or not to have members.

Good Council meeting, excellent speech by Duncan Gray and touching farewell to Mississippi by Rabbi Mantinband. Among those present: Hazel Brannon Smith, local Rabbis and three local Catholic priests, local Episcopal minister, Catholic priest, dentist, and several other whites from coast, two campus chaplains, and Jim Silver of Auburn. Approximately 125 persons, of whom about a half were associated with Tougaloo. Met Mrs. Harvey, a very attractive young woman considerably interested in SRC.

Spent short periods with Jean Fairfax, Hazel Smith, and Jim Silver. Silver will teach at Emory this summer, wants access to our files for research for presidential address for Southern Historical Society meeting. He thinks he and others may be forced out of University later this year.

<u>Women's Group for Schools.</u>

Mrs. Schutt arranged for me to speak with Mrs.

George Butler whom she had persuaded to attend the MCHR meeting, A very fine person who quickly arranged for me to visit Mrs. Guy T. Gillespie, Jr., "the founder." Although this was the dinner hour, both women and a Mrs. Black, wife of the Director of Research for the Mississippi Development Council, spent almost two hours with me until I had to leave for the airport. Meeting was in the very fine Gillespie home next door to home where General Walker always stays when in Jackson!

These women and the other 8-10 in the inner circle are concerned about the "moral issue involved" as well as schools. The larger group of 75-100 range from strong segregationists, up. These are the wealthy uptown group who among them know socially everyone from Barnett to Simmons.

(There is some move among what seems to be a ministry of Citizens Council members--especially Jackson lawyers--to get rid of Simmons. He openly supports violence, "as a last resort." The present attorney general reports Simmons is planning to run another candidate in the fall primary because he is a "law and order" segregationist.)

These women are very sincere and eager and should have any support we can possibly give them. Told them so.

OUr interests seem to fall into these categories: (1) working with MCHR; (2) doing what we can in the state with individuals and groups such as the ministers; (3) quietly helping and encouraging the Jackson ladies. Part of this may fall under our hoped-for revived Southern Leadership Project. Would like to discuss this with you. We now are in touch with at least three cities--Birmingham, Mobile, and Jackson--where Save the Schools groups need help.

Spoke with Duncan Gray, Beittel, and others about SRC reprinting some of recent Mississippi statements. They saw no likely harm or repercussions. If we do this they could use a considerable number of copies.

Feel it was a pretty worthwhile day.

Miss. dept
PA

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Telephones: (212) AL. 5-7575-6
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

November 15, 1963

NOTES ON THE CONSULTATION ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
HELD ON OCTOBER 31, 1963 IN NEW YORK CITY

A large part of the meeting time was devoted to assessing the crucial situation in Jackson and the few gains that have been made in recent months. Emphasis is now being placed on voter registration and selective buying. Negroes are supporting the latter very well. Street demonstrations are not being used at present.

A fuller record of the discussion is available at the Secretariat of NCRR.

A few suggestions for possible action were made, viz.,

1. Clergy and lay religious leaders are welcome to visit Jackson and their presence at the weekly mass meetings carried on by the Movement will be appreciated. Such visitors should let Reverend Mr. Haughton know in advance of their coming.

2. Mr. Lunney pointed out that the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law has been able to arrange for bail bonds through a national bonding company. In case of need for bail bonds, Mr. Lunney may be contacted.

3. Help in finding one or two religiously committed couples with practical imagination and other appropriate experience and skills is solicited by the American Friends Service Committee - (contact Miss Jean Fairfax). Such persons would agree to live and work in Jackson and Mississippi for a three year period.

   (NOTE: The Jackson school system is likely to be ordered to desegregate within the next period of months. Present outlook is for closing the public schools if this happens. Only an aroused and organized movement among the white citizens will prevent this. Probably many white parents would rally to a save-our-schools movement.)

4. Since the meeting, concern has been expressed lest the white congregations that have not rejected Negro worshippers on one or two occasions not be visited repeatedly enough to consolidate the gain. These congregations are under heavy pressure from pro-segregation elements to refuse to admit Negroes.

5. It may be useful at some point to enlist a "high level" group of churchmen to go to Jackson to confer with the local hard-pressed clergymen. We will await further developments and a request from Jackson people themselves.

GRW/cjt

G. R. Weaver, Recorder

✓ JV ✓ TWV ~~RS~~ MM-file Rose

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 8, 1964

To: LWD From: PA

Subject:

Dan Beittel has been dismissed as president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College by the Board of directors, in meeting in New York in March. No reason was given for this action other than age. (He has just turned 65.) Dan did not contemplate this action, had no inkling such action was to be taken, and had no opportunity to discuss this question with anyone before or during the meeting.

This position was accepted by Beittel with the understanding that, health permitting, he would remain president until age 70. This argument was confirmed in correspondence between Beittel and the board.

Dan is of the opinion the board acted on the basis of criticism from foundations and others of the involvement of Tougaloo in civil rights activities and the feeling this involvement harms the fund-raising and development opportunities of the college.

The faculty and students are very upset over this development, feeling it is action based on Beittel's support of them in their actions. The opinion was expressed, "if the Board did this to our president, what will they do to us."

Beittel's resignation was announced in Jackson newspapers on Sunday and Monday. To date (Thursday), the governor, lieutenant governor, the legislature, and the Citizens Councils have expressed their pleasure with the implication that this represents a victory for them. By acclamation ~~the CJR acted to request the~~ the MCHR acted to request the Board of Tougaloo to urge thatDr. Beittel remain in his present position for at least several years longer.

The Beittels have no plans at this point other than "to do or say nothing which might harm the continued growth of the college."

This is a very unfortunate development, offering much encouragement to the segregationists. Certainly it is a blow to the Mississippi Council and those associated with that effort.

The only bright spot is that this may remove Ruth and Dan Beittel from Mississippi. With dignity, skill and courage they have done more than their share.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN RIGHTS PROJECT

48 Went to Mississippi to Improve Race Relations

NY Times 8/30/64

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 29—A group of socially prominent women paid their own way to Mississippi this summer for an almost secret project to establish lines of communication between Negro and white residents.

The 48 white and Negro members of the delegation have returned to their homes in the East and Midwest and have recorded on tape their experiences.

Their reports showed:

¶Many were frightened but no one was molested.

¶They met varying degrees of success by living in homes and discussing racial views over breakfast tables and at women's tea parties.

¶They believe that what they started will be continued by themselves and other visitors to Mississippi and by white and Negro contacts they established in the state.

"Tremendous Change" Noted

"I felt there was a tremendous change in the attitude of the white people of Jackson with whom we had contact," Mrs. Louis G. Cowan of 944 Park Avenue, New York, wife of the director of the Brandeis University Communications Research Center, director, said in a telephone interview.

Mrs. Cowan named a number of white women of Jackson who she said became interested in the project, but she asked that their names not be published.

"At first the women were very reluctant to come to anything, but this changed," she said. The project, named "Wednes-

Continued on Page 52, Column 3

- MPA - you may keep this copy.

SOCIETY WOMEN TOOK RIGHTS TOUR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

days in Mississippi," was started following a visit by an interracial team of four women to Selma, Ala., last October. Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women and a staff member of the national Y.W.C.A. board, reported on the Selma session to her board, which then enlisted the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women and the United Church Women.

At a private meeting in Atlanta last March, attended by Negro and white women from eight Southern cities, it was decided to send teams of women to racially tense cities to "build a bridge between white and Negro women." Teams spent up to two months in Mississippi during the summer.

Prominent Women Included

The women making the pilgrimage included Mrs. Jerome B. Wiesner of Watertown, Mass., wife of the dean of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mrs. Robert S. Benjamin of Long Island, wife of the chairman of the board of United Artists Corporation; Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., daughter-in-law of the former chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company, and Mrs. Robert B. Meyner of Princeton, N. J., wife of the former Governor of New Jersey.

"One purpose," Mrs. Cowan said, "was to expose Northern women to life behind the Cotton Curtain and to give them a cultural shock."

President Johnson, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Gov. Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi were advised. The Justice Department was provided with a weekly list of the women participating. The list included many who are prominent in the social and civic life of their areas.

'Spirit and Morale' Lifted

Miss Flaxie M. Pinkett, a Negro real-estate and insurance executive in Washington, acknowledged that in her assigned city of Meridian little actual progress in race relations was realized but that "the spirits and morale" of the Negro people were lifted.

"It was difficult for them to realize that someone would come at their own expense to help them," Miss Pinkett said.

"Fear blocks well-meaning citizens on both sides from identifying with the struggle."

"Our Negro team members asked their Southern counterparts to view this struggle as a national problem, one with which all of us must become identified," she said.

Mrs. Cowan said much of the progress made by the group was in "setting straight" some Mississippi women, Negro and white, about true conditions.

"Through our questions and comments, they began to doubt the validity for their sources" of information on racial topics, she said.

Aided Campaign in Mississippi

Mrs. Robert S. Benjamin

Mrs. Robert B. Meyner

Paul Anthony

Barnett Seeks to Deter Integration of Schools in Mississippi

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 29—Former Gov. Ross R. Barnett, the man who defied a Federal court order at the University of Mississippi two years ago, has stepped into the current crisis over integration of the state's public schools.

Mr. Barnett no longer holds public office. But he has retained wide influence throughout the state and he is expected to run for a second four-year term as Governor in 1967.

Nevertheless, his home county, Leake, is scheduled to have one of its white schools integrated next week. This is a phenomenon that Mr. Barnett views as one of the ultimate evils of this age, and he has let it be known he is not standing idly by.

Besides Leake County, the cities of Jackson and Biloxi are scheduled to integrate first grades under a Federal court order. Both have peacefully registered Negroes for white schools, and moderates expect integration to come in both cities without violence or a disruption of classes.

The New York Times
Gov. Ross R. Barnett

Calls for Resistance

No one is making any prediction about Leake County, a rural area where white opposition is fierce and unyielding.

Mr. Barnett publicly stepped into the crisis this week with an oblique reference to the situation.

After the regular Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National Convention walked out rather than sign a loyalty oath, Mr. Barnett issued a statement saying it was now time for the state party to sever all ties with the national party. At the end of the statement was this paragraph:

"It has now become plain that there is now no need for Mississippians to sacrifice their public schools for considerations of national politics. In fact, intelligent resistance to Federal force could well turn the tide of the 1964 election, and display to the entire nation the duplicity and hypocrisy of the Counterfiet Confederate [President Johnson] who seeks re-election."

Seeks to Halt Integration

In a telephone interview, Governor Barnett would not say what he meant by "intelligent resistance." But he disclosed that he had been spending much of his time trying to prevent school integration in Leake County. He said he had made many telephone calls to the area.

Mr. Barnett, a Jackson lawyer, was born in Standing Pine, a Leake County community near Harmony, an all-Negro settlement that is scheduled to send several Negro first-graders to the white school in Carthage, the county seat.

Leake County, in the center of the state, is made up primarily of small, poor farms and woodlands. It has an active chapter of Americans for the Preservation of the White Race, a recently organized group that considers the White Citizens Council too tame as an anti-integration force.

Registration and classes for first-graders are scheduled for Tuesday in the Carthage school. The Leake County school board said it had taken security precautions. It is not known how many Negroes will apply.

Negro leaders in Harmony recently told the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission that a cousin of Mr. Barnett, a woman, had asked them to call off the school integration. They said she had promised them a school of their own in Harmony if they would do so.

Mr. Barnett confirmed that he had been working to establish a grammar school in Harmony to replace a 12-year school closed three years ago under a state consolidation program. He has also tried to establish a junior college for Negroes in Harmony, Mr. Barnett said, but neither plan has worked out.

In 1962, Governor Barnett defied a Federal court order for integrating the University of Mississippi. A Federal court found him and Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson guilty of contempt and ordered fines of $10,000 and $5,000 for each day they refused to obey the court order.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit charged Governor Barnett and Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr., now Governor, with criminal contempt. The charges are still pending.

The Jackson Citizens Council, which is leading opposition to school integration here, is publicizing Mr. Barnett's statement on "Dial For Truth," a telephone service that keeps whites informed on council doctrines and activities.

"The intelligent resistance' referred to by Governor Barnett may be expected to develop in Mississippi before the opening of school," callers are told. "It looks like September will be an eventful and interesting month in Mississippi."

The council has urged whites to keep their children out of public schools that are integrated and send them to private schools that are being set up. Under a recently enacted state law, students attending private nonsectarian schools would be given state grants of $125 a year.

But Mississippians for Public Education, an organization of women dedicated to keeping the public schools, says the Citizens Council may be bluffing and that the private school plan is meeting with little success in Jackson and Biloxi.

Success Is Surprising

The $125 grant will not meet the tuition of most private schools and, even if it should, it is not expected to pass Federal court tests. Most white parents have registered their children for the public schools and say they will keep them there.

Mississippians for Public Education has so far shown surprising success in the only state that has had no school integration below the college level. Many of the members are wives of top industrial and business leaders.

Mrs. Marge Curet of Biloxi, first vice president of the organization, said that 2,000 women in the Gulf Coast city had joined efforts to prevent any damage to the public schools. A similar effort had been made in Jackson.

The authorities in both Jackson and Biloxi have sought to prepare their people for integration and have set up an elaborate security plan. Governor Johnson has said the matter will be left to the local authorities.

The first classroom integration is to come Monday in Biloxi, where 17 first-graders have applied to attend white schools. Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Biloxi physician who is local president for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that he expected most of the 17 applicants to be enrolled without incident.

In Jackson, 48 Negroes have applied to enter white schools. Charles Evers, state field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., said that more Negroes were expected to register for the white schools before classes open Sept. 14.

Mr. Evers said he had heard of only one case of intimidation since registration last week. He said a Negro woman had been dismissed from her job in a linen company after she registered her son in a white school.

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NAACP Seeks State Fund Cut

Evers Tells Council On Human Relations

By JOHN PERKINS
Daily News Staff Writer

A Mississippi NAACP leader says his organization wants a sweeping probe of federal funds and government contracts in the state and demands a halting of the flow of all federal money into Mississippi until such an investigation is made.

Charles Evers, state field secretary for the NAACP, told the Mississippi Council on Human Relations here Tuesday that telegrams were sent that morning to President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara at the LBJ Ranch in Texas asking for the investigative action and the funds cut-off.

The Negro integration leader claimed Mississippi gets $600 million annually in various federal monies and then added this statement:

"No further funds should be sent into Mississippi until a thorough investigation is made."

The cut-off of federal funds into Mississippi sought by the NAACP presumably would include all money for hospital and highway construction, social security and old age benefits, aid to dependent children, school lunch programs and other educational aid, urban renewal funds, military bases, agricultural crop support programs, loans to REA and cooperative groups, surplus food handouts, and many other federally-backed projects.

Evers indicated Negro integration groups would expect the Johnson Administration to deliver on its promises of a strong pro-civil rights program.

DEMANDS ACTION

He had this remark for the 120 persons gathered at the King Edward Hotel for the day-long meeting:

"We don't intend for our President-elect to sit and say 'I carried all the Negro and liberal votes' and do nothing about it. If he really means he's for civil rights, we want some action."

Evers said the telegrams to Johnson and McNamara also asked for a halt to the rocket test site project in Hancock county and a special emissary from the President to check the situation in Mississippi.

He urged stepped-up Negro voter registration in the state and vowed the NAACP will soon sponsor an all-out assault on segregated facilities in the McComb area.

The bi-monthly meeting of the human relations council featured a series of speakers, reports, and informal discussions.

Dr. Gordon Henderson, Millsaps College political science professor, gave an analysis of the Presidential election at a morning meeting.

Dr. Ernst Borinsky, Tougaloo College sociology professor; Dr. Russell Barrett, Ole Miss political science professor; and Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, state NAACP president, were scheduled to lead three informal discussion groups. Millsaps economics professor Dr. Samuel Nicholson was asked to fill in for Henry, who was late arriving for the sessions.

At his discussion group, Dr. Borinsky suggested "grass roots political activity" by civil rights backers in the state. What was termed "short term" gains in civil rights in Mississippi was discussed.

POLITICAL PRESSURE

The suggestion was made that pressure be exerted on both national political parties to get them to force the Mississippi Republican and Democratic parties to open their doors to Negroes.

Dr. Leslie Dunbar of Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, parent organization for the Mississippi Human Relations Council, was the luncheon speaker.

He lauded the defeat of Sen. Barry Goldwater, took slaps at Alabama Gov. George Wallace, praised the Mississippi Summer Project, and said Mississippi and Georgia were "at the tail - end of the South," and then made this statement:

"This is the state of William Faulkner, Medgar Evers, Aaron Henry, Holding Carter, Hazel Brannon Smith, and James

Continued on page 6

NAACP URGES

Continued From Page 1

Chaney, and I don't have to tell you what to do."

A spokesman for the Mississippians for Public Education told the group that organization had experienced "no harassment" during its drive this year to prevent closing of public schools in the face of federal court - ordered integration in several places.

RAISE $25,000

A clergyman, speaking for the Committee of Concern, said that group had raised nearly $25,000 to help rebuild burned churches in the state.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, retired Tougaloo College president, spoke for the American Friends Service Committee and said there was need for a "clearinghouse" for civil rights groups in Mississippi.

Earlier, Evers said here was no real friction between the NAACP and COFO, only what he termed "minor differences."

A young girl spoke for COFO and said that organization was "taking very careful stock of what lies ahead." She said SNCC and CORE were doing the same thing.

She said, however, that COFO had launched a so-called "Jackson Project," and was seeking a building or lot for a "community center."

A leader in the Woman's power Unlimited told the audience that organization "worked underground for more than a year" maturing the work of Freedom Riders who started invading the state in 1961, and she said the group now worked to help "peace" projects and civil rights movements.

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, Lexington weekly newspaper editor, made a plea for civil rights enthusiasts to seek to "convert" segregationists.

Among those attending the meeting were Edwin King, Freedom Democratic Party official; Kivie Kaplan of Boston, Mass., a member of the NAACP's national board of directors; Bishop Richard O. Gerow, head of the Natchez-Jackson Diocese, Rev. R. L. T. Smith of Jackson; and Johnny Frazier, Tougaloo College student now seeking to enter the University of Southern Mississippi.

Rev. Duncan M. Gray Jr., of Oxford presided.

He was re-elected president of the human relation's council, as were three area vice-presidents, Rev. James Connor of Vicksburg, Rev. E. A. Mays of Laurel, and Rev. D. I. Horn of West point, and Rev. Donald A. Thompson of Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Miss - Pope

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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ... 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 4, 1966

TO: Ed Stanfield

FROM: Winifred Falls

RE: Field Trip to Miss. January 15-25, 1966

The AFSC had been involved with Negro families in Mississippi who had suffered because they transferred their children to formerly all white schools. Connie Curry was going to Mississippi to visit these families and to talk with the civil rights groups in Mississippi concerning their program in the area of school desegregation. I suggested to Paul Anthony that I travel with Connie over the weekend and then consult with Ken Dean about the role of the MCHR in this area.

Saturday, January 15 we drove from Jackson to West Point, Clay County, Mississippi to visit with Mrs. Viola Robinson. Mrs. Robinson has enrolled her child in an integrated school. She has been identified by the whites in the community as a leader because during the first weeks of school she took the children in the morning and picked them up in the afternoon. Because of this the Robinson's have: (1) lost their jobs. Mr. Robinson had been employed at one job for 18 years. Their efforts to find work have been useless. Finally Mr. Robinson left and went to Pontiac, Michigan in search of work. Mrs. Robinson told us that they told him he was to old. He is 49. (2) A fence was put up by a white neighbor that blocks the only good road to their home. In rainy weather the only way to get to the house is by walking up a muddy road. (3) The bank note on their pick-up truck was called. The Robinsons are determined to stay in Clay County. A cross has been burned at their house and shots fired, but Mrs. Robinson says the whites aren't going to drive her out. Unfortunately the Robinsons are

not an isolated case. On a short term basis financial aid will enable them to stay, but it seems to me that agencies like SRC must make a creative effort to provide a viable alternative for these families. Later when we talked with John Buffington, the head of the FDP office in West Point, he said that when Mrs. Robinson got money she was glad to have the help, but she said what we really need is a job. There is a sewing coop in the county, but it has had production problems. The people had thought that marketing would be the biggest problem, but they can't produce fast enough to keep up with the demands. Clay County is also considering a self-help housing program. I think it would be good if Al Ulmer could visit this county. Bob Beech of the Delta Ministry has just started to work there and asked if we had technical assistance available in the area of coop's and self-help housing.

On Sunday we went to Holly Springs to try and locate Lula Sanders who has been moved off a plantation because she transferred her child. The FDP contacted who knew Mrs. Sanders was out of town and we were unable to find her. We talked with Connie Scott, from Rust College about possibilities for school desegregation for this year. Last year a group took the AFSC-SRC packet of materials and canvassed the community . They kept these records and plan to do the samething this year. I doubt if this community will need outside staff assistance. They have a NAACP Chapter, FDP staff, and Rust students and faculty. Connie Scott will keep us informed about transfer dates and developments.

We visited with the Carter family in the Drew school district. Their 7 children are the only Negro students in the white school. Drew, Sunflower County has a 12 grade freedom of choice plan. It is one of the few 12 grade plans in Mississippi. I heard it said that the school board decided on all 12 grades because they felt sure that there weren't any Negroes in that county that would try to transfer their children. The Carters have been told they have to move off the plantation. They have farmed all their lives and have very little education. Credit has been cut off at the local stores and their house has been shot into. I think Mr. Carter

said as well as anyone what has happened in Mississippi under Title VI. He said "when they brought those freedom of choice blanks around, I thought the white folks meant to go along with it. But, now everybody is so down on us I think there must have been something phony about it." This is certainly a classic illustration of a family who took seriously their right to equal education and found out that what freedom of choice meant in the Mississippi Delta was freedom to loose your home and your job.

Monday morning we talked with Warren McKenna, Delta Ministry, in Greenville. The Delta Ministry estimates that 6,500 people will be put off the land by spring. They are in the process of drawing up a proposal to try and deal with this problem. Ken Dean told me later that the only difference he saw in the Mississippi Delata this winter was that because of the civil rights activity in the area the plantation owner had decided to move people off the land. In the past even through the cotton allotment has been decreased the land owner has let the people stay. Now he can justify, in his terms, removing people who he thinks have turned against him. The Delta Ministry is continuing its support of the people in "Strike City" at Tribbet. They are building a community center, but are constantly faced with the problem of employment for these people. Attached is a D.M. newsletter telling about the city. Monday afternoon we went to Issequena-Sharky counties. Connie had been there the week before and needed to do some follow-up work. Briefly the situation is that every family who transferred their children is out of work. Prior to August 8, 1965 which was registration day at least one member of every family had a job. The families can't get their cars inspected or get insurance. There seems to be a general conspiracy to freeze them out of the community. The situation of the 49 children in the school is no better. Not more than 2 Negro children are in classes with whites in grades 1,2, and 3. The others are in a completely segregated room. The buses are segregated and Negro children are forced to wait for "their bus" while a white bus going to the school they attend passes by their house. The one Negro girl attending the 12th grade at the Fielding Wright school was shot at while crossing a road near her

home. Efforts are being made to start a wood working coop to provide employement. Some of the men have skills as carpenters and Bob Lupwhiler is living in Rolling Fork and helping with this effort. If CDGM is refunded some of the women will be able to find jobs in the Headstart program. When we were there they thought the program would be approved momentarily.

Tuesday morning we met with Bruce Rogeau and Al Bronstein, LCDC, to find out about their program and what legal resources are available to help people who have lost jobs, etc. They told us that they referred most of the school cases that came to them to Marion Wright and Henry Aronson, Inc. Fund. Since they are both gone until March this is a problem, but the Inc. Fund will have someone from their New York office in Jackson most of the time. Allan Black has now joined the Inc. Fund staff and will be working on school desegregation and employment in Alabama, Mississipp and Arkansas.

I met with Ken Dean and he asked me to first see Father Law, president of Jackson CHR, to find out what program if any the Jackson Council planned in the area of school desegregated and to tell him about what other local councils had done. We talked briefly about what might be done on a state level and decided to make more definite plans after I had seen Father Law. Ken said that the 3 main program areas for the MCHR would be: 1. student work 2. work with religious groups and 3. organizational work.

Wednesday morning I went to see Father Law. He said that the Jackson Council had appointed committees such as Communication and Education to bring in reports about possible program. Dr. Bendgmark is the chairman of the Education Co. He did not know what they had done, but suggested I see Dr. Berdgmark. It was exam week at Millsaps and we were unable to meet. Father Law indicated that the Jackson Council would not be willing to participate in a campaign to encourage more students to transfer, but that they would be interested in a tutorial program or in helping to work out problems that arise in the schools. The students at the public high schools have had a hard time and it maybe that the Jackson Council

could work with high school principals and teachers in the Jackson system that wanted to attend the Title IV institutes at Ole Mississippi last summer, but that Supt Kirby Walker wouldn't permit them to attend. It would be helpful if the Jackson Council could provide, in an informal way, the information normally available to these teachers at a summer institute.

I then went with Connie Curry and Dr. Beittel to see the director of the Employement Security Co. We went to see him to find out what resources his agency had available to help the people who had lost jobs or been put off the land. He assured us that there was no discrimination in his program and promised to check out the case we reported to him. He explained what was happening to the Delta in terms of automation and he felt that remaining was the answer. He was ver pleasant and very much aware that he was a federal employee, but I don't believe we can count on Mr._____ for much positive action.

Our conversation with Mr. Fatheree, Farmers Home Administration Director, was very good. Mr. Fatheree was concerned about the families we mentioned and promised to contact his agenct about them. He asked us to keep him informed about families that could be hepled by his program.

Rick Tuttle is the director of the Lawyers Co. for Equal Protection under the Law (I think, but its usually called the Presidents Co.) He is set up to have 8 to 12 volunteer attorneys working with his operation. They take all kinds of civil rights cases, but follow the same practice of LCDC of referring their school desegregation cases to the Inc. Fund.

Thursday Ken and I started to plan the program that he wanted to have about school desegregation. He had spent Wednesday in Oxford with Dr. Boyer, Ole Miss. Ed. Dept., and HEW officials. HEW asked Ken about the possibility of getting some students together to tell of their experiences in an integrated school. This program If it could have been held before February 1, could have showed why freedom of choice had not worked in Mississippi. More specifically they wanted to show the methods used by systems in not complying with Title IV. It was hoped that this would influence the office of Education's guidelines. They (HEW) felt with good press coverage that this

type of program could have a positive effect on the regulations. It was not possible to have the meeting for a number of reasons. On Saturday afternoon there was a meeting of Ken's advisory comm ittee to discuss the proposed program. The committee members there were: Jane Schutt, Father Law, Power Hearn, Rabbi Nuesbaum, and Rev. Brown, Ken, Bill Silver and I were also there.

The program Ken propossed was a School Deseqregation Review, 1965-66. It is Ken's belief that generally the experience in grades 1-3 has been a good one and that of the high school students bad. He felt that this program could be a positive effort to identify the problems that "we want to work with in a wholesome way." He also told the co. of HEW's request for this kind of information. He asked that the committee consider the purpose, structure, and place of the meeting. His idea was to invite 40-50 students and their parents and to interview them in 4 groups (elementary, high school, college students and parents) with questions relevant to their experience and in their language by professionals in the field of education. He wanted to invite the press, HEW, Justice Dept., Community Relations Service, the Civil Rights Co. the State Department of Education, Miss School Supt.'s and MCHR membership. The committee voted 3 to 2 not to have the meeting because: (1) there was not enough time to prepare for it and (2) they did not want publicity because it would hurt the effectiveness of the MCHR with local supt.'s. I believe the co. would have readily agreed to a closed meeting even with the problem of time. Ken now proposes this meeting for early March.

On Sunday we left for Bilori and stopped in Hattiesburg. We visited with Mr. & Mrs. Beard. Mrs. Beard is the sister of Mr. Vernor Palmer. Ken had met them before and wanted to check on the family and find out the latest developments in the case. The Delta Ministry office in Hattiesburg is staffed by the Rev. Bob Beech. The office is at 522 Mobile St., 584-7720, home 520 Memorial Rd., 582-1869. Rev. Beech was having a meeting of local people to decide what they could do about the proverty program in Forrest County. These people were not satisfied with either one of the two committees seeking funds for a community action program and were tyring to

decide how to make them more represenative. They planned to canvass the community and set up a series of community meetings. After the meeting we talked about school desegregation in Hattiesburg. Bob Beech feels that this would be an excellent response to an intensive recriutment campaign. This year 29 Negro children went into formerly white schools in grades 1-4. These children have had a good experience and several of the mothers I talked to were interested in an organized campagin to encourage more transfers. Mrs. John Young (Raylawn) has a child in the elementary school and she (Mrs. Young) is one of the two Negro students at the University of Southern Mississippi. Mrs. John Anderson (Helen) is a citizenship education teacher for SCLC and is also willing to help.

On Monday we went to Biloti. Marge Curet, board member of MCHR, took us to see Mr. & Mrs Jack Martin. Mrs. Martin's son was one of the 19 children that integrated the Biloti schools in September 1965 She and Marge are going to be responsible for planning the participation of the Biloti students in the Review of School Desegregation. I was partically interested in the Long Beach school system. They had no Negro schools and before this year had sent the approximately 200 Negro students to school in Paso Christian. This year they stopped this practice and put these students into the formerly white schools. Marge took us to visit Mrs. Bill Braun in Long Beach. Her husband is a very successful real estate broker and they both have been very active in Civic affairs. She is a sponsor of the Childrens International Village. It was her feeling that things have gone well because of the strong leadership of the local supt. and alos because the 200 Negro students represent only 1/10 of the total student population. The Long Beach experience is not generally known in the state and I think it would be very helpful to other Supt. if we could report it. It would involve a more detailed investigation of the system. Later that afternoon we visited with the Rev. Oun Beall an active member of the gulf coast council. He asked if I might visit this council so if this trip is worked out I could combine it with a Long Beach report.

That night we attended a dinner honoring Judge Colman and Judge Russell. (see attached program)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Integroup - HRC

PA

WHITE MEN ONLY

ATLANTA JOURNAL 2-16-66

Percy Meets the Mississippi GOP

By ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

Washington.

INTENSE backstage pressure applied to Charles H. Percy, ever since he accepted an invitation to address a bi-racial group in Mississippi, tells much about the Republican party in the Deep South—and elsewhere as well.

Percy, a nationally ambitious Republican moderate running for the U.S. Senate from Illinois, withstood the pressure.

He will fulfill a non-political engagement before the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in Jackson Thursday night. Thus, Mississippi will experience, perhaps for the first time, a Republican industrialist-politician speaking out for Negro rights.

SLENDER HOPE

But the incident demonstrates how tightly the "white men only" sign is still nailed to the Republican party in the Deep South.

Even more outrageous, these Republican segregationists actually received support from some Republicans in the very non-Southern state of Illinois in their attempt to balk Percy.

Ironically, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (an off-shoot of the Atlanta-based Southern Regional

Council) is a slender hope for biracialism in a state whose tragic politics tends to polarize between white and black racists.

The council is growing in stature, with white industrialists and businessmen beginning to take part.

In hopes of furthering racial peace in Mississippi, Percy (a descendant of Alabamans and Mississipians) last December accepted the council's speaking invitation.

But this collided with Mississippi Republican strategy to make their party The white man's party in the state.

Far from wooing the new Negro vote, they plan to campaign against segregationist Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland this year by accusing him of letting civil rights bills pass the Senate.

Wirt Yerger, the firebrand Mississippi Republican who has just completed a long hitch as state chairman, tried to scuttle the Percy speech by branding the Council on Human Relations a Democratic front (and therefore unqualified for tax-free foundation funds that sustain it).

ARGUMENT

In fact, Council staff members are under hard instructions to refrain from political activity as part of their work.

More important, Yerger Republicans launched a secretive campaign with Illinois Republican businessmen and congressmen.

Their argument: Percy was stepping into quicksand. The Leftist, all-black Mississippi Freedom Democratic party (MFDP), they charged, is the power behind the council.

The facts are wholly different. The MFDP itself protested Percy's appearance as vociferously as Wirt Yerger on grounds that Percy's civil rights credentials are not valid.—(c1966.)

Mississippi - Dope

MISS - Dupe

ACCEPTABLE COURT ORDERS
AND
VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION PLANS
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN MISSISSIPPI

MARCH 1966

I. ACCEPTABLE COURT ORDERS

NAME OF DISTRICT	SUPERINTENDENT'S LOCATION
Aberdeen Municipal SEP School District	Aberdeen
Benton County Board of Education	Ashland
Biloxi Municipal SEP School District	Biloxi
Bolivar County School District #1	Rosedale
Bolivar County School District #2	Benoit
Bolivar County School District #3	Shelby
Bolivar County School District #4	Cleveland
Bolivar County School District #5	Shaw
Bolivar County School District #6	Mound Bayou
Canton Municipal SEP School District	Canton
Carroll County Board of Education	Carrollton
Clarksdale Municipal SEP School District	Clarksdale
Enterprise Consolidated School District	Enterprise
Holmes County Board of Education	Lexington
Jackson Municipal SEP School District	Jackson
Leake County School District	Carthage
Madison County School District	Canton
Moss Point Municipal SEP School District	Moss Point
North Pike Consolidated School District	Johnson Station
Quitman Consolidated School District	Quitman

II. VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION PLANS

Alcorn County Board of Education	Corinth
Amory Municipal School District	Amory
Attala County Board of Education	Kosciusko
Baldwyn SEP School District	Baldwyn
Bay St. Louis Municipal SEP School District	Bay St. Louis
Brookhaven Municipal SEP School District	Brookhaven
Calhoun County Board of Education	Pittsboro
Chickasaw County Board of Education	Houston
Choctaw County Board of Education	Ackerman
Claiborne County School District	Port Gibson
Clay County School District	West Point
Coahoma County School District	Clarksdale
Coffeeville Consolidated School District	Coffeeville
Columbia City Schools	Columbia
Columbia Municipal SEP School District	Columbia
Columbus Municipal SEP School District	Columbus
Corinth Municipal SEP School District	Corinth
Desoto County Board of Education	Desoto
Drew Municipal SEP School District	Drew

East Jasper County Schools	Heidelberg
East Tallahatchie School District	Charleston
Forest Municipal SEP School District	Forest
Franklin County Schools	Meadville
George County Board of Education	Lucedale
Greene County Schools	Leakesville
Greenville Municipal SEP School District	Greenville
Gulfport Municipal SEP School District	Gulfport
Harrison County School District	Gulfport
Hattiesburg Municipal SEP School District	Hattiesburg
Holly Bluff Line School District	Holly Bluff
Hancock County Schools	Bay St. Louis
Holly Springs Municipal SEP School District	Holly Springs
Houston Municipal SEP School District	Houston
Itawamba County Wide District	Fulton
Iuka SP Municipal SEP School District	Iuka
Jackson County School District	Pascagoula
JEF Davis County Public Schools	Prentiss
Jones County Board of Education	Laurel
Kemper County Public Schools	Dekalb
Kosiusko Municipal SEP School District	Kosciusko
Lafayette County School Board	Oxford
Lamar County Board of Education	Purvis
Lauderdale County School District	Meridian
Laurel City Schools	Laurel
Lawrence County Board of Education	Monticello
Lee County Board of Education	Tupelo
Leland Consolidated School District	Leland
Lincoln County Board of Education	Brookhaven
Long Beach Municipal SEP School District	Long Beach
Louisville Municipal SEP School District	Louisville
Lowndes County School District	Columbus
Lumberton Line Consolidated School District	Lumberton
Marion County Public Schools	Columbia
Marshall County School District	Holly Springs
McComb Municipal SEP School District	McComb
Monroe County School District	Aberdeen
Meridian Municipal SEP School District	Meridian
Montgomery County Board of Education	Winona
Neshoba County Board of Education	Philadelphia
Nettleton Line Consolidated School District	Nettleton
New Albany Municipal SEP School District	New Albany
Newton County Unit School District	Decatur
Newton SPEC Municipal SEP School District	Newton
North Panola Consolidated School District	Sardis
North Tippah Consolidated School District	Falkner
Oakland Consolidated School District	Oakland
Ocean Springs Municipal SEP School District	Ocean Springs
Okolona Municipal SEP School District	Okolona
Oktibbeha County Schools	Starkville
Oxford School District	Oxford
Pascagoula Municipal SEP School District	Pascagoula
Pearl River County School District	Poplarville

Pass Christian Municipal SEP School District	Pass Christian
Perry County School System	New Augusta
Philadelphia City Schools	Philadelphia
Picayune Municipal SEP School District	Picayune
Pontotoc County Board of Education	Pontotoc
Pontotoc Municipal SEP School District	Pontotoc
Poplar Spec Municipal SEP School District	Poplarville
Prentiss County Board of Education	Booneyville
Rankin County School District	Brandon
Richton Municipal SEP School District	Richton
Scott County Board of Education	Forest
Senatobia Municipal SEP School District	Senatobia
Simpson County Board of Education	Mendenhall
Smith County Board of Education	Raleigh
South Tippah Consolidated School District	Ripley
South Panola Consolidated School District	Batesville
Starkville Municipal SEP School District	Starkville
Stone County Schools	Wiggins
Tate County School District	Senatobia
Tishomingo County School Board	Iuka
Tunica County School District	Tunica
Tupelo Municipal SEP School District	Tupelo
Union SPEC Municipal SEP School District	Union
Union County Board of Education	New Albany
Vicksburg Municipal SEP School District	Vicksburg
Walthall County Schools	Tylertown
West Tallachatichie School District	Webb
Water Valley Consolidated School District	Water Valley
Wayne County Board of Education	Waynesboro
Webster County Board of Education	Walthall
West Point Municipal SEP School District	West Point
Western Line Consolidated School District	Avon
Winona MIN SEP School District	Winona
Yazoo County Schools	Yazoo City
Yazoo City Municipal SEP School District	Yazoo City

Source: Director, Equal Educational Opportunities Program, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Cumulative List No. CX-7, February 28, 1966.

RESOLUTIONS

(Adopted at the 5th Annual Meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, Jackson, Mississippi, April 27, 1956)

To His Excellency
Honorable J. P. Coleman
State of Mississippi

The objectives of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership is to guide our people in their Civic responsibilities regarding health, education, religion, registration and voting, law enforcement, tax paying, the preservation of property, the value of saving and to guide us in all things which will make us stable, qualified, conscientious citizens which will lead us to first-class citizens in all things.

Whereas, the eyes of the Nation and world are focused upon the people in Mississippi, and apparent decision of the Executive Branch of our State Government to deprive the 986,000 Negro citizens of Mississippi the rights of the freedom of speech, and the rights of peaceful assembly;

Whereas, this new encroachment upon our freedom of speech, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of choice of our own leaders and speakers, coupled with the denial of our Constitutional rights in the field of Education, voting and justice before State Courts, is extremely difficult for us to bear;

Whereas, the Governor nor anyone else in authority in Mississippi, has offered any plans of implementation to the Supreme Court's decision relative to integration;

And whereas, the principle of integration, as we identify it with justice, is important to all of us;

And whereas, the Mississippi Negro soldier has been called upon to go to the end of the earth to fight, bleed and die for a democracy, that which he is not permitted to share in Mississippi;

And whereas, the 986,000 Negroes in Mississippi make up approximately 46% of our total population;

And whereas, our State and National Representation is selected on the basis of the total population;

And whereas, the State Legislature will hurriedly pass any law that is introduced, prejudicial to the best interest of any group, and incidentally, detrimental to all the people of the State, as well as to America's position of leadership in world affairs;

And whereas, our National Representatives from Mississippi do vehemently oppose every legislation introduced in behalf of the basic American Rights of our group;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the multitude of Negroes assembled in the Masonic Temple on April 27, 1956, on the occasion of the 5th Anniversary of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, go on record as condemning the actions taken by Governor J. P. Coleman in wiring Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, and Rev. Martin Luther King, to stay out of Mississippi, and his reference to them as "Professional agitators and one day "Scalawags" and carpetbaggers", we interpret this as an open invitation to violence had they appeared.

Be it further resolved, that we deplore the effort being put forth by Governor J. P. Coleman to give the outside world the impression that there is a tranquil state of race relations in Mississippi, when little, if anything, has been done by our Governor, nor the legislature to correct the evils aforestated.

Be it further resolved, that as long as the 986,000 Negroes in Mississippi are denied their God given American Rights in the field of Education, voting and justice, there will be no tranquil era in Mississippi.

It is therefore encumbent upon you, as our Governor, to recognize this situation and know there is a general state of unrest among the Negroes in Mississippi.

We therefore, call upon you, as our Governor, to appoint a committee of responsible White and Negro citizens to explore, determine, and solve this turbulent situation. May we respectively request that the Negroes appointed be recommended by the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

MISSISSIPPI REGISTRATION

BY

COUNTY, RACE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(AS OF APRIL 30, 1966)

WHITE TOTAL	NEGRO TOTAL
513,855	130,345

DISTRICT I

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Attala	573	866
2. Bolivar	5,648	4,049
3. Calhoun	196	60
4. Carroll	3,037	1,036
5. Chicksaw	6,586	507
6. Choctaw	187	159
7. Clay	3,535	1.624
8. Leflore	7,698	6,868
9. Lowndes	9,713	1,260
10. Monroe	594	546
11. Montgomery	4,071	67
12. Oktibbeha	8,393	776
13. Sunflower	8,237	2,059
14. Washington	12,591	4,811
15. Webster	169	90
Totals	71,228	24,778

DISTRICT II

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Alcorn	8,469	139
2. Benton	2,371	942
3. Coahoma	7,157	7,553
4. Desota	5,489	1,825
5. Grenada	5,923	715
6. Itawamba	6,229	72
7. Lafayette	4,789	775
8. Lee	10,680	709
9. Marshall	4,706	2,469
10. Panola	6,459	2,186
11. Pontotoc	6,373	243
12. Prentiss	6,751	104
13. Quitman	3,440	1,238
14. Tallahatchie	4,881	917
15. Tate	3,829	900
16. Tippah	5,636	359
17. Tishomingo	5,201	43
18. Tunica	1,433	468
19. Union	6,965	274
20. Yalobusha	3,776	807
Total	110,557	22,738

DISTRICT III

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Adams	6,389	5,829
2. Amite	3,793	847
3. Claiborne	1,652	1,937
4. Copiah	8,369	1,407
5. Franklin	3,858	338
6. Hinds	63,848	14,160
7. Jefferson	1,193	3,038
8. Lincoln	367	392
9. Pike	8,668	2,090
10. Walthall	4,250	1,328
11. Warren	12,121	5,116
12. Wilkinson	2,601	597
Totals	117,109	37,079

DISTRICT IV

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Clarke	5,283	995
2. Holmes	5,103	4,891
3. Humphreys	2,839	787
4. Issaquena	764	377
5. Jasper	4,609	721
6. Kemper	3,323	352
7. Lauderdale	19,789	5,306
8. Leake	6,349	925
9. Madison	6,322	5,871
10. Neshoba	6,802	904
11. Newton	6,168	1,075
12. Noxubee	7,068	1,461
13. Rankin	12,348	1,503
14. Scott	5,635	664
15. Sharkey	1,746	398
16. Simpson	329	882
17. Smith	232	55
18. Winston	321	1,003
19. Yazoo	7,460	1,051
Totals	102,490	29,221

DISTRICT V

	COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1.	Covington	4,269	850
2.	Forrest	14,579	1,459
3.	George	4,584	115
4.	Greene	3,125	225
5.	Hancock	5,519	509
6.	Harrison	17,332	3,482
7.	Jackson	8,917	2,018
8.	Jeff Davis	3,418	1,843
9.	Jones	25,833	2,568
10.	Lamar	6,013	149
11.	Lawrence	64	1,060
12.	Marion	10,772	1,197
13.	Pearl River	599	393
14.	Perry	187	212
15.	Stone	2,459	101
16.	Wayne	4,801	318
	Totals	112,471	16,529

Patterson Hits New Federal Guidelines

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson charged Monday new federal guidelines for education desegregation could wreck the state school system and showed the government was more interested in race than education.

In a prepared statement following the appearance of federal education commissioner Harold Howe here Saturday to explain the guidelines, Patterson said the guidelines if enforced fully would be "the final blow to any semblance of autonomy of the local school.

"(They) require that all systems of enrollment transfers, transportation, faculty selection and even school activities must be submitted to and approved by the commissioner of education.

"The weapon to be used in enforcing this dictatorial edict is first withholding of all federal funds. . . . and second, a suit by the United States."

"I am convinced," Patterson said, "that this highest government official in education and his powerful department are primarily interested in desegsecondarily in education.

"I am also convinced that if the (guidelines) are to be put into full force and effect, that the public school system of the state of Mississippi stands on the threshhold of disaster, if not complete destruction."

Patterson also criticized Kenneth Dean, executive director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations which set up the program Saturday.

He said Dean's speech would have "done credit to any agitor" in Harlem or Watts "advocating another Harlem or Watts riot."

Dean later issued a statement saying he had the highest respect for Patterson and that Patterson "has a most difficult task to perform.

"The Mississippi Council has and will continue to support the office of Attorney General."

He said he felt Patterson was not present for the entire meeting Saturday and felt this would have helped him "intepret my remarks in the context of the overall session."

He said he felt Mississippi had made tremendous progress in desegregation of public facilities, job availability and upgrading police protection and law.

He said he would like to see continued progress in education and felt that Patterson had done fine work and "our points of agreement far outweigh our differences."

Miss — DOPE

Patterson Attacks Federal Guidelines

JDN 4/18/66

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said today new federal education guidelines showed the government more interested in desegregation than education and could wreck the Mississippi school system.

Patterson, in a statement issued following the appearance of Federal Education Commissioner Harold Howe here Saturday, said, the new guidelines he discussed would, if fully enforced, be "the final blow to any semblance of autonomy of the local school at the county or state level."

He said the guidelines "require that all systems of enrollment, transfers, transportation, faculty selection and even school activities must be submitted to and approved by the commissioner of education.

"The weapon to be used in enforcing this dictatorial edict is first withholding of all federal funds to a school that does not agree to fully comply; and, the second weapon will be a suit against that achool by the United States Department of Justice."

Patterson said he attended the "Conference on Education Desegregation" that brought Howe to Jackson to "explain and discuss the 1966-67 guidelines" and discuss problems, methods and techniques.

"I am convinced that this highest government official in education and his powerful de-

Continued On Page 18

PATTERSON

JDN 4/18/66

Continued From Page 1

partment are primarily interested in desegregation and integration, and secondarily in education," Patterson said.

"I am also convinced that if the 'revised statement of policies for school desegregation plans under Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964' are to be put into full force and effect, that the public school system of the state of Mississippi stands on the threshold of disaster, if not complete destruction."

He warned that "when ruthless politicians. . .take the multiplied millions of dollars provided for education and seek to use it as a weapon over the heads of the public schools of this nation, and seek to use the public school system of this country as a weapon of political expediency to further their political philosophy and sociological ideas, then the public school system, as we have known it, ceases to accomplish its sole and only mission, the education of the youth of our country."

Patterson also criticized Kenneth Dean, executive director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

He said Dean's speech "would have done credit to any agitator speaking on a street corner in Harlem or in Watts, advocating another Harlem or Watts riot.

"I never saw or heard of this gentleman before. . . But I do know that the Kenneth Deans and his ilk are doing more to fan the flames of hatred, sow the seeds of discord and widen the breach between the white and colored population of our state than any other group I know of."

He said solutions to problems would never be found if "the powers that be are going to listen to this group instead of responsible public officials and educators."

He said the new education guidelines "are the product of political pressures from the White House acting in response to the demands of the radical racial groups in this country."

AN EVALUATION OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN MISSISSIPPI
BY KENNETH L. DEAN

Like some of the other organizations present today, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, too, is a fact finding organization. We are involved in research and education to further our ends. For the past two months the Council has been involved in a study of the attempt at school desegregation in Mississippi. We have conducted private and group interviews, had students and parents fill out questionaires, had students write essays, and we have talked with teachers and whole families. Let me emphasize that we have involved both parents and students in this project. We do not claim to have done a study that has the final word concerning the educational experience of the student, but we do feel that we have done a study that is valid in terms of what has gone on in the matter of community support and the desegregation experience.

The study was not conducted wholly by the staff of the Council. We involved professional staff members from almost every major college in the state, plus some professional sociologists and psychologists.

The assumption behind today's report is that the school experience of any student is expected to be a good, wholesome, and just experience. For this reason it is necessary that I deal with the problems that we have uncovered. The Council usually does not involve itself in this kind of report. It is our method to analyze a problem and then attempt to bring the good in the state to the focal point of that problem. We all know that we have problems, but there is sufficient good

in the state to cure these problems.

When I first discussed with a friend of mine working for the Civil Rights Commission the possibility of giving this report, I thought that there would be thirty-five or forty civil rights oriented people as the audience. I later learned that this was not the case, but the facts do not change with the audience...as you will see.

Two points have been made obvious from our study. There has been almost no accomplished school desegregation in our state. With only .35 of one percent school desegregation, Mississippians are still able to claim that they are 99.44 hundreds percent pure. Of the small number who have been involved in this test to see how Mississippi would respond to desegregation, 60% did so because they were encouraged and assisted by a Civil Rights group. Only 3% said that thay did so because they received a freedom of choice letter.

Secondly, there has been no desegregation of the school systems in our state for reasons other than the absence of meaningful numbers of Negroes. Modern educators, even in Mississippi, are telling us that the educational experience goes far beyond what takes place in the classroom. They remind us that the "whole child" goes to schorl and that education takes place only when the social, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and physical needs of the student are met. This has not yet happened in Mississippi. For example, a student teacher at a local high school was told that she was to treat the Negro students in her class just like they weren't present.... that that was the agreed way between the students and the

teachers. Or to take another situation where a few Negroes are in attendence. At the present a school program for entertainment in the evening is being planned. It is designed to exclude the Negro students. This end is being achieved through a controlled sale of tickets.

Informed educators also tell us that what happens on the way to school, in the lunchroom, in the extra-curricular activities, on the athletic field, and on the way home is as important as the classroom experience. Yet, over 60% of the parents of Negro children in the white schools say that their child is not wanted at school. 62% say that their child can not take part in extra-curricular activities. 30% of the high school students say that there is no support whatsoever between them and their teachers. 45% say that they are segregated in the cafeteria. 60% say that it would help if they could ride a desegregated school bus. And it seems that no effort is being made to correct these problems. Only the day before yesterday, a school teacher in Jackson circulated an announcement concerning a lecture at a local college. On the bottom of the announcement was written "White only", thus the announcement was read only in classes that were all white. This was reported by a white teacher in whose class the announcement was supposed to be read. Both the college and the high school concerned are operating with federal funds.

Too, we are being told that the student must have the opportunity to assimilate and express his school experience in the near normal family and community setting. Acknowledging this as true, in recent days we have seen our more informed

citizens rise up in arms over an attack on an empty building in Greenville, yet say or do almost nothing about the fact that over half of the Negro families with children in the desegregated schools have been subjected to extensive harassment. We really have misplaced our values. 28% of the parents have been pressured or fired by their employer. 7% have lost their housing. 22% have lost their credit at the bank. 5% reported a cut in or a loss of welfare assistance. 47% have had threatening phone calls, crosses burned or been the victims of some form of physical intimidation.

It seems that officials at both the local and national levels have made plans for school desegregation without ever having stopped to think seriously about the educational process. It appears that a conspiracy is underway to violate both the civil rights and the natural rights of Mississippi Negroes who wish to attend tha school of their choice. While HEW officials were in town recently to discuss with the school officials the guidelines, a Negro student at a local white school had his clothes cut to shreads by his classmates while he participated in a physical education class. The teacher who reported this incident said that to his knowledge nothing had been done to discipline the guilty...or even to determine who the guilty were.

One teacher reported that there is agreement among some teachers who have Negro students that they will all give failing grades to the Negro students. This subject was discussed openly and freely in the faculty lounge.

In one of the systems where the school desegregation test has gone fairly well, a Negro teacher reported that she was instructed by her superior, who is white, to give low grades to her students who have brothers or sisters in the all white schools.

The efforts at school desegregation have not been all bad, but for the most part school officials and teachers have not assumed their responsibility as educators. At this point I am reminded of a story that is told on our friend Ross Barnett. When a trustee escaped from the state prison Ross is reported to have said that if you can't trust the trustees, then who can you trust? That seems to be the feeling of the Negroes. They are saying, "If you can't trust the educators to help us with education, then who can we trust?" The day after the HEW officials, whom I have already mentioned, visited Jackson, a local principal was asked by a group of faculty members if there was really going to have to be faculty desegregation. The principal replied that he didn't think so, and that at any rate he sure hoped not.

One high school student reported that some of his teachers still tell what is referred to as "nigger jokes" in class but that he substitutes "African" for nigger. Another reported that when she told her principal that her classmates were calling her nigger that he replied that a lot of students had nicknames.

Our research indicates that there are situations on the Coast and in Hattiesburg that could grow into an acceptable and wholesome experience. On the other hand, almost all the

rest of the state, where there has been a test of desegregation falls far short of the mark. A situation ixists in the Delta Counties which should receive immediate attention. Children should not be subjected to what is going on there. Many of you here know this better than I, for it is you and your children about whom I am talking. But perhaps there are others of us who do need to hear.

It is difficult to decide whether or not we can look to the future with hope. We are confronted with a justice problem that has been clothed in faith language. I'm afraid that the signs of the past and present are not conducive to the kind of faith relationship which you are being told to enter. Lawyers and Civil Rights people read the HEW guidelines as tho' they were prose, as tho' there are definite words there that have definite meaning concerning school desegregation. But the majority of the people in the country seem to think that the guidelines are political poetry and have to be interpreted, if they do not go so far as to being a riddle.

Negro leaders say that they see no real hope for other Negroes who want to attend the school of their choice under normal conditions. They say that only a few people in the world are motivated to continue to go somewhere when they are continually harassed and told that they are not wanted. If we are to move from the experience of this past year, from somewhere there must come a definite and clearly defined assistance. We certainly have not had this from the local level and to date no word of good news has come from the national level. But there is a backlog of strength and courage in the Negro

community. Federal examiners opened the doors to this strength in the area of registration. But freedom-of-choice letters are a poor substitute in the school desegregation effort. It is a sad experience for people to receive such important letters when the truth of the matter is that many of them can't even read.

Is it that we are doomed to a slow, long, drawn out process in our efforts to adequately educate the people of Mississippi. We should have learned from the Ole Miss crisis of '62 that the longer you delay the more time you give the forces of evil to build up their resistance. It would be helpful if some moves could be made to correct present problems. There's really no excuse for segregated buses or segregated cafeterias. There's no real reason that white students have to continue to step back and clear the way when a Negro student comes down the hall. Or for the white students to move to the other side of a classroom when the Negroes come in to be seated. These may seem like small matters, but they are important.

One of the purposes of the work of the Council is to help in creating a process of clear communication. Negro leaders have told me that it would be particularly helpful to them in their plans if before they leave today they could know the exact meaning of "significant progress" as it is used in the guidelines. If they could know the meaning of "substantial progress" and what these two terms mean in relationship to each other.

I would like to close by reading an essay written by a young Negro lady in the 12th grade. Out of a list of seven subjects she chose to write on, "I am sometimes sad at school because..."

"Sometimes I am sad at school because out of the whole student body, it seems that I have only six friends--the six Negro students. Often while sitting in the library with a whole table to myself and students throwing paper across the room, I have felt like quitting school for good.

Sometimes, when we are together, (Negro students), I feel good, because I know that I have friends. But, the attitudes of the majority of white students make me feel as if I could scream. Many of the students would be friendlier, if they were not afraid of what their friends would say or how their parents would feel.

Even in class with another Negro student, I often feel left out. We can sit up in class and our Home Economics teacher will carry on a conversation with everyone in the class except us. Even when the Seniors got their name cards, everyone was exchanging cards and completely ignoring me.

The only times that I am ever really happy at school are Friday evenings and when the 3:30 bell rings at the close of the school day.

Whenever I have extra time at school to think, especially when someone has been bothering me, I think about the War in Viet Nam and wonder how it is that my brother, a Negro, is good enough to be sent to fight for the white's country, and yet his sister isn't good enough to associate with white people."

*Page 3, line 13, support should be rapport.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO ALL NEWS MEDIA

I have the highest respect for Mr. Patterson and his office. He has a most difficult task to perform. The Mississippi Council has and will continue to support the office of the Attorney General of Mississippi.

Mr. Patterson stated that he has never heard of me prior to my speech on Saturday. I am surprised that he would make such a strong statement of condemnation without an attempt to become better acquainted with our work. We have already sent him a letter suggesting that we begin a constructive dialogue so that our efforts to support the good in Mississippi can be co-ordinated. I feel it important to always remember that we can disagree with people without condemning them. It is not necessary that we always agree, but it is fundamental to law and order that we respect each other. I am acquainted with the work of the Attorney General and feel that our points of agreement far out-weigh our differences. It is unfortunate that he was not present for the entire meeting on Saturday so that he could have interpreted my remarks in the context of the overall session.

The real issue is not what Mr. Patterson thinks of me or what I think of him. Rather the issue is what confidence we have in the strength and moral fiber of the people of Mississippi. Mississippi can proudly claim a tremendous degree of progress in the last year in the upgrading of law and order and police protection, in the desegregation of public facilities and job availability. Education is fundamentally important to the continuance of this progress as well as progress in the areas of citizenship and voting. The research of the Council shows that the same progress that has been made in so many areas can also be made in the field of education. The character and strength to do this is present in the populace of Mississippi. We are now to the point of turning to a strong leadership at the local level to give expression to this strength and character.

by Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director of the Mississippi
Council on Human Relations,
Jackson, Mississippi

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Miss - Dope

Ralph L. Chamberlin, Assistant Director 1965/66 314

FOR RELEASE: Upon Receipt

Easton, Pa. - Four Lafayette College students who spent their spring vacation in Mississippi have returned to the campus with tales of incredible poverty, shotgun receptions and the Easter burning of a Negro church building.

The men are senior Michael S. Alpern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alpern, 119 Powdermill Rd., Morris Plains, N.J. and sophomores John C. Kusener, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kusener of Madison, Indiana; David L. Karlson, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Karlson, 8438 Davista Drive, Whittier, California; and Kenneth W. Henke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow W. Henke, 36 Susquehanna Ave., Rochelle Park,N.J.

The scene of a fire which totally destroyed a Baptist church-school building near Meridian, Miss. was visited by the students hours after the blaze. According to the students, the church had been the object of previous arson attempts although it was not a center of civil rights activity.

"The whites keep the Negroes in extreme fear," said Kusener. "The Negroes are frightened of all white men. We would not have been welcomed in Negro homes if we hadn't been in bi-racial teams. And even then the Negroes would not look us in the face and often spoke only to the Negro member of the team."

-more-

Three of the men stayed in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party headquarters in the Negro section of Meridian. Karlson stayed in different Negro homes each night because he said the families feared reprisals from whites if it were known that a civil rights worker was living there.

During their week's stay the students organized citizenship classes, filed discrimination complaints and encouraged Negroes to register for the vote.

The men spoke of misconceptions they held before their trip South. Kusener said he had thought the number of Negroes who lived in shacks were few, but he found the majority of Negroes living in such squalid conditions.

"Even the middle-class Negroes are very poor. The conditions are so bad they are almost beyond belief. The people told me they are treated worse than animals," he said.

Alpern described the plight of a Negro who earned $30 a month and lived with his wife and ten children in a small shack.

"He had applied to live in a government housing project and had been repeatedly refused with different excuses," Alpern said. "He couldn't read or write. I was able to help him file a discrimination complaint with the Justice Department."

Alpern said that before he went South he had illusions that federal laws would provide equal rights to the Negro.

"But I was wrong," he said. "The laws are there, but they've got to be enforced."

-more-

The men reported that there was no integration in rural areas and only token integration in urban sections. Resentment against integration, Alpern said, was so strong that Negroes attending desegregated schools often returned home black and blue from bruises inflicted by white students.

Karlson said the Ku Klux Klan was strong in the area. He said restaurant doors were closed in front of him, cars tried to force his off the road and men followed the rights workers through the community in efforts to harass them.

Alpern told of being met by men with shotguns when he tried to visit Negroes living on white-owned property.

Upon their return the men received anonymous mimeographed letters with eastern Pennsylvania postmarks accusing them of "masquerading under the banner of Christianity" and "corrupting our civilization."

Included was a statement by the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi quoting his opinion that "if the blood of our white race should become corrupted and mingled with the blood of Africa... America would be destroyed."

Interracial work is not new to the men. Alpern does volunteer tutoring for New Opportunities Workshop (NOW), a tutorial program for marginal students in Easton. Kusener belongs to the Easton NAACP. Karlson has worked in the Watts area of Los Angeles and Henke is active in the Dock Street Chapel, a mission of the Lafayette College Church located in a depressed section of Easton.

-more-

With the assistance of College Chaplain F. Peter Sabey, the men were able to raise money from students, faculty and townspeople to pay part of their expenses. One area resident lent them a car for the trip.

They hope to return to Mississippi. "I didn't want to come back," said Alpern.

"Things are so bad there," said Kusener, "that I want to go back to do something no matter how little it is. Anything would be better than the life they now have."

Meanwhile the men are working to organize a social service organization on the Lafayette campus to give students an opportunity to contribute to civil rights, voter registration, recreation and health programs in the Easton area.

-30-

THE REV. DUNCAN M. HOBART
RECTOR

3921 OAK RIDGE DRIVE
EM 6-4050

St. James' Episcopal Church

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SUNDAY SERVICES: 7;30 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M.
CHURCH SCHOOL; 10:00 A.M.

Miss Dope

MM

Please drop in

Miss file

Mrs Guy T. Gillespie, Jr
2205 Lake Circle
Jackson -

366-4395

Miss Dupe

Rabbi Perry E. Nussbaum, D. D.

BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION
P. O. BOX 4766, FONDREN STA.
JACKSON 6, MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi teachers voted almost two to one against the proposed amendment to give the legislature power to abolish the public schools, in returns released today of a poll conducted by Dr. Charles G. Hamilton of Aberdeen and Corinth, in which almost a third of the white teachers of the state voted, the largest such poll ever taken in the state. 1618 voted against the proposal, and only 888 for it. The majority also declared that they would not teach in integrated schools, 1808-627. A larger proportion of those favoring the abolition of public schools were willing to teach in unsegregated schools than of those opposing abolition of the schools. Most ballots were against the abolition of the public schools and against teaching in integrated schools. The total ballots received were 2886, with 280 not voting on both of the questions. It is known that some teachers were warned not to vote by those who do not believe in democracy and who do not want the people most informed about the schools to have a chance to express themselves.

Only 7 counties in east Mississippi from the Tennessee line to the Gulf, were in favor of the amendment. Only 24 of the state's 82 counties had majorities against the public schools, and these counties were mostly black counties, several with only a handful voting. The major cities of the state opposed the amendment and supported the public schools, including Biloxi, Brookhaven, Corinth, Culfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel, McComb, Meridian, Pascagoula, and Tupelo, while the vote was close in cities with large Negro populations like Clarksdale, Columbus, Greenville, Greenwood, Natchez, Vicksburg, and was tied in one of these. Among the counties opposing the amendment are the counties of every former governor but one from Bilbo's first term until now, as well as the home county of Governor White, of lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, and the candidates for governor in 1955.

Solid against the amendment were the votes of Prentiss County, and of a black county with so few teachers that it would be personal to name it. Stone County voted 20-1 against the amendment, followed by Tippah 17-1, Monroe 15-1, Tishomingo 13-1, George, Jackson, LaFayette and Union, all 10-1, Benton, Covington, and Lee, 8-1, Jeff Davis and Lauderdale, 7-1, Forrest and Pontotoc 6-1, Alcorn and Itawamba 5-1, Lamar and Quitman 4-1.

cc: GSM
CHP

June 5, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
817 Alvarado
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratliffe:

We have received your letter of June 1 submitting your resignation as President of the Mississippi Council. I would like to ask you a personal favor -- that we table your resignation until Dr. Parrish and I are able to come to Mississippi in the near future and re-examine the staff-Board relationship and the operation of the Mississippi Council.

We in this office share with you an uneasiness about the situation in Mississippi and cannot be a party to an ineffective organization. I will notify you in the next day or so of the proposed time of our visit.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mcf

P. S. Dr. Mitchell is out of the office but will write you the first of the week.

9SM

AMSD

June 29, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
c/o Dr. Richard Finger, President
Millsaps College,
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratliff:

Dr. Parrish and I are coming out to Mississippi Monday and Tuesday, July 2-3, to talk with various key people about the situation there.

We feel that the Mississippi Council has reached and impasse and that drastic action may be called for. Your resignation was another link in a long chain of events which have worried the central office. When a good person such as you feels that they must resign, things are obviously in a state.

I know that you have been busy and out of the state, but learned from your son-in-law that you will be in Jackson, Tuesday. Could we please impose on your time and talk about what can be done in Mississippi at this time?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 6, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FILE COPY

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The staff of the Southern Regional Council, on the basis of such information and review as were available to it, is now disposed to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council (which meets July 20-21) that in the coming fiscal year, beginning October 1, 1957, further payments be not made toward the support of the present operation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

We would base this recommendation principally upon the difficulty which the Mississippi Council on Human Relations appears to have had in operating harmoniously as a Board and representatively through its officers and Executive Committee. Some contention has also been reported as between the staff and the volunteer officers from time to time in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

We, and doubtless the SRC Executive Committee, would be greatly interested in any concerted recommendation and program proposals which the Board of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations might make to the Southern Regional Council. If, therefore, you care to convene a meeting of the Board, or of its Executive Committee, through a vice-chairman, or otherwise, and give us your advice some days prior to July 20th, all here would be most receptive.

Our own ideas as to what sort of operation Mississippi would wish to continue in the event that the present subsidy is withdrawn are necessarily unformed. We would be hopeful that you would wish to continue as a volunteer body.

And in all circumstances our warm friendship is at your command.

GSM/eab

cc: Mrs. Lyells
Mrs. Burt
Mrs. Williams
Mrs. Ratliff

AMSD

July 29, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

Dr. Parrish and I are coming out to Mississippi on Monday and Tuesday, July 2-3. We feel that the Mississippi Council has reached an impasse and drastic action seems called for.

Mrs. Ratliff's resignation was another link in a long chain of events which have worried the central office. We realize that the situation in the state makes work very difficult.

The big question is: Where do we go from here? To help answer that question Dr. Parrish and I are coming to Mississippi. This is being done only after discussion with Dr. Mitchell and other staff members.

FILE COPY

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:maf

Miss - [illegible]

MEMORANDUM

July 30, 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh

RE: Joint Report on the Mississippi Council

At your request, we are submitting this joint report on the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its activities and its difficulties. We believe that the recommendations at the close of the report are consistent with the anxieties shown and the instructions given at the SRC Executive Committee meeting of July 20-21.

DIAGNOSIS

After receipt of the grant from the Fund for the Republic, SRC central staff sought to stimulate the reformation of the Mississippi Division into the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Local Mississippi people, both Negro and white, came together and agreed to assume the responsibility of organizing, strengthening, and directing a professionally staffed human relations agency which was to be affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The leadership of this group fell largely to Rabbi Mantinband and Msgr. Brunini, both of whom stated at that time that in a state that is 90 per cent Protestant -- mostly Baptist and Methodist -- they questioned the wisdom of the selection of non-Protestant leadership for the Council.

When the time came to select professional staff, several applicants were interviewed. Two were selected: Rev. Dixon as Executive Director, and Mrs. Lyells as Associate Director. Both agreed to accept their appointments, but Mr. Dixon withdrew within a week, leaving Mrs. Lyells as the only professional staff member.

The Mississippi Council did not, at the time of its formation, at the time of employment of professional staff, or at any other time intervening between then and now, ever announce its existence publicly. Unlike every other state organization, the Mississippi Council is known only to its members, and as far as the general public is concerned, is non-existent.

Office space was sought in Jackson. Since the only staff person was a Negro, it seemed impossible to locate the office in other than a "Negro" district. This was done apparently with Board approval. In a short time, however, questions arose as to whether this location would

identify the Mississippi Council as just another "Negro" organization -- and dissatisfaction over the location of the office was expressed. The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, however, never acted upon this matter.

The relationship between staff and Board has not been a happy one. There has been a serious personality problem involved in the relationship of the state chairmen and the top staff person. They found it difficult to reach a meeting of the minds. Complaints about staff inefficiency and ineffectiveness were sent to the SRC central office but, as far as we know, were not discussed with the Executive Committee or the Board of the Mississippi Council. The local policy-making group was either unable, unwilling, or was never given the opportunity to resolve differences between officers and staff. The Board itself seemed to lack cohesiveness and decisiveness.

Along toward the close of 1955, two new staff members were added. Two half-time associate directors, one white and one Negro. Before long there appeared a division in the staff.

At the close of 1955, Rabbi Mantinband declined to stand for reelection as Board Chairman and, with a sense of frustration, discouragement, and disappointment, wrote the SRC central office of his dissatisfaction with staff-Board relationship, declaring a "defiant and stand-offish" attitude on the part of the Executive Director.

In early 1956, Mrs. W. H. Ratliffe, prominent Methodist churchwoman, was elected State Chairman. She had previous commitments to church work which kept her out of the state a good deal of the time. She visited the SRC central office and expressed a desire to make the Mississippi Council work more effectively. Antagonisms soon developed between the new Chairman and the Executive Director. Complaints about staff were sent to the SRC central office; apparently they were not brought before the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Several SRC staffers who had contact with the sit uation felt that a lingering paternalism on the part of some top Board people added to the difficulties of the situation. With a sense of frustration and discouragement, Mrs. Ratliffe resigned as Chairman in June, 1956.

SRC central office has had reports on the difficulties in Mississippi from many people. Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic after his trip to Mississippi questioned the wisdom of continuing aid to our state organization. Harold Fleming after his trip to Mississippi reported the general discouragement of the people with whom he talked. Mrs. Tilly after several trips in the state reported that the state organization was not well accepted among many liberal people. Mrs. Valien after conferring with the leadership of the Mississippi Council at the Hard Core Conference in Atlanta, reported that under the present leadership she doubted whether the Council could make much progress. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh have expressed concern on numerous occasions about the Mississippi situation. Yet both of us had hoped all along that the situation might be salvaged.

Both of us went out to Jackson July 2-3 and talked with numerous people about the situation in Mississippi and the condition of the Mississippi Council. We talked with such people as Boyd Campbell, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Rex Brown, Chairman of the Board, Mississippi Power and Light; Purser Hewitt, Editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger; about the conditions in Mississippi and the possibility of any human relations agency being effective at the time. We talked with Dean Ferguson of Millsaps College, Mr. S. W. Miller, Mrs. Ratliffe, and Dr. Reddix, about the problems of the Mississippi Council. Though we talked with each of these persons individually, the general consensus was:

1. There was a general lessening of tension in Mississippi at the present time.

2. That the Citizens' Councils, though powerful, were not nearly as strong as press reports might indicate.

3. That several prominent churchmen felt they had personally made a mistake in not taking a more active interest in seeking to maintain law and order and decency in Mississippi.

NOTE: Of special interest to us they also felt:

1. There was need for such an organization as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

2. That it could function on an integrated basis.

3. That the Mississippi Council, as now constituted, could not be very effective and could not gain the respect of the people needed.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing diagnosis, we are forced to conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We, here at the Atlanta office, will have to be convinced that the situation there is not hopeless, as it now appears; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

Such action might, as a minimum, involve:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be suspended and a mail ballot of membership taken;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council of a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956, and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office;

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956;

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a new evaluation of the program there.

eab/
8/1/56

Miss - "~~Dope file~~" (8-1-56)

SUMMARY OF JOINT REPORT TO DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
by C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh
re
The Conditions of the Mississippi Council

FILE COPY

The Mississippi Council apparently has been unable to get off the ground with an effective program and a cohesive functioning organization. It is not widely known in the state. There have been numerous reports to the central office of difficulties about office location, about staff-Board relations, and about Board assumption of responsibility. The situation in the state is extremely difficult and yet, on the basis of discussions with a number of prominent Mississipians, there is a recognized need for a human relations agency in the state, but that the Mississippi Council, as now consitituted, cannot be very effective and cannot gain the respect of the people it needs. Because of frustrations, one state chairman declined to stand for reelection and the newly elected chairman resigned from office. The leadership in the organization has been unsteady.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing, we conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We at the Atlanta office will have to be convinced that the organizational situation there is not hopeless; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

The needed action, at a minimum, involves, we think:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council, so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be superseded by a mail ballot of the membership;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council of a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956, and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office, or with minor direct aid for clerical purposes.

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956.

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a new evaluation of the program there.

eab/

memo

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 31, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

TO: The Board Members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

At the meeting of the Southern Regional Council Executive Committee, July 20-21, a general review of the progress of state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council was undertaken.

After deliberation the following resolution was passed:

> "The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, taking into account the mutual responsibility of a central organization and its state affiliates, instructs the staff of the Southern Regional Council as follows: When it finds any state organization less than satisfactory, after systematic program review and assessment (the terms of which shall be notified in advance) to place that organization in provisional status for a stated period, at the end of which time, on the decision of the Executive Committee, funds may be withheld."

We recognize that there are many good people who have worked with the Mississippi Council whose services have been invaluable to it, to us, and to the state. However, because of the unstable condition of the leadership of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its comparative ineffectiveness, and the special joint report of C. H. Parrish and F. B. Routh, we have reluctantly decided:

1. To put the Mississippi Council on provisional status from August 1 to September 30.

2. That prior to September 30 the Assistant Directors for State Organizations will go to Mississippi to determine what has been done to improve the situation.

3. That unless substantial evidence of improvement is found, we propose to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council that direct financial aid to the Mississippi Council be no longer given after September 30, 1956, and plans made to service Mississippi from the Central Office -- perhaps with occasional clerical aid for the state organization.

A detailed memorandum, on the visit to Mississippi made by C. H. Parrish and F. B. Routh July 2nd and 3rd, has been sent to Mrs. Wheatley as acting Chairman of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (10 copies), to Msgr. Brunini as Secretary-Treasurer of the MCHR (one copy) and to Mrs. Lyells as Executive Director (one copy).

A summary of the detailed memo is enclosed, and particular attention is called to the section headed "Prescription," which should be the subject of official consideration by the Board or the Executive Committee of the MCHR.

Final determination of the status of the Mississippi Council will depend upon the degree of improvement of the whole operation, the willingness of the Board to strengthen itself and to accept responsibility and the clearing up of staff-Board relationships.

GSM/eab
Encl: Summary Report of CHP & FBR

September 25, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting of September 21st, considered the matter of the present provisional status of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and directed:

(1) That in the event Mississippi's quota of $3,500 for the fiscal year, 1955-56 is not independently raised within Mississippi, no further funds should be sent to Mississippi until evidence shall have been received in the central office that the $3,500 shall have been raised; this would be effective October 1, 1956. This is an agreement long covenanted.

(2) That in any case, the Southern Regional Council is insufficiently convinced of the success of the program performance of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to warrant continuance of SRC aid to it beyond December 31, 1956.

We are all reluctant to reach these decisions. And those who made the decisions were fully sensible of the brave and sacrificing labors of yourself, other members of the Board, and of the staff in trying to realize a full program under present circumstances.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

October 19, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Wheatley & Company
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

In the absence of Mr. Routh, this is to acknowledge your letter of the 17th.

As we understand the current situation, the Mississippi Council has until November 1, 1956 to raise the quota of $3,500. By so doing, the Council may assume aid from us to the extent of the pro-rata share of $7,500. This would cover the three month period from October 1, through December 31, 1956, and would be the amount of $1,875.

Mr. Routh will follow up on this matter and will contact you on his return to the office on the 29th.

Sincerely yours,

J. Paul Anthony

JPA/bsc

November 2, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Your state organization is to be congratulated for raising the minimum requirement for the past fiscal year.

By so doing, the Mississippi Council has qualified to receive a three months pro-rata share of $7,500; this would amount to $1,875. You will recall that the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council moved to terminate financial support of the Mississippi Council after December 31, 1956.

We have insisted with other state organizations that funds made available by SRC be used for professional staff salaries. The decision of how this money is split among your professional staff rests with your Board or Executive Committee. We would expect to continue to be (for convenience's sake) the source of such salary payments as you direct, for the period from now through December 31, 1956. How you spend funds locally raised of course is entirely up to your own Council.

Please let us hear from you as to what decision is reached by your Council on the expenditure of the allocated funds from SRC.

You have been brave good people in Mississippi, and we offer you every praise. And how nice that your letter said you would keep on as an independent show. You will find all of us as individuals and as the Southern Regional Council anxious to be friends to your Mississippi Council on Human Relations steadily and for good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
The Rt. Rev. J. B. Brunini
Mr. S. W. Miller
RHA & FBR

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

October 17, 1956

Mr. Frederick Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

RE: Provisional status Miss. Council on Human Relations

Dear Mr. Routh:

On October 15, I had a letter from our finance chairman, Mr. S. W. Miller.

This informed me that the Miss. Council on Human Relations had reached a point within $662 of raising our 1955-56 quota of $3,500.

In your letter on this subject you said that we would be given a "reasonable time" to raise the quota. We are assuming that we will be within that time if we have raised the quota entirely, by November 1, 1956.

Will you please let me know if we are correct in thinking that we shall satisfy the requirements if we do so.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth D. Wheatley

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Acting Chairman Executive Committee MCHR

cc: The Rt Rev. J. B. Brunini
Mr. S. W. Miller
Mrs. R. S. Lyells

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

B H

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

October 13, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is in reference to your letter of September 4 and Miss Marge Manderson's letter of September 14.

As of September 30, 1964, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations had 196 paid members and 150 additional persons who probably consider themselves members and have taken an active part in the work of the Council through attendance at meetings or otherwise. In addition to this, 464 persons receive our regular mailing and some of these would consider themselves members.

Our constitution, article 3, section 1, does not limit members to people who pay the annual dues, but the following section finds voting members as those who have so paid.

The figures given above do not include our entire mailing list which is about 1200. The additional names include prospects suggested by Dr. Aaron Henry and others.

1. Paid membership as of the end of 1963: 45 members.

2. Total funds raised (exclusive of SRC grand in aid) 1963: $374.00.

3. Total funds raised (exclusive of SRC grant in aid) January 1, 1964, through September 30, 1964: $2415.15.

4. Total amount in 1964 budget: $2312.52 (based on $1734.39 spent through September 30, 1964).

5. Total amount in 1963 budget(actual expense): $510.57.

If you desire additional information, we shall be glad to furnish it.

Cordially yours,

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson
Secretary

cc: Miss Marge Manderson, Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.,
Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt

L W,D
AW
PW (See footnote)
MM
RH

P.S. Talked with Mrs. Chas. Evers today. All is well. Wrote Aaron Henry a letter also.
Kay left today; I have another coming tomorrow. So!

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Statement
April 26, 1965

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Income Expectable:

Field Foundation	$ 8,000.00
SRC	5,000.00
SRC unexpended '64	1,800.00
Total Income Expectable	$ 14,800.00

INCOME RECEIVED TO DATE (4-26-65)

Field Foundation	$ 4,000.00
SRC	1,250.00
Memberships	773.50
Donations	50.00
State Luncheon Fees	462.25
Total received to date:	$ 6,535.75

* * * * * *

A tentative date for the next board meeting is Monday, June 14th. Keep this date in mind. At this time one of the most important pieces of work for the MCHR has to do with an increase of membership. The state office has three things in mind relating to membership: 1) sending out a brochure; 2) planning regional meetings; and 3) setting up an area of work called "Public Relations and News Releases."

Many favorable responses have come into the office in response to the state meeting at the King Edward. We received excellent news coverage at all levels. There was an article in The New York Times and in The National Observer. There is a possibility of some coverage in Newsweek. The state office appreciates the work and assistance of board members during these days of the beginning of the New Mississippi. Any ideas or suggestions concerning the nature or direction of our work will be appreciated.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Salaries:		
Executive Director		$ 8,000.00
Secretary		3,300.00
Rent:		1,320.00
Office Equipment:		
Purchased	$600	
Needed	600	1,200.00
Office Supplies:		600.00
Travel:		2,000.00
Postage:		600.00
Printing & mimeograph:		800.00
Telephone:		660.00
Contingency:		1,000.00
Reserve:		1,000.00
Total:		$ 19,000.00

EXPENSES TO DATE (4-26-65)

Salaries:		
Executive Director		$ 1,541.36
Secretary (& part-time sect)		559.11
Rent:		240.00
Office Equipment:		
Purchased before budget	$524.36	
Purchased since budget	106.14	630.50
Office Supplies:		49.26
Travel:		582.23
Postage:		150.00
Printing & mimeograph:		33.00
Telephone:		203.40
Subtotal:		$ 3,988.86

Other Expenses

Taxes paid to date:	$ 48.10
Blue Cross Insurance:	9.21
Kemper Travel Accident Insurance:	15.00
Board Expenses:	20.75
Telephone deposit:	100.00
Petty Cash fund begun:	100.00
State Meeting-King Edward Hotel	771.97
Speaker-State Meeting	35.00
Policeman's Fund Donation:	10.00
Total Expenses to date:	$ 4,978.50

Dear Pink Paul — all goes well — I guess. Anyway here is a copy of our financial status. I promise to raise funds or raise hell in the place of! Do know this — Novak and Evans out of Washington. Well, you'd better read them for a few days. What I'm saying is that I spent three hours with Novak today! He's a real all American Bastard. Bless you Sir Paul for having to deal with me.
Ken Dean

Mississippi

August 25, 1965

Ken,

A summary of transactions as reflected in the checkbook since the Quarterly Financial Statement of April 26, 1965 shows:

Balance in account 4/26/65	$879.19
Subsequent deposits	4605.61
Total input for period	$5484.70

Expenditures:

Telephone	433.99
Exec. salary	2231.68
Sec. salary	632.29
Taxes	297.24
Supplies	105.44
Rent	480.00
Remission to Coast Chapter	45.50
Board Meeting	4.20
Blue Cross	18.42
Banquet	61.84
Equipment	683.40
Travel Expenses	385.65
Total outlay for period	$5379.65
Balance in account 8/24/65	105.05

Accountably,

Don Stacy

Donald R. Stacy

Mississippi Council

~~MM~~ RH

Proposed Operating Budget

February 1 - December 31, 1965

Salaries		
Executive Director		$ 5,920
Secretary		3,300
Rent (March 1)		1,320
Office Equipment		
Purchased	$600	
Needed	600	1,200
Office Supplies		600
Travel		2,000
Postage		600
Printing and mimeograph		800
Telephone		660
Conference costs		600
Contingency		1,000
Reserve Fund		1,000
		$ 19,000

Income Expectable:

Field Foundation	$ 8,000
SRC	5,000
SRC - Unexpended balance 1964 grant	1,800
	$ 14,800

SNC Exemption c(3)

Budget	$ 19,000
Income	14,800
Balance to be raised	$ 4,200

Miss- FINANCE

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Audit Report

December 31, 1965

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 1835
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

28
July
1966

The Board of Directors
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations as of December 31, 1965 and the related statements of cash receipts and disbursements for the period February 10, 1965 through December 31, 1965. This examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accounting records of this council reflected the activities since the assumption of the office of Director by Mr. Kenneth Dean. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is considered part of the Southern Regional Council and as such, the activities are considered to have the same tax status as the Southern Regional Council, subject to their filing the required Federal Information returns. The income and expenses are consistently recorded on the cash basis and in conformity with procedures generally followed by organizations of this type, purchases of equipment in the amount of $ 1,313.90 are included in the expenses of the fiscal year in which the disbursement was made. Because of the relatively large amount of payroll taxes payable at 12-31-65, a modification of the cash basis of accounting was made to accrue this and other certain liabilities as shown on Exhibit A.

We have, during this examination:

1. Verified recorded receipts and noted their deposits to the bank.

2. Examined canceled checks and paid invoices supporting disbursements.

3. Confirmed depository balance at December 31, 1965.

4. Examined the federal tax report and the payment of the liability thereof on January 10 and January 31, 1966 related to the payroll tax noted in the preceding paragraph.

In our opinion the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at December 31, 1965 and its cash receipts and disbursements for the period February 10, 1965 through December 31, 1965, in conformity with procedures generally followed by similar organizations in the field. Since the records for the preceding period were not audited, the consistency of these procedures cannot be noted.

Respectfully submitted,

D. S. Rosen,
Certified Public Accountant

DSR:rr
Enc.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statement of Financial Condition
at 12-31-65

Exhibit A

Assets:		
Petty Cash	$ 100.00	
Utility deposit	100.00	
Total		$ 200.00
Less Liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	$ 117.07	
Payroll taxes payable	1,650.14	
Due Mr. Dean for overdeduction of F.I.C.A. Taxes	72.42	
Total		1,839.63
Deficit balance - 12-31-65		$ (2,039.63)

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statements of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the year ended December 31, 1965

Exhibit B

Cash Receipts:			
Field Foundation		$ 8,000.00	
Southern Regional Council		5,200.00	
Memberships		1,641.99	
Gifts		1,575.92	
Others		277.68	
Meetings		1,929.41	
Total Receipts			$ 18,625.00
Cash Disbursements:			
Salaries			
Executive Director	$ 6,874.64		
Secretary	1,410.50		
Others	2,826.38	$ 11,111.52	
Rent		1,200.00	
Memberships		80.50	
Office supplies		207.47	
Postage		326.44	
Travel		1,321.02	
Printing		233.00	
Telephone		1,142.88	
Board expenses		24.95	
Meeting expenses		2,641.16	
Employers share Blue Cross Ins.		27.64	
Travel - Accident insurance		15.00	
Contributions		10.00	
Employers share F.I.C.A.		131.69	
Bank service charges		8.96	
Office machine service		124.46	
Miscellaneous expense		145.88	
Disbursed for office maint. & asset additions			
2 desks, 1 table, 5 chairs, 1 file cabinet and 1 storage cabinet.	$ 524.36		
1 used typewriter	106.14		
1 mimeograph machine & table	683.40		
Telephone deposit	100.00		
Petty cash	100.00	1,513.90	
Total cash disbursements			20,266.47
Operating deficit			$ (1,641.47)
Non operating receipts:			
Unpaid deductions from employees for payroll taxes		$ 1,451.98	
Overdeduction F.I.C.A. - Mr. Dean		72.42	1,524.40
Bank overdraft at 12-31-65			$ (117.07)

Mississippi

CLASSIFICATION OF MONEYS RECEIVED 1965

Grants:	$13,200.00
Dues:	1,691.99
Gifts:	1,525.92
Meeting Expenses	1,979.16
TOTAL:	$18,397.07

Breakdown of Moneys Received

Date	Grants	Dues	Gifts	Meeting Expenses
2/2	2,000.00 Field			
2/23				13.75
3/1		90.00		
3/3	2,000.00 Field			
3/3	1,250.00 SRC			36.00
3/10		10.00		
3/19		5.00		
3/23		125.00		
3/25		5.00		
3/31		180.00		
4/8		5.00		
4/8		48.00		
4/8		300.00		
4/21		20.00		
4/21		78.75		
4/26		70.00		462.25
4/28		38.00		26.66
5/18	1,700.00 SRC 1964			
6/23		150.60		
6/25	2,000.00 Field			
8/20		83.00	75.00	
8/31	2,000.00 Field			
9/16				354.00
10/29	1,250.00 SRC	148.64		
11/11	1,000.00 SRC Loan	72.00		
11/24		150.00	1,000.00 NJ	986.50
12/2		201.00		100.00
12/23		12.00	90.92 DG	
12/23			360.00 CRDS	
TOTALS	13,200	1,691.99	1,525.92	1,979.16

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report - 1965

Proposed Budget April 26, 1965

Budget Appropriations

Salaries:		
Executive Director	$ 8,000.00	
Secretary	3,300.00	
Rent:	1,320.00	
Office Equipment:	1,200.00	
Office Supplies, Printing, and Mimeograph:	1,400.00	
Travel:	2,000.00	
Postage:	600.00	
Telephone:	660.00	
Contingency:	1,000.00	
Reserve:	1,000.00	
Total:		20,480.00

Itemized Budget

Appropriated for Salaries	11,300.00	
Salaries Paid Out:		
Director-Kenneth L. Dean	6,874.64	
Kay Haggerty	691.00	
Susan McLemore	300.00	
Don Stacy	246.00	
Dell Stutts	114.00	
Nathalene Grisham	229.50	
Gabrielle Beard	76.00	
Bill Silver	845.00	
Part time:		
Ernestine O'Banner	18.75	
Lee Baum	75.00	
Total Salaries Paid		9,469.89

continued page 2

Salaries Outstanding:		
Bill Silver	1,377.20	
Lee Baum	375.00	
Don Stacy	60.00	
Total Salaries Outstanding		1,812.20
Total Salaries		11,282.09

Rent

Appropriated for Rent	1,320.00	
Rent Paid Out		1,200.00

Office Equipment, Office Supplies, Printing and Mimeograph

Appropriated:	2,400.00	
Equipment:		
Furniture	541.36	
Mimeograph machine	630.50	
Typewriter (manual)	106.14	
Typewriter (trade, electric)	98.75	
Machine repairs	19.86	
Total Equipment		1,396.61
Office Supplies and Printing		
Total	311.22	
Special (Don Thompson)	200.00	
Total Supplies & Printing		511.22
Total Equipment, Supplies, Printing, Mimeograph		1,907.83

Travel

Appropriated for Travel:	2,000.00	
Paid Out:		1,366.17
Outstanding:		
Kenneth Dean	77.08	
Bill Silver	55.56	
Total Outstanding		132.64
Total Travel		1,498.81

Telephone

Appropriated for Telephone:	660.00	
Deposit:	100.00	
Service	1,286.40	
Total Spent for Telephone		1,386.40
December Bill Outstanding		
Credits:	100.00	

Postage

Appropriated for Postage:	600.00	
Total Spent for Postage:		326.44

Local Chapter Dues

Total Spent for Dues:		80.50

Meeting expenses (not in proposed budget)

Board Meetings

February 18 (Unitarian Church)	34.50
June 15 (Heidelberg Hotel)	66.04
	100.54

Public Meetings

April 22 (King Edward Hotel)	771.97
Speaker	35.00
	806.97
September 17 (Heidelberg Hotel)	104.50
Admiral Benbow	18.13
Dr. Silver's Gift	36.50
	159.13
November 23 (Heidelberg Hotel)	1,219.01
Flowers	20.90
Edgewater Gulf Hotel	16.54 (room for Brooks Hays)
Regional Meeting on Coast Ramada Inn	374.90
Total	2,697.99

Miscellaneous

Social Security	250.71	
Policeman's Fund	10.00	
Petty Cash	100.00	
Insurance	51.84	
	412.55	
Outstanding Social Security for 4th quarter	67.40	
		$479.95

Summary:

	Paid out.	Outstanding.
Salaries	9,469.89	1,812.20
Rent	1,200.00	
Office equipment and supplies	1,907.83	
Travel	1,366.17	132.64
Telephone	1,386.40	
Postage	326.44	
Chapter Dues	80.50	
Meeting Expenses	2,697.99	
Miscellaneous	412.55	67.40
total	18,847.77	2,012.24

RH - file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOURTH QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT -- 1965

MONEY RECEIVED:

On Hand	$ 393.20	
Southern Regional Council	1,250.00	
Southern Regional Council--loan	1,000.00	
New Jersey Gift	1,000.00	
Colgate-Rochester Gift	360.00	
Deposit Guaranty Account	90.92	
Meeting Cost	986.50	
Board Member Gift	100.00	
Dues	583.64	
TOTAL		$ 5,764.26

MONEY SPENT:

Salary	$ 3,329.54	
Meeting Expenses	1,256.45	
Telephone	377.30	
Rent	360.00	
Travel	226.53	
Office	206.23	
Mailings	120.92	
TOTAL		$ 5,876.97

DEFICIT: $ 112.71

The above figures represent the monies as received and the checks as written during the fourth quarter, however, some salary checks were held in the office until sufficient funds were received after January 1, 1966.

Secondly, as you know, we received $2,250.00 during the first quarter of 1966 which was actually monies due in 1965. This would mean that the financial status for the 1965 year would be just a little bit in the black if you add the $2,250.00 to the 1965 year, if you deduct the $1,000.00 we received as a loan, and if you deduct $958.78 witholding and social security which was paid on January 10, 1966 for the 1965 calendar year.

Ken Thomas

State Councils 1966 Audits

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 1638
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

31
January
1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

As you have requested I have prepared the attached statement of Financial Condition at December 31, 1965 and the statement of Cash Receipts and Cash Disbursements for the year then ended from the unaudited records of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

If any further information is necessary or desired please call on me.

Very truly yours,

D S Rosen

D. S. Rosen,
Certified Public Accountant

DSR:r
Encl.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statement of Financial Condition
at 12-31-65

Exhibit A

Assets:		
Petty Cash	$ 100.00	
Utility deposit	100.00	
Office equipment (cost)	1,313.90	
Total		$ 1,513.90
Less Liabilities		
Bank overdraft	$ 117.07	
Payroll taxes payable	1,650.14	
Due Mr. Dean for overdeduction of F.I.C.A. Taxes	72.42	
Total		1,839.63
Deficit balance - 12-31-65		$ (325.73)

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Statements of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the year ended December 31, 1965

Exhibit B

Cash Receipts:			
Field Foundation		$ 8,000.00	
Southern Regional Council		5,200.00	
Memberships		1,641.99	
Gifts		1,575.92	
Others		277.68	
Meetings		1,929.41	
Total Receipts			$ 18,625.00
Cash Disbursements:			
Salaries			
Executive Director	$ 6,874.64		
Secretary	1,410.50		
Others	2,826.38	$ 11,111.52	
Rent		1,200.00	
Memberships		80.50	
Office supplies		207.47	
Postage		326.44	
Travel		1,321.02	
Printing		233.00	
Telephone		1,142.88	
Board expenses		24.95	
Meeting expenses		2,641.16	
Employers share Blue Cross Ins.		27.64	
Travel - Accident insurance		15.00	
Contributions		10.00	
Employers share F.I.C.A.		131.69	
Bank service charges		8.96	
Office machine service		124.46	
Miscellaneous expense		145.88	
Total cash disbursements			18,752.57
Operating deficit			$ (127.57)
Non operating receipts:			
Unpaid deductions from employees for payroll taxes		$ 1,451.98	
Overdeduction F.I.C.A. - Mr. Dean		72.42	1,524.40
			$ 1,396.83
Non expense disbursements:			
Asset additions:			
2 desks, 1 table, 5 chairs, 1 file cabinet and 1 storage cabinet.		$, 524.36	
1 used typewriter		106.14	
1 mimeograph machine & table		683.40	
Telephone deposit		100.00	
Petty cash		100.00	1,513.90
Bank overdraft at 12-31-65			$ (117.07)

RH-file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT -- JANUARY, 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:

Southern Regional Council	$ 2,200.00	
Southern Regional Council (1965)	2,250.00	
Dues	58.00	
Deficit at beginning of year	- 112.71	
TOTAL		$ 4,395.29

MONEY SPENT:

Salaries	$ 278.96		
	278.96		
	278.96		
	51.02		
	40.00		
	18.92		
		946.82	
Telephone	$ 152.67		
	127.04		
		279.71	
Rent		120.00	
Internal Revenue Service	$ 507.12		
	451.62		
	691.40		
		1,650.14	
Kenneth L. Dean (over charge for Social Security, 1965)		72.40	
Office	$ 84.92		
	26.13		
		111.05	
Postage		50.00	
Board Meeting		8.00	
Travel	$ 40.55		
	71.18		
		111.73	
Petty Cash		35.00	
TOTAL			$ 3,384.85
BALANCE			$ 1,010.44

Ken Dean

finances

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~FINANCIAL~~ REPORT --- FEBRUARY 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:			
Southern Regional Council -- grant		$ 8,375.00	
Banquet		165.00	
Dues and Gifts		365.00	
Oh Hand February 1		974.49	
TOTAL			$ 9,879.49
MONEY SPENT:			
Salaries	$ 278.96		
	18.92		
	59.20		
	278.96		
	24.00		
	21.39		
	70.37		
	278.96		
	278.96		
	18.92		
	59.20		
	59.20		
	18.92		
(Lee Baum back pay, 1965)	326.44		
		1,792.40	
Postage	30.00		
	78.71		
	50.00		
		158.71	
Rent		120.00	
Gulf Coast -- dues		12.50	
Office Supplies and Furniture for Expanded Operation	82.37		
	24.71		
	12.21		
	16.51		
	265.50		
		401.30	
Banquet	5.23		
	26.00		
	61.93		
		93.16	
Telephone		189.26	
TOTAL			2,767.33
BALANCE			$ 7,112.16

Ed. - The check written to Bill Silver on Dec. 30, 1965 was released this month also. However, it does not figure in the above. Ka.

Miss - Finance

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
April 1, 1966

INCOME:

Balance on Hand January 1, 1966	$2,056.36
SRC	2,250.00
SRC-FORD	8,375.00
Dues	423.00
Banquet expenses	165.00
total	$13,269.36

PAID OUT:

Office Supplies	$270.59
Office Furniture	277.71
Office Rent	360.00
Telephone	763.89
Postage and Mailings	208.71
Internal Revenue Service	1,650.14
Travel Expenses	387.86
Meeting and Banquet Expenses	675.52
Transportation for meetings	557.00
Student Scholarships	375.00
Local Chapter Dues	12.50
Petty Cash Fund	35.00
Social Security Adjustment (K.Dean)	72.42
Salaries	4,173.09
total	$9,819.43

Total Received	$13,269.36
Total Spent	9,819.43
ON Hand	$ 3,449.93

Note: On January 5 we received a check from SRC for $2,200.00. On our books this shows as December 30,1965. It was done in that manner so we could pay Mr. Silver's salary in '65. The $2,200.00 represent ¼ of the SRC-Field grant less $1,000 which you loaned us for 1965. The SRC figure of $2,250.00 at the top of this page represent the 1965 payment which we did not recieve until this year.

Thanks for your kind assistance. We've been a bit slow this quarter in raising money, but this will pick up in the present quarter.

Ken Dean

Miss - Finance

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT--~~MAY~~ April 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:			
On Hand May 1		None $3,469.93	
TOTAL			$3,469.93
MONEY SPENT:			
Salaries	$ 278.96		
	278.96		
	59.20		
	27.04		
	36.64		
	14.74		
	278.96		
	278.96		
	24.47		
	25.98		
	22.09		
	20.09		
		1,346.09	
Office Supplies	60.24		
	74.93		
	3.95		
		139.12	
Rent	120.00	120.00	
Student Scholarships	125.00		
	125.00		
	125.00		
		375.00	
Meeting Expenses	27.00		
	10.41		
	6.27		
	11.79		
		55.47	
Travel	97.80		
	28.80		
	27.05		
		153.65	
Internal Revenue Service	996.80	996.80	
TOTAL			3,186.13
BALANCE ON HAND AT THE END OF MAY			$ 283.80

Miss - Finance

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT--MAY 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:		
Southern Regional Council Second Quarter Grant	$3,200.00	
On hand May 1	283.80	
TOTAL		$3,483.80
MONEY SPENT:		
Salaries	1,603.08	
Rent	120.00	
Meeting Expense	7.65	
Travel	90.94	
Office Supplies	40.37	
Telephone	365.80	
Insurance	15.00	
Accounting Service For 1965	175.00	
College Intern Program	110.00	
Student Scholarships	125.00	
Postage	117.96	
TOTAL		2,770.80
BALANCE ON HAND AT THE END OF MAY		$ 713.00

Written Report for May

The first three days of May the director of the Mississippi Council spent in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. In Boston he spoke to Jim Silver's classes on Southern History at M.I.T. In New York the director visited with Les Dunbar concerning voter education projects in Mississippi in the interests of the Field Foundation. There was also a meeting with the people of the Ford Foundation at which time the topic of discussion had to do with the organization of Negro ministers. At the suggestion of Paul Ylvisaker, the director visited the OIC project in Philadelphia. This is a combination manpower-leadership training program sponsored by Negro ministers in north Philadelphia.

On May 7, the director addressed the annual banquet of Phi Delta Kappa fraternity in Jackson. This is a predominately Negro organization of Mississippi educators. The topic of the program had to do with school desegration and the role of the educator. The fraternity donated twenty-five dollars to the Council. On May 11th and 12th, the director was in Dallas serving as a special consultant to the Office of Equal Health Opportunities, an orientation meeting for compliance officers working with hospital desegregation and Medicare. A large number of Mississippians have signed up for Medicare but to date only seven hospitals are eligible for this program. The Council, along with some civil rights organizations and Negro ministers, publicized and gave general support to the Medicare program. The director took James Christenberry, the prosecuting attorney from Rolling Fork, Mississippi, to the meeting in Dallas. You will be interested in knowing that hardly anyone believed this possible, so the two of us spent most of out time in private sessions with HEW officials trying to explain how two white Southerners could get involved in this way. It was a good experience for us and an education for some government employees.

On May 9, Bill Silver, Associate Director, resigned his position with the Council. He is now working fulltime with the Mississippi Young Democrats. Mr. Silver had taken a week's vacation at Christmas so he was paid through May 15th to compensate for any obligation the Council might have had in this area.

On Friday 13th, the director attended an organizational meeting for a local chapter in Oxford. Fifty-two people were present and they elected temporary officers for the purpose of completing organizational matters.

On May 16th, the Council sponsored its second leadership conference. The attendance at this meeting was not what we expected but there was a good discussion on the subject of poverty.

In the afternoon of the same day there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council. Due to an illness in the family

President Gray could not attend. The two main topics of discussion were Mr. Silver's resignation and the area of student work and planning for the conference on poverty on June 4th.

The fourth week of May was a rather heavy week for the Council office. A representative from the Office of Equal Health Opportunity spent three days in our office. Acting as hosts for this representative we had a luncheon meeting with a number of influential Mississippians; also a tour of the Delta took up the greater part of two days.

During this same week a couple of Negro civil rights workers contacted our office for the purpose of discussing a newly developing faction within the civil rights movement. This had to do with Black Consolidation which is a kind of Black Nationalism. At the present, Bob Moses is working in the state to get this movement off the ground.

On May 27th, the director traveled to Fayette, Mississippi, where a 16-year-old Negro had been seriously wounded by a shotgun blast from a drunken white man. The director discussed the situation with Mr. Charles Evers, Sheriff Pilchart, and Mr. Butler, an investigator for the highway patrol. The situation in Fayette seems to have calmed and it is our opinion that local officials were just and fair in dealing with the problem.

Of course a good bit of time during the last two weeks of May was devoted to making plans for the June 4th conference on poverty.

Miss- FINANCE

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT - JULY 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:		
Southern Regional Council	$ 3,200.00	
On Hand July 1, 1966	938.95	
		$ 4,138.95
MONEY SPENT:		
*Salaries	586.33	
Student Scholarship	125.00	
Emory Leadership Conference	140.00	
Donations	50.00	
Travel Expense	51.20	
Income Tax	1,089.49	
TOTAL		1,942.02
BALANCE ON HAND AT THE END OF JULY		2,076.93

*Adjusted

Miss. - FINANCE

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT - AUGUST 1966

MONEY RECEIVED:		
Southern Regional Council Field Study Grant	$6,050.00	
Southern Churchmen Book Project	1,894.42	
On Hand August 1, 1966	2,076.93	$10,021.35
MONEY SPENT:		
*Salaries	1,301.13	
Research Project	3,000.00	
Book Project	1,894.42	
Magazine Subscription	2.00	
1965 Audit	225.00	
Rent	240.00	
Office Supplies	48.18	
Telephone	113.43	
Postage	50.00	
Travel Expense	46.95	
TOTAL		6,921.11
BALANCE ON HAND AT THE END OF AUGUST		3,100.24

*Adjusted

F

September 13, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39301

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $4,187.50, which is the final payment on our 1966 expanded grant-in aid to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Attch.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Salaries:	
Director	8,000.00
Associate	7,200.00
Secretarial	3,600.00
Rent:	1,440.00
Office Equipment	300.00
Office Supplies	600.00
Printing	800.00
Postage	600.00
Telephone	1,450.00
Travel	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Student Scholarships	2,500.00
Meetings	1,500.00
Contengency	1,000.00
Reserve	1,000.00
	34,490.00

Expected Income

Field Grant.....	8,000.00
SRC Grant.....	4,800.00
SRC/Ford.....	16,750.00
	29,550.00
to be raised	4,940.00

MM

Miss MFPE

June 10, 1964
4135 N. Honeysuckle Lane
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Paul,
If you can, will you send us:

~~5 Background: Atlanta~~
10 When a City Closes its schools
10 The High Cost of Conflict
~~2zzz~~
5 Little Rock Report ...What Has Happened Since the School Crisis

Thanks..... Hi there.....

Pete - etc

P.S. This is Elaine Crystal's address, we're keeping our stuff at her house.

June 23, 1964

Mrs. Paul S. Derian
5264 Wayneland Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Patt:

The stuff is sent to John Doar. (He is something like first assistant to the assistant attorney general for civil rights. Why don't you just write him, Justice Department, Civil Rights Division.)

The eight copies of the Newsletter are being sent under separate cover. You certainly have interesting publications over there. (There was no little strip of tape in the letter.)

My efforts at getting a Little Rock businessman have so far accomplished nothing.

I would appreciate knowing as much as you have time to tell me, and especially of having copies of public statements, announcements, and that sort of thing.

The fact that Ken Morland was so helpful is very good news. He has to be in Birmingham about June 30 and could come over for another visit shortly thereafter. Do you want him?

Good luck and bless you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Sun, July 19, 1964

MILLER'S MART SHO

Work Begins In August at North S

Public Education Group Is Formed

Mrs. Gordon G. Henderson of Jackson announced today the formation of a new state-wide organization, Mississippians for Public Education, aimed at "helping public officials maintain the state's public schools in a peaceful atmosphere so that all Mississippi children may continue their education without interruption."

Mrs. Henderson was elected state president of the organization at a recent state board meeting held in Jackson. Other officers elected at that time are: first vice-president, Mrs. Marge Curet, Biloxi; second vice-president, Mrs. Jack Reed, Tupelo; secretary, Mrs. Kenneth Haxton, Jr., Greenville; and treasurer, Mrs. Thomas R. Ward, Meridian.

"Our purpose is to insure that the public schools of our communities and the state are not penalized or disputed in any way," Mrs. Henderson declared.

"We urge parents and all citizens to support the school boards in carrying out the plans pursuant to court orders, without any interruption in the public education of our children.

"We feel the time is now past for debating the pros and cons of desegregation."

Mississippians for Public Education, a non-profit organization, unaffiliated with any other state, local, regional or national group was founded on the belief that many people throughout the state share their conviction that the future progress and prosperity of Mississippi depends on high quality education for young people.

The group has members in Tupelo, Greenville, Meridian, Pelahatchie, Vicksburg, Biloxi, Oxford, Clarksdale and Jackson with other chapters in the formative stages. "While we all have the same common goals, each community will operate autonomously," Mrs. Henderson said, "as local situations differ somewhat."

Officers of the Jackson chapter are: president, Mrs. Gordon G. Henderson; vice-president, Mrs. Walter Neill; secretary, Mrs. S. Wally Moore; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Goodman.

At a meeting of the Jackson group held on Thursday, July 16, plans were made to hold a series of coffees to inform citizens on problems facing the public school system and to gain city-wide support for the organization.

Interested persons are invited to get in touch with the organization by writing to: Mississippians for Public Education, P. O. Box 2264, Jackson, Mississippi.

Clement Stumps With Watermelon

By ALLEN GREEN
United Press International

SODDY, Tenn. (UPI) — All the ingredients were there for a good old-fashioned summer twilight of Tennessee Bible belt political stumping.

Red-haired Martha Carson, in an aqua dress, sang "That 'Ol Time Religion" and "This Old House."

Little Peanuts Faircloth sang a couple of songs and declared, "I ain't big but I'm wound up tight."

And Clyde Beavers and his Grand Ol' Opry Eager Beavers sang "Oh, the Sun's Gonna Shine in My Life Once More" for mothers carrying dozing babies, sun - bronzed men in straw hats and overalls and gum - chewing youngsters all lined up to eat Frank Clement's watermelons.

The onetime boy wonder of Tennessee politics was running hard for the U. S. Senate to fill a seat vacated by the death last year of Sen. Estes Kefauver.

"What do you say let's all close in and get together and see how much noise we can make one time," yelled Beavers and the crowd bunched around the red-and-white-and blue bunting-covered platform and whooped and hollered. "Ol' Frank" was about to arrive from nearby Chattanooga.

Then Clement, in his third term as governor and flanked by his followers and two of his three handsome sons, roared in and got out of the car, smiling and waving.

He stopped on his way to the watermelon table, patted a little black-haired, blue-eyed girl on her curls and said:

"You just tell 'em you and Frank are friends, honey. You're pretty enough.

"That'll make me lot of votes for senators."

AT RUSTIC BEST

Clement picked up a slab of watermelon from the broad table and mounted the platform.

He was in his element.

The ex-FBI agent from Dickson County, coatless and with his hands in his hip pockets, was at his rustic best. "I've had a feeling for you," he said. "I'll continue to be your friend."

Then Clement grinned, dropped his head slightly and confessed he couldn't remember the names of his two opponents in the Aug. 6 Democratic primary so he'd just call them "the colonel and the congressman."

But he said he did know the problems and the people of Tennessee "from the Great Smoky Mountains in the east to the muddy banks of the Mississippi in the west."

From near the watermelon truck, a gravely voice rumbled: "Tell 'em, Frank!"

Clement barely paused and grinned again: "I'll tell 'em brother."

HAS TWO OPPONENTS

Clement and opponents in the race for the Senate seat, Ross Bass and Milford Bullard, have all been telling 'em this summer — from the Laurel Bloomery country in northeast Tennessee to Cuba in the southwest; from Reelfoot Lake in the north west to Turtletown in the southeast.

Sen. Estes Kefauver's death last year threw the Tennessee situation into turnmoil. Albert Gore, the state's silver-haired, now-senior senator, was expected to have a battle in the Democratic primary this summer and possibly in November's general election — Republicans are promising trouble in the late summer and fall.

The still-young and ambitious Clement appointed old party warhorse Herbert (Hub) Walters to fill Kefauver's seat until the special election next month. hTe term of Kefauver, who won a smashing victory in 1960, will be up in 1966. But the man holding the job at that time will have the inside track to job-security. Tennessee usually likes to keep its senators for a long time. Kenneth McKellar stayed in the upper house for 34 years.

MICHAEL GUICE

FOR 3 YEARS

District Corn Champ Likes 4-H

MEADVILLE — "My 4 - H Club work has helped me to overcome stage fright by giving demonstrations and talking before groups," said Michael Guice of Roxie.

The 18 - year - old Franklin high school graduate began his 4 - H Club work with a corn project in 1957. He was the district 4 - H corn winner in 1962 and received a tour through Mississippi. He also won the tour again this year.

Last year he averaged about 90 bushels of corn per acre on his 22 acre project. Michael has been the county corn winner for the past three years and has made corn exhibits at the county fair for the past six years.

The grain from his corn project is used to feed the animals in his 4 - H Club livestock projects. Since 1957 he has raised from three to six calves each year and now has six head of beef cattle.

In his pasture project Michael clips and maintains 45 acres for his beef cattle. His swine project includes 22 head of hogs. In poultry he raised chickens through the Sears Roebuck Foundation 4 - H Poultry Chain.

Michael is also active in the 4 - H club forestry project. He has completed 15 acres of timber stand improvement and has started work on another 30 acres. He was a member of a forestry demonstration team which placed fourth in the state contest at 4 - H Club Congress last year.

FOX-EVERETT
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE COUNSELORS, AGENTS & BROKERS

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO ALL MISSISSIPPIANS!

SUPPORT YOUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Here are some facts about our school situation that every citizen will want to consider:

1. The tuition grants affect each taxpayer. If only half those eligible for the grants were to receive them, it would cost the state more than $50,000,000. — a crushing financial burden on local town, country, and state budgets. Our citizens would be paying increased taxes for generations to come.

5. Tuition grants, therefore, pose a grave financial threat to our schools. Just as dangerous, however, is the possibility of violence on school campuses when the first Negro children enter. The tragic examples of Little Rock and New Orleans demonstrate that violence leaves a permanent scar which stunts community growth, damages business, and can create a home-grown Depression. Recovery is slow

acre on his 22 acre project. Michael has been the county corn winner for the past three years and has made corn exhibits at the county fair for the past six years.

The grain from his corn project is used to feed the animals in his 4 - H Club livestock projects. Since 1957 he has raised from three to six calves each year and now has six head of beef cattle.

In his pasture project Michael clips and maintains 45 acres for his beef cattle. His swine project includes 22 head of hogs. In poultry he raised chickens through the Sears Roebuck Foundation 4 - H Poultry Chain.

Michael is also active in the 4 - H club forestry project. He has completed 15 acres of timber stand improvement and has started work on another 30 acres. He was a member of a forestry demonstration team which placed fourth in the state contest at 4 - H Club Congress last year.

At 4 - H Conservation Camp and Boys Conservation School he learned improved conservation practices for woodlands, soil, and wildlife. In 1961 he was the county public speaking winner.

Other projects in which Michael has been active include tractor and electric.

He has served as his school 4 - H Club president for three times and was vice - president of the county 4 - H council in 1962. He is also vice - president of the Hominy Ridge Hillbillies 4 - H Club.

Michael plans to enroll at Mississippi State University this fall. In high school he was a member of the Future Farmers of America and the Drama Club. He plays the piano at his church.

"My 4 - H work has helped me to get out and meet other people, to make friends, and to get along with others. I have also learned how to help others do things such as taking soil samples," said Michael.

Junior O'Mara Named Chairman

Junior O'Mara, of the law firm of Jackson, Butler, Snow, O'Mara, Stevens and Cannada, of Jackson, has been named state membership chairman of Defense Research Institute, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

The national organization includes over 3,000 defense attorneys, insurance claimsmen, executives and corporations among its members.

As state chairman, O'Mara in addition to membership, will assist in developing local defense groups in Mississippi, a part of the Southern Region, which includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

These groups are organized to enhance the knowledge and improve the skills of defense attorneys.

Founded in 1960, Defense Reserve Institute is dedicated to promoting improvement in the administration of justice, to enhancing the service of the legal profession to the public, to supporting the adversary system in the courts, and fostering prompt and adequate payment of every just personal injury claim, while resisting nonmeritorious or inflated claims in the personal injury field.

Universal Spreads

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Universal Studios, taken over by MCA, continues to expand with construction beginning on four new sound stages, bringing to 36 the number of stages on the sprawling movie lot.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Here are some facts about our school situation that every citizen will want to consider:

1. The tuition grants affect each taxpayer. If only half those eligible for the grants were to receive them, it would cost the state more than $50,000,000. — a crushing financial burden on local town, country, and state budgets. Our citizens would be paying increased taxes for generations to come.

2. Our state school budget is based on the ADA law (Average Daily Attendance). If the tuition grants are widely used, the ADA would shrink significantly. Fox example, a school with a current attendance of 400 students might have a teaching staff of 15 teachers. If attendance were reduced to 60 pupils, money would be appropriated next year for only two teachers. This means that if the private school tuition grant system does not work, many children returning to public schools might have no teachers. The long-range result might be the loss of qualified teachers and failure to attract new ones.

3. Private school education based on tuition grants usually means inadequate education for children at a high cost to the taxpayer. Such private schemes in other Southern states were marked by poor equipment, inexperienced teachers, inadequate sanitary facilities in many instances, abandonment of intramural athletics such as basketball and football, and pool discipline among the students.

4. Although the cost of the tuition grant system can be reckoned in dollars and cents, an incalculable price is paid by the students who, without proper facilities or accreditation, would not be able to enter the colleges of their choice to become our state's future doctors, lawyers, engineers and businessmen.

5. Tuition grants, therefore, pose a grave financial threat to our schools. Just as dangerous, however, is the possibility of violence on school campuses when the first Negro children enter. The tragic examples of Little Rock and New Orleans demonstrate that violence leaves a permanent scar which stunts community growth, damages business, and can create a home-grown Depression. Recovery is slow and often never complete. We can't afford to take these risks in Mississippi.

This triple threat of inadequate education for our children, financial burden to our taxpayers, and the evils of violence, are the concerns of MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION. Ours is a statewide, non-profit, independent organization, dedicated solely to the protection of our public school system.

Our goal is to give Mississippians the facts about their schools, knowing that their basic good sense will lead them to protect and preserve public education. We are not a forum for debating the pros and cons of desegregation or state's rights or any other political question.

As parents, taxpayers and citizens, we wish to create the kind of community climate in which public education can flourish and grow in an atmosphere of good will within the framework of the law. In September your child will attend a public school, or a private tuition-grant school. We sincerely urge that you leave the business of desegregation in the hands of the proper authorities — your local school board and city and county law enforcement officers.

We invite responsible Mississippians to join with us in attaining this goal. Simply fill out the coupon below for more information.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. BOX 2264, JACKSON, MISS., 39205

MRS. GORDON HENDERSON, PRES., JACKSON: MRS. MARGE CURET, 1ST VICE PRES., BILOXI; MRS. JACK REED, 2ND VICE PRES., TUPELO; MRS. KENNETH HAXTON, JR., SECTY., GREENVILLE; MRS. THOMAS WARD, TREAS., MERIDIAN

To:

Mississippians for Public Education

P. O. Box 2264

Jackson, Miss. 39205

Yes, I am interested in public education. Please send me more information.

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ..... Zone: .....

~~Miss. Dope~~ MPE

Editorial Page

Support Urged

Mississippians For Public Education

A group of leading citizens interested in the future welfare of Mississippi children and the state itself has formed an organization known as "Mississippians For Public Education."

Operating on the premise that the most valuable resource in this state, or any state, is the children, Mississippians For Public Education individually and collectively are determined that our public schools shall be kept open and operating in the face of desegregation orders of a Federal court.

They have set as one important goal the dissemination of truth about the public school system, confident that when intelligent Mississippians are given the truth they will join in this effort to defend and preserve public education.

They emphasize that theirs is not an organization for debating the pros and cons of desegregation, or states rights or any other political question. They have one purpose: keep the public schools of the state open and operating.

"As parents, taxpayers and citizens, we wish to create the kind of community climate in which public education can flourish and grow in an atmosphere of good will within the framework of the law," they say.

And they insist that the question of desegregation be left in the hands where it properly belongs — the local school boards and city and county law enforcement officers.

It is noteworthy that prominent citizens in every section of the state are now supporting this organization and standing solidly behind its objectives. Citizens are already organized at Jackson, Greenville, Meridian, Pelahatchie, Vicksburg, Biloxi, Oxford, Clarksdale and many other places in the state. (Other communities wishing information may secure it by writing Mississippians For Public Education, P. O. Box 2264, Jackson, Miss.)

The Reporter supports wholeheartedly the purpose and objectives of Mississippians For Public Education and we commend it to the attention of our readers for your support.

The whole future of Mississippi is wrapped up in this question of the preservation of our public school system. Our future progress and prosperity depend upon it. No industry will come to a state that does not have an adequate public school system. Indeed, we will lose some of those we already have.

Without the preservation of public schools, Mississippi's economy will stagnate and our state, for all practical purposes, will die.

We cannot permit this to happen —as we have said so many times before.

Editorial Comment

The Nation's Press Views Goldwater

The nation's press had something to say about the GOP nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater for president last week in San Fran-

WATER SKI INSTRUCTORS: Sharing their love and knowledge of water skiing with others this summer through serving as instructors for the YMCA Water Skiing Program are, front row, seated: Eleanor McKeithen, Carolyn Bruno, Betty Cooper, Nancy Foster and Vicki Hendershot.

Second row: Rod Russ, Don Wimberly, Chuck Steadman, Ann May, Pam Shelton, Susan Stone, Buzz Sissell, Pat Twente and Janet Welch.

Third row: Foster Collins, Jimmy Austin, Walter Lydick and Allen May.

The 1964 program comes to a close this week.

Our Ultimate Destruction

"It's a pity that he could live through World War II and not be able to return home to live within the boundaries of his own country with safety and security."

Thus spoke the heartbroken widow of the Negro Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army reserve who was murdered as he rode along Georgia Route 172 with two Negro officer companions. No trace of the murderers has been found.

The slain man, who was director of five vocational high schools in the nation's capital city and father of two children, and his two companions had completed summer

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"If we want to see our state destroyed, our citizens demoralized and the very foundation of our nation undermined, we have only to let this type of individual assume greater prominence and eventually take over and this will be the end of America."

Governor Sanders' humane and quick response and his obvious sincerity serve to reassure the people of Georgia and America that those responsible will eventually be apprehended and brought to trial.

Then the people of Georgia must

Children's Village Takes Shape

Construction on the new plant for Baptist Children's Village located in northwest Jackson, is rapidly taking shape with occupancy set for early in September, according to Paul N. Nunnery, superintendent.

Phase one has been completed, with construction well underway on 13 of the 22 permanent buildings and the entire construction program approximately two-thirds complete.

The buildings on which construction is in progress now include 10 cottages, or children's residences, the administration building, supply house and maintenance building.

Beginning soon, Mr. Nunnery stated, will be phase two, which he has described as program building.

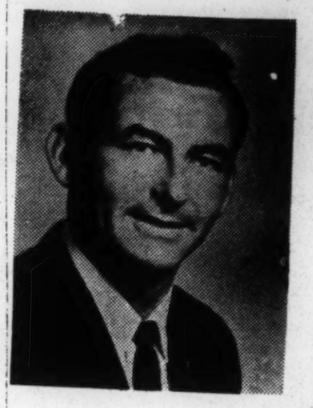
The two principal buildings in this phase will be the Recreation Center, a combination Chapel and Arts Building and three additional cottages.

Construction on phase three will begin as soon as possible with the date not definitely set.

This phase will include a residence for the superintendent, living quarters for other administrative personnel, the infirmary and hard surfacing of streets on the campus.

Northsiders Serve New Institute

Northsiders Erskine W. Wells, Robert C. Cannada and Robert G. Kennington are members of the Board of Trustees of Reformed Theological Institute which recently gave approval to the moving of headquarters of the institute from French Camp to Kosciusko, Miss. Kennington stated that he would be pleased to reply to inquiries addressed to him in care of the Reformed Theological Institute, P. O. Box 270, Kosciusko, Miss.



J. W. WRIGHT, 4116 Azalea, was recently appointed District Marketing Manager for Southern Bell Telephone Company in Mississippi. The appointment is effective August 1st.

He is presently District Sales Manager in Jackson. As District Marketing Manager, Mr. Wright will head up the Marketing Department for the Jackson, Greenwood and Tupelo areas with headquarters in Jackson.

Mr. Wright started with the telephone company in 1950, is a native of Tennessee, went to school in Mississippi and served with the Navy in the Atlantic area from 1951-55. He is married to the former Ona Louise Black from Columbia, Tenn.

MURRAH AND CHASTAIN REPRESENTED AT STUDENT COUNCILS WORKSHOP

The workshop being held at Belhaven College by Mississippi Association of Student Councils includes representatives from five Jackson schools in attendance. The schools are: Central, Murrah, Provine and St. Joseph High Schools along with

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Editorial Comment

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The nation's press had something to say about the GOP nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater for president last week in San Francisco—and it ranged all the way from the sublime to the ridiculous, depending upon the reader's point of view.

Reprinted here are some interesting excerpts from some of the nation's best known newspapers:

DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES, Greenville—

". . . At best, Sen. Goldwater's burgeoning popularity is the forerunner of a significant change in GOP philosophy and indication that the GOP will adopt a more puritan outlook in the future. But what it does not mean is the death of America's two-party system or that the Republican party automatically and instantaneously has now become a haven for lunatics who see communists lurking in every corner as socialist ghosts stalking through the White House."

THE NEW YORK TIMES was not as charitable. It viewed the nomination of Goldwater as "a disaster for the Republican Party and a blow to the prestige and to the domestic and international interests of the United States." Goldwater's nomination, The Times said, "places the control of the GOP in the hands of a man, and of the men surrounding that man, who reflect but the wistful voices of the past, who by any reasonable test represent a mere minority of a minority, and who seem willing to risk transformation of the party into a right-wing splinter group. Now at last, for the first time in a generation, the reactionary wing of the GOP prevails. . . "

The Times assessed Goldwater as "a man whose domestic policy requires maximum decentralization of political power, and whose foreign policy requires maximum centralization. He is a man of self-contraditory philosophy, a man with an incredibly bad, shortsighted, simplistic voting and speaking record — however engaging he may be personally, he is a man totally unfit, on the basis of his views and votes to be president of the Unitd States; and he is a man who would run on a platform that in tone and in content would edge this country away from its allies and toward a direct military confrontation with its enemies."

There were other views, and we quote:

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE—The Republican party now does face a clear and present threat from the know-nothings, the purveyors of hate and the apostles of bigotry. For Sen. Goldwater, the task of controlling and containing these elements is going to be doubly difficult—and doubly necessary . . . They are not easily going to be shaken loose or silenced.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS—A lot of Eastern liberal Republicans are weeping into their beer . . . Some are swearing to contribute no money to the Goldwater campaign; others are vowing to vote for Lyndon Johnson, Dem., next Nov. 3. All this can do the Republican party no good—and least of all its Eastern liberals. Few people like a sorehead, or listen to his bellyaching, beefing and bawling.

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION—The conflict between the viewpoints represented by Goldwater and President Johnson may not be quite so clear-cut as it now appears. Political philosophies are always blurred and diluted as candidates try to appeal to the broadest possible spectrum of voters. But certainly there will be sharper divisions between the candidates than in any campaign since the 1930s.

RICHMOND, VA., TIMES-DISPATCH — Sen. Goldwater, we believe, is no flash in the pan. In his positions on public issues he reflects the preference and ambitions — even the prejudices—of a vast number of middle-class Americans in all sections. Furthermore, these feelings are deeply held. Hence, when his campaign is over, Lyndon Johnson will know that he has been in a fight. It is one of the few things that seem fairly certain, as the battle begins.

CHATTANOOGA TIMES—Control of the party machinery has been captured by the Old Guard precisely at a time when never before has revolutionary chance confronted moderate Republicans with a greater challenge. Right-wing control of the GOP is now a fact of national and international life for the next four years. Importantly, this control could be extended for the next eight years or more unless regular Republican leaders stay with their party and work for restoration of the Eisenhower policies so abjectly unchampioned and unasserted by Gen. Eisenhower at this convention and in the crucial months before . . .

BOSTON GLOBE—For years, Sen. Goldwater has demanded that his real conservatism (others call it radicalism) be given a chance at the polls. This year it will get that chance. Not since the Bull Moose year of 1912 have the moderate or progressive Republicans taken such a licking. It would be a mistake to underestimate his chances.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., JOURNAL — Beneath the appeals, the ceremonials and the synthetic aura of harmony is the disturbing evidence that the Republican party is embarking on a new course and that it is doing so while captain, crew and passengers are in serious disagreement . . . The Republican party now prepares to enter the presidential campaign with less party unity than at any time since 1912. It remains to be seen whether the handicap will prove to be insurmountable to its own great damage and with serious effects on the traditional 2-party system in this country.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN — The thought will remain in many minds that many of the delegates came to San Francisco persuaded that Sen. Goldwater—although personally no bigot—was a man who could gain from latent white resentment of militant Negro claims. If this was the reason behind the delegates' choice, it does them no honor and threatens grave danger to the nation. Sen. Goldwater in the campaign ahead will bear a heavy responsibility for holding this danger to a minimum.

DENVER POST — In embracing Goldwater the Republican party has turned its back on the political consensus that has dominated our national life for more than 30 years. It stands by itself now, far out on the right wing, committed to a philosophy that has been discredited by history and repudiated at the polls.

Our Ultimate Destruction

"It's a pity that he could live through World War II and not be able to return home to live within the boundaries of his own country with safety and security."

Thus spoke the heartbroken widow of the Negro Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army reserve who was murdered as he rode along Georgia Route 172 with two Negro officer companions. No trace of the murderers has been found.

The slain man, who was director of five vocational high schools in the nation's capital city and father of two children, and his two companions had completed summer training at Fort Benning and were enroute home when the tragedy occurred. They were technically still in the service of our country.

This senseless murder is one more indication of the rabble vigilante element which is rapidly taking over this beloved Southland and turning it into a jungle where fear grips the hearts and minds of our people.

Georgia's Governor Carl E. Sanders immediately issued a statement condemning the slaying and pledged every state resource to find the killers.

"I am ashamed for myself and for the responsible citizens of Georgia that this occurrence took place in our state," he said. "This unfortunate nonsensical occurrence today represents the inflammatory reaction of a person with a demented mind.

"If we want to see our state destroyed, our citizens demoralized and the very foundation of our nation undermined, we have only to let this type of individual assume greater prominence and eventually take over and this will be the end of America."

Governor Sanders' humane and quick response and his obvious sincerity serve to reassure the people of Georgia and America that those responsible will eventually be apprehended and brought to trial.

Then the people of Georgia must decide whether or not the criminals will be punished.

Therein lies our grave responsibility—whether it be Georgia or Mississippi. How we discharge that responsibility determines whether or not our homeland does become a jungle—where none of us are safe, at home or on the highway.

These crimes are going to continue (in Georgia, Mississippi and elsewhere) until the decent people of the South demand that they cease—until the guilty are pursued and brought to justice and punished to the full extent of the law.

Failure to do this now and in the future, as we have so many times in the past, is our continuing tragedy.

It will prove our ultimate destruction.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE HELD SPAGHETTI DINNER

The Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge #1426 of Jackson, sponsored a Spaghetti Dinner recently at Moose Home on Highway 80 West. Games were held with many beautiful prizes given.

Proceeds will go to support Moose Lodge Little League teams.

Statistics are no substitute for Judgment. —Henry Clay

THE NORTHSIDE REPORTER
Published weekly in the interest of North Jackson and surrounding territory.
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Hazel Brannon Smith, Editor.

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will begin as soon as possible with the date not definitely set.

This phase will include a residence for the superintendent, living quarters for other administrative personnel, the infirmary and hard surfacing of streets on the campus.

Northsiders Serve New Institute

Northsiders Erskine W. Wells, Robert C. Cannada and Robert G. Kennington are members of the Board of Trustees of Reformed Theological Institute which recently gave approval to the moving of headquarters of the institute from French Camp to Kosciusko. Mr. Kennington also serves as vice-president of the board.

The move came in response to inducements in an invitation from interested Christian leaders of the city.

The independent institution will present an educational program of theological and Biblical courses in the conservative Reformed (Presbyterian) tradition.

Serving as Registrar and Professor of Theology is Dr. Morton H. Smith, well-known as the former head of the Bible Department of Belhaven College.

The Reformed Theological Institute, established this year under a charter granted by the State of Mississippi, is attracting favorable attention in conservative Christian circles across the South, leaders state. The institute will provide Extension Courses for laymen this winter and plans in the near future to move into seminary status. Officers of its board are: Sam C. Patterson, president; R. G. Kennington, vice-president and Frank C. Horton, secretary-treasurer.

Registrar Smith, speaking about plans for the coming fall, stated that he would be pleased to reply to inquiries addressed to him in care of the Reformed Theological Institute, P. O. Box 270, Kosciusko, Miss.

to school in Mississippi and served with the Navy in the Atlantic area from 1951-55. He is married to the former Ona Louise Black from Columbia, Tenn.

MURRAH AND CHASTAIN REPRESENTED AT STUDENT COUNCILS WORKSHOP

The workshop being held at Belhaven College by Mississippi Association of Student Councils includes representatives from five Jackson schools in attendance. The schools are: Central, Murrah, Provine and St. Joseph High Schools along with Chastain Junior High School.

The workshop, first conducted on a college campus, includes nearly 100 student leaders from schools throughout the state. Students are discussing philosophy and purposes of student council; administration; organization projects; parliamentary procedure and techniques.

John S. Weems, Central High School, executive secretary of the MASC, is coordinator of the workshop. Dr. George Mathes, director of student activities at Denver public schools, is educational consultant.

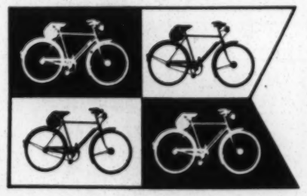
North Jackson students include:

Murrah - Brad Farber, president; Carolyn Bruno, council member; Joe Cooper, vice-president; Susan Holder, council member; Miss Pauline Carter, advisor.

Chastain - Dave Cannada, president; Jimmy Nelson, vice-president; Paul Dongieux, SC member; Miss Janet Smith, advisor.

I prefer to do right and get no thanks, rather than to do wrong and get no punishment.
-Marcus Cato

July Bike SALE



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Schwinn	26 Boys	$58.95	$50.00

CARSON'S
Visit Our NEW Location
5054 North State Phone 366-3535

WORSHIP TOGETHER THIS WEEK

BROADMOOR BAPTIST
787 E. Northside Dr.
8:20 a.m. -Worship
9:30 a.m. -Sunday School
10:50 a.m. -Worship
6:15 p.m. -Training Union
7:30 p.m. -Worship

8:20 and 10:50 a.m., Dr. Grant-'This Is Our Program'; 7:30 p.m., Rev. Smith-'The Law and The Gospel'.

WOODLAND HILLS BAPTIST
3327 Old Canton Rd.
7:00 a.m. -Men's Prayer
9:30 a.m. -Sunday School
10:50 a.m. -Worship
4:45 p.m. Youth Choirs
6:15 p.m. -Training Union
7:30 p.m. -Worship
8:30 p.m. -Youth Fellowship

Guest Minister:
Chaplain J. B. Parker.

ST. RICHARD'S CATHOLIC
1213 Lynwood Dr.
SUNDAY MASSES: 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 and 11:15 a.m. and 12:30 and 5:30 p.m.
DAILY MASSES: 6:20 and 11:30 a.m. on school days. Holy Communion at 8:00 a.m. When no school, Mass at 6:20 and 8:00 a.m.

HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC
820 Forest Ave.
Sunday Masses: 8:0 10:30 a.m.
Week-day Masses: 6:30 and 8:00 a.m.
Holyday Masses: 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
Confessions: Saturday, 5:00-6:00 and 7:00-8:00 p.m.

MEADOWBROOK CHURCH OF CHRIST
4261 Hwy. 51 at Meadowbrook Interchange
9:30 a.m. -Bible School

THE FINALE of Northwood Exchange Club's youth program was conducted recently and celebrated with a dinner for all the 'Boys of the Month' chosen throughout the year.

The program is a yearly event sponsored by the club for all the 'boys' that have been honored for their outstanding contribution to schools, churches and communities.

Shown at this year's banquet, left to right, are: Mr. Kenneth Perry, President, Northwood Exchange Club; Mr. Marvin McLellan, featured speaker, known among his friends as 'Saga of the Sandhills' and introduced by Mr. Perry; Mr. George B. Gilmore; Mr. Charlie Bilberry, chairman of the youth program; Bill Dollarhide, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Dollarhide; Jimmy Currie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Curry; Jimmy Long, son of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Long; Tom Marland, son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Marland; Fred L. Beard Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Beard and Tommy Smith, vice-president, Northwood Exchange Club.

Prayer and sermon. Dr. L. C. Hanes Jr., will officiate and Mr. W. Miller Bush will preach. 10:45 a.m., Church School for all ages.

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL
546 E. Woodrow Wilson
Sabbath Worship: Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Religious School: Primary-Saturday, 10:00 a.m.
Intermediate and Up-Sunday, 10:00 a.m.
Hebrew: Sunday, 9:00 a.m.
Junior Choir: Saturday, 10:00 a.m.
Dr. Perry E. Nussbaum, Rabbi.

ASCENSION LUTHERAN
Allstate Bldg., Hwy. 51 N.
10:00 a.m. -Worship
10:50 a.m. -Sunday School
Sermon Topic: 'A Man Had Two Sons'.

BROADMEADOW METHODIST
4419 Broadmeadow St.
9:45 a.m. -Church School
10:55 a.m. -Worship
6:00 p.m. -MYF, Junior Fellowship
7:30 p.m. -Worship

Youth Week Date Told By Church

"Christ Above All" will be the theme for Youth Activities and Christian Adventure Week at Broadmeadow Methodist Church beginning Sunday, July 26. The activity will continue through Thursday, July 30.

Sunday activities will begin with registration at 5:45 p.m., followed by supper at 6:00; discussion groups, 6:15; evening worship at 7:30 p.m. and recreation at 8:30 p.m.

Week-day activities will begin at 6 p.m. and conclude at 9:30 p.m. The sessions will include supper, discussion groups, recreation, fellowship singing, worship and crafts.

The 7th grade will be studying "A Growing Faith" led by Mrs. Lentz Gatlin. Eighth grade, under the leadership of Mrs. Bingham Witty, will be thinking together on the theme "Book of the Ages".

Mrs. James K. Smith will will include films, a hootennany, folk dancing and other exciting events.

The publicity committee says "Bee around when things start buzzing at Youth Week at Broadmeadow Church."

Encampment Date Told By Baptists

The annual Baptist Brotherhood Leadership Encampment will be held at Gulfshore Baptist Assembly August 21-22, according to an announcement by Rev. Elmer Howell, state Baptist Brotherhood secretary, who will direct.

Baptist men and boys from every section of the state are expected to attend the meeting which will begin at 2:30 p.m. on Friday and continue through noon Saturday.

A new feature, a state-wide Royal Ambassador recognition service, has been scheduled for 10:30 Saturday morning under direction of Jay Chance, associate in Southern Baptist Brotherhood Commission, Memphis.

The meeting will begin at 3:00 p.m. Friday with the first of a series of group meetings.

Inspirational speakers will include Dr. Chester L. Quarles, Jackson, state Baptist executive secretary; Dr. V. L. Stanfield, professor of preaching, New Orleans Baptist Seminary and Rev. Mel Craft, associate in Sunday School Department of Baptist General Convention of Arizona and a native Mississippian.

Two sessions of seminars or study groups will be held under direction of James Sapp, associate in the Baptist Joint Committee, Washington and J. W. Fisher, Missouri Baptist Brotherhood secretary.

L. J. Beasley, Terry layman, will lead the devotional exercise Saturday morning.

Other features will include recreation, worship, fellowship and special music.

SUPPORT YOUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IS A

SUNDAY MASSES: 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 and 11:15 a.m. and 12:30 and 5:30 p.m.

DAILY MASSES: 6:20 and 11:30 a.m. on school days. Holy Communion at 8:00 a.m. When no school, Mass at 6:20 and 8:00 a.m.

HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC
820 Forest Ave.

Sunday Masses: 8:0
10:30 a.m.

Week-day Masses: 6:30 and 8:00 a.m.

Holyday Masses: 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Confessions: Saturday, 5:00-6:00 and 7:00-8:00 p.m.

MEADOWBROOK
CHURCH OF CHRIST
4261 Hwy. 51 at Meadowbrook Interchange

9:30 a.m. -Bible School
10:30 a.m. -Worship
5:30 p.m. -Worship
10:00 a.m. Tuesdays - Ladies Bible Class

7:30 p.m. Wednesdays-Mid-week Services

Alonzo Welch, Minister.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL
3921 Oakridge Dr.

9th Sunday after Trinity-Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7:30 a.m. and 9 a.m. Church School will meet at 9:55 a.m. Morning Prayer will be read at 11 a.m. Holy Communion will be celebrated Friday at 10 a.m.

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL
5400 Old Canton Rd.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY: 7:30 a.m. -Morning Prayer/Holy Communion, with Father Paul E. Engle as celebrant. 9:30 a.m., Morning

Sabbath Worship: Friday, 8:00 p.m.

Religious School: Primary-Saturday, 10:00 a.m.

Intermediate and Up - Sunday, 10:00 a.m.

Hebrew: Sunday, 9:00 a.m.

Junior Choir: Saturday, 10:00 a.m.

Dr. Perry E. Nussbaum, Rabbi.

ASCENSION LUTHERAN
Allstate Bldg., Hwy. 51 N.

10:00 a.m. -Worship
10:50 a.m. -Sunday School

Sermon Topic: 'A Man Had Two Sons'.

BROADMEADOW METHODIST
4419 Broadmeadow St.

9:45 a.m. -Church School
10:55 a.m. -Worship
6:00 p.m. -MYF, Junior Fellowship
7:30 p.m. -Worship
6:00 p.m. -Youth Groups
6:00 p.m. -Adult Groups

BRIARWOOD PRESBYTERIAN
660 Briarwood Dr.

8:30 a.m. -Worship
9:45 a.m. -Sunday School
11:00 a.m. -Worship

FONDREN PRESBYTERIAN
3220 Old Canton Rd.

8:30 a.m. -Morning Worship
9:45 a.m. -Church School
10:30 a.m. -Session receives members: Chancel Choir Practice.
11:00 a.m. -Morning Worship
6:30 p.m. -Youth Fellowship

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN
640 E. Northside Dr.

9:45 a.m. -Sunday School
11:00 a.m. -Morning Worship
6:00 p.m. -Youth Fellowship
7:00 p.m. -Evening Worship
Mid-Week Service, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

and Christian Adventure Week at Broadmeadow Methodist Church beginning Sunday, July 26. The activity will continue through Thursday, July 30.

Sunday activities will begin with registration at 5:45 p.m., followed by supper at 6:00; discussion groups, 6:15; evening worship at 7:30 p.m. and recreation at 8:30 p.m.

Week-day activities will begin at 6 p.m. and conclude at 9:30 p.m. The sessions will include supper, discussion groups, recreation, fellowship singing, worship and crafts.

The 7th grade will be studying "A Growing Faith" led by Mrs. Lentz Gatlin. Eighth grade, under the leadership of Mrs. Bingham Witty, will be thinking together on the theme "Book of the Ages".

Mrs. James K. Smith will guide 9th graders in their discussion of "Methodist Profile".

The Senior Department and Older Youth will be using the subjects "Christian Answers to Teen-age Questions" and "Being Christian in Our Personal Lives" with Ray McCullen and Rev. Charles Pigott as discussion leaders.

Guest speaker during the worship service each evening will be the Rev. Howard Freeman, Chaplain, Mississippi State Hospital.

Various committees composed of young people and their adult advisors have been making preparations for several weeks for this special week in the program of the church.

Special features of the week

11 a.m., Rev. Moore-'The Depth of Sin'; 7 p.m., Mr. Wilson-'The Feeding of the Multitudes'.

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10:30 a.m. Church Service

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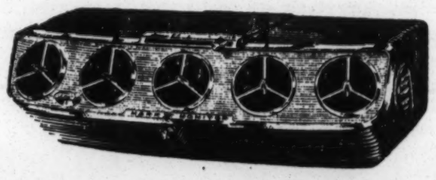

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A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IS A STATE-WIDE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION, INDEPENDENT OF ANY OTHER LOCAL, STATE, REGIONAL OR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

AT THIS MOMENT, THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI IS CONCERNED WITH THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF ALL OF ITS RESOURCES. PUBLIC EDUCATION OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY FOR ALL MISSISSIPPIANS IS NECESSARY TO INSURE THIS DEVELOPMENT. FEDERAL COURTS HAVE ORDERED SEVERAL SCHOOL BOARDS IN MISSISSIPPI TO DESEGREGATE THEIR SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER, 1964. OUR PURPOSE IS TO HELP OUR OFFICIALS MAINTAIN MISSISSIPPI'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN A PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE WHICH WILL ALLOW ALL MISSISSIPPI CHILDREN TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION WILL NOT BECOME A FORUM FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE PROS AND CONS OF DESEGREGATION.

WE WILL NOT PROMOTE ANY SPECIAL PLAN FOR DESEGREGATING THE SCHOOLS, BELIEVING THAT THIS IS THE DUTY OF THE SCHOOL BOARDS AND COURTS.

WE WILL NOT ARGUE FEDERAL POWER VS. STATE'S RIGHTS.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI WANT LAW AND ORDER REGARDLESS OF HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT THE COURT ORDER AND THAT THEY PREFER TO ACT WITH COURAGE AND DIGNITY TO UPHOLD THE LAW. THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW BY FEDERAL TROOPS IS AN ALTERNATIVE WHICH MOST MISSISSIPPIANS WOULD LIKE TO AVOID.

STRONG COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY IS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD OUR CHILDREN AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SPONSORED BY JACKSON CHAPTER

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

P. O. BOX 2264, JACKSON, MISS., 39205

Mrs. Gordon G. Henderson, Pres.; Mrs. Walter Neill, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. S. Wally Moore, Sec.; and Mrs. W. F. Goodman, Treas.

To:
Mississippians for Public Education
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Miss. 39205

I would like to join M. P. E. Enclosed is $2.00 or $_____

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ..... Zone: .....

29 July 1964

Dear Paul,

Hope this will do the trick for you. If not, let me know what else is needed.

Things are probably going well — however the pace is so frantic that we really haven't time to think it all over. Summer vacations are deadly.

Please tell Florence ~~and~~ we do appreciate all her work even though I haven't written her yet. We expect to get the brochure from the printer this Friday & will send copies.

By the way, we do still have our finance chairman! — even though we annoy her. However, she leaves soon for vacation.

Many thanks,

Mary Ann

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P.O. Box 2264
Jackson, Mississippi

For more information contact:
Mrs. Paul Derian
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Mississippi

For release: Thursday, July 30, 1964

"The importance of our children and their future exceeds all other issues. We have obligations to them that cannot be taken lightly or avoided", said Mrs. Gordon Henderson, president of Mississippians for Public Education. "M.P.E. believes one of the most pressing of these obligations is the continued upgrading of the public school system. In spite of the fact that in the last ten years we have increased the amount we pay our teachers by 113.3%, Mississippi is still 50th in the nation in estimated current expenditures per pupil and 50th in salaries of classroom teachers. We cannot afford one backward or uncertain step", the president continued. "According to the Research Department of the NEA, less than 4% of Mississippi's children attend private schools."

The M.P.E. organization is on record as opposing the tuition grant system because it has not been tested in the courts and its legality is under fire in several southern states with similar plans.

Mrs. S. L. Falls of Jackson, Board member of M.P.E., has made a study of NEA Research Department statistics concerning the rankings of the states and reports that "Mississippi still has the lowest per capita income of any of the states, despite a 50% increase in the last ten years, as well as the lowest per capita value of life insurance in force."

"We pay the fourth highest percent of income in state and local taxes. Better education means better jobs and better jobs mean more money. We must give our children the skills necessary to get themselves and their state a better position in this land of plenty. An overnight mushrooming of private schools without state standards, without teacher qualifications, without adequate plants, and with unknown legal status, will serve neither the financial security of our future citizens nor the need of children to receive the best possible preparation for life in a complex

and demanding world." M.P.E. is a statewide organization of volunteers whose goal is to "create the kind of community climate in which public education can flourish and grow within the framework of the law." Officers of the organization say "that they are not a forum for debating the pros and cons of desegregation, states rights or any other political question."

Formed in the early summer by a sixteen-woman state board, Mississippians for Public Education boasts members throughout the state with chapters in leading cities. State officers are: Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Jackson, President; Mrs. Marge Curet, Biloxi, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Jack Reed, Tupelo, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Kenneth Haxton, Greenville, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Ward, Meridian, Treasurer. Announcement of the formation of the organization has also attracted widespread interest from Mississippians living in other states due to the full coverage given by radio, television, daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. Following advertisements in several state papers and a series of coffees in selected cities, membership greatly increased in one week with requests for more information still continuing to pour in to various officers and members. Mrs. Henderson reports that the executive committee was "pleased, delighted and overwhelmed with the response from the public. Apparently, we are fulfilling a need which was much greater than we had supposed." Interested persons may contact Mississippians for Public Education, P. O. Box 2264, Jackson, Mississippi.

LWD

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

August 15, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

My written report of my work with Mississippians for Public Education is inclosed. Personally, the visits to Mississippi have meant a great deal to me and have given me an entirely different view of the state from the ones reported in the press.

When I wrote Leslie about the Rust College evaluation, I included the travel expenses of the Oxford and Meridian trips. I did this because I was not sure how you want to divide the cost with the Southern Teaching Program.

The writing of the inclosed report took longer than I had anticipated when I wrote Leslie, and the amount of time spent in the Oxford and Meridian visits, plus the letters of appreciation I wrote to my hosts in those two towns, plus the writing of the report came to 3½ days (rather than the 3 that I had anticipated when writing Les).

I shall, of course, be very interested in knowing how Mississippians for Public Education get along as schools move into desegregation. Please send me any pertinent information.

Sincerely,

Ken

P.S. I'm also inclosing the Rust College application that I forgot to include in the Rust report.

PA files

Sent to David Freeman 9/14/64 SLW

To: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

From: J. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College

Regarding: Work with Mississippians for Public Education (MPE)

MM Miss-Dope

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI -- June 10, 11, 12, 1964

1. Sessions with Leaders in Process of Forming MPE

Most of my time during the three days was spent in conferring with a small nucleus of women who had been considering for some time the formation of an organization of Mississippians who would speak out for public education. I discussed with them the legislation proposals which were then being discussed by a special committee appointed by Governor Johnson to afford Mississippians "freedom of choice" in schools. Legislators had submitted to the committee proposals for converting public schools to private ones by leasing buildings and equipment and by arranging for public school teachers to take jobs in private schools while continuing to receive state retirement privileges. I suggested that such legislation would likely be declared unconstitutional, and that they had been largely avoided in the formation of private schools in Virginia. We talked about how private schools had been organized in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana, what part tuition grants had played, and how these developments had affected public education. It was agreed that the best strategy at that moment would be to urge the state committee to take more time in its deliberations to avoid unconstitutional legislation. We worked over a statement of purpose for MPE that could be presented to a larger group of Jackson women to whom a proposal for a formal organization of MPE could be made. I helped to rewrite the purpose, making it briefer and more positive in tone, eliminating references to "violence" and the use of "federal troops."

2. Organization Meeting of Jackson MPE

On the afternoon of June 11 I attended a session in which over thirty women gathered to talk about problems facing public education in Mississippi following court-ordered desegregation. This was the first such meeting of any size since a similar gathering about a year ago. The urgency for calling the meeting was explained, the tentative purpose of MPE was read, and dangers to education in supporting private schools with public funds were cited. There was unanimous agreement that an organization to support public education should be formed. The group then elected board members and discussed the next steps they should take. After the business was concluded I spoke about the difficulties involved in establishing private schools in Virginia, Louisiana, and Alabama, and the uncertainty faced by racially exclusive private schools depending on tuition grants from public funds.

3. Interviews with School and Chamber of Commerce Officials

Board members of the newly organized group thought it would be helpful if I talked with sympathetic and influential people in Jackson, and they arranged interviews for me with the State Superintendent of Education, the Superintendent of Jackson's Public Schools, and the President of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. I had sessions of more than an hour with each of the superintendents and a dinner discussion with the Chamber of Commerce president and his wife for almost three hours. All agreed that the danger in Mississippi was not so much the closing of public schools but rather the weaking of them. All agreed that Mississippi could not afford to hurt public education and that the state should take more time in its deliberations. The State Superintendent said that the governor's committee (of which he was a member) needed six months to dig into the facts--(actually the committee was given a little more time). The three also expressed

concern that the inclusion of parochial schools among those eligible to receive tuition grants would draw heavily on the public treasury and would raise serious questions about the separation of church and state, and that the lack of any minimum standards for private schools eligible to be attended by recipients of tuition grants might produce many hastily-built, poorly staffed schools. All concluded that the chief way to keep Mississippi from weakening its education was for enough people in the state to show that they really cared for and believed in public schools.

4. Final Session with the Jackson Board of MPE

Board members of the Jackson MPE, in discussion with me, confirmed an earlier decision by the nucleus group to delay making a public announcement about itself until attempts had been made to establish MPE organizations in other Mississippi cities and to apply for a state charter to become incorporated. Arrangements were made for contacts to made with those in Biloxi, Meridian, Oxford and other places where there were persons known to be interested in supporting MPE.

The question arose as to whether or not MPE should openly oppose legislation authorizing tuition grants. I suggested caution in doing this, reminding the group that Governor Johnson and the Mississippi legislature were committed to some state action to aid those who did not want to send their children to integrated public schools so that opposition to tuition grants would probably be futile. Furthermore, I felt that those in strong opposition to integration might well try to eliminate public education altogether if there were no alternatives offered by the state. I reiterated what the superintendents and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce president had said, namely that only if enough

Mississippians showed that they believed in public education enough to stick with the public schools could public education be saved. This meant a program of persuading Mississippians not to use tuition grants in make-shift private schools but rather to send their children to desegregated public schools in order to keep from badly weakening education in Mississippi.

5. Follow-Up

After returning to Lynchburg and writing all who had been especially helpful to me in Jackson, I composed an eight-page summary describing the sacrifices and expenses in establishing private schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and pointing out their uncertain future. I sent copies to the State Superintendent of Education as well as to the Jackson MPE. This was mimeographed and distributed by the MPE. From time to time I have sent clippings about pertinent happenings in Virginia, such as the refusal of federal courts to allow tuition grants in Surry County, Virginia, since they were being used in racially exclusive schools.

VISITS TO OXFORD AND MERIDIAN -- August 5, 6, 7, 1964

Before leaving to evaluate the Southern Teaching Program at Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi, I telephoned Mrs. Patt Derian at Jackson that I could be available for their group for August 5, 6, and 7. While at Rust on August 3, I received a call from Mrs. Winifred Falls that Oxford and Meridian would like for me to visit them. I confirmed the arrangements by calls to Mrs. Robert Plans in Oxford and Mrs. William Entrekin in Meridian.

1. Oxford

After being briefed about the Oxford group and the nature of their afternoon meeting, I went with my hostess to the Oxford City Hall to speak before an open meeting of the MPE. There were about thirty people in attendance, mostly members of MPE but also a few other interested men and women. I spoke for about thirty-five minutes, telling of my deep commitment to the South and to sound education for all Southern children. I pointed out that this was a time when the South needed to strengthen education because of rapid industrialization and automation and when there was keen nation-wide competition for good jobs and for entrance to good colleges. I then tried to show how the use of tuition grants from taxes would take money that could go into public schools and how the reliance on quickly organized private schools would handicap children. Education would be weakened at the very time it needed to become stronger. Finally, I tried to dispel some of the fears of the consequences of integrated schools. A question and answer period of about 45 minutes followed. The audience was friendly, appreciative, and sympathetic in the discussion, although I found out later that some present were not in accord with the aims of the organization and remained silent.

2. Meridian

After a session with the president of the Meridian MPE during which I was informed about the local situation, I went to lunch with three of the husbands of MPE leaders. They were highly sympathetic with the participation of their wives in the organization and had an informal group of their own which met from time to time. We discussed local attitudes toward the MPE and its probable future.

I next met in an afternoon session with eight board members of the Meridian MPE. I went over my plans for my talk that evening, to be

given at a public meeting of MPE, and received suggestions about what should be said. There was grave concern by some of the women that the meeting might be disrupted by members of the local Citizens' Council and others opposed to MPE. There was even the consideration of having a policeman present to prevent trouble, but this notion was discarded as unwise. In the course of our conversation a number of questions arose about such matters as the way the Meridian School Board assigned children to public schools and the procedure for transfer, whether any child could present himself to any school and ask for admission, and if there were any plans in the city for private schools. The group decided that it could go to work to find out answers to these questions.

The evening meeting was held at the downtown electric power company and was attended by about fifty persons. I was introduced as one who had studied private schools and tuition grants in Virginia, particularly in Prince Edward County. I spoke for about forty minutes, following the same approach as I had in Oxford but also incorporating alternations suggested in the afternoon board meeting. A vigorous discussion of almost an hour followed the presentation. At first the questions were directed to me: (from Citizens' Councils representatives) "Who is sponsoring you?" "Can you guarantee that the NAACP will not push for total integration?" "Didn't school standards lower in Washington, D. C. with integration?" "Why is MPE attacking the tuition grant plan?" ; (and from MPE members) "What does the bill say specifically about parochial schools?" (fortunately I had a copy of the bill before me) "Who decides if a school is parochial?" "How are Mississippi schools accredited?" "What is to prevent a parent from doing anything he wishes with his tuition grant payment?" "Can children from unaccredited private schools be admitted to good colleges?"

Much of the discussion period was spent in direct exchanges between MPE members and Council members. Before the public meeting communication between MPE and Citizens' Council officers had been limited almost entirely to letters to the newspaper and personal (often unsigned by CC people) correspondence. This was the first face-to-face confrontation for most of those at the meeting. All in all, the spirit and tone of the meeting were very good, and the MPE members were gratified that it went well. They discovered that the Citizens' Councils had no plans at all for establishing private schools, for the Council had evidently banked on having the tuition grant law provide for attendance at parochial and sectarian schools, so that segregationists could send their children to well-established private schools. The Meridian MPE regretted that so many of those invited were not present at the meeting, evidently for fear of being publicly associated with their group.

SUMMARY REACTIONS

In general I found the situation in Mississippi regarding public education to be encouraging. MPE is composed of exceptionally able women, may of whom are long-time residents of means. They have announced themselves openly, giving their names and their objectives. This in itself has shown Mississippians that prominent people in their state are willing to support desegregated public schools in spite of possible retaliation. Furthermore, those opposing desegregated schools at any cost have evidently not been busy organizing private schools. Citizens' Council representatives at Meridian stated that there were no state-wide plans to organize private schools and that they did not know quite how to go about organizing such schools. The only information that the Meridian MPE had received about private schools was that one was being organized by the First Presbyterian Church in Jackson, but that the only part of the

curriculum agreed upon was Presbyterian doctrine.

The Citizens' Councils have replied to MPE's public announcement with a point-by-point answer in daily newspapers. However, except for nusianse telephone calls and unfavorable letters, opposition to MPE has been slight. At the same time, support has hot been widespread, either. There were only seven responses to the Meridian MPE announcement in the paper explaining MPE and inviting interested persons to fill in a coupon in the announcement if they [redacted] wanted to join. Of the more than 200 persons invited to attend the public meeting in Meridian (i.e., personally invited by telephone), only about 50 came. Perhaps because there is no feeling of crisis or clear and present danger of losing public schools few people are moved to support MPE openly. Another disappointment has been the delay by the state of Mississippi in approving the charter of MPE to allow it to become incorporated. At the time I was there, MPE members did not know whether this was a matter of officials being on vacation or whether there was disapproval of them on a state level.

The question was raised both in Oxford and in Meridian of where MPE goes from here. There was agreement that neighborhood coffee meetings of members with those interested in public education could be held from time to time. It seems to me that it would also be helpful if speakers could be brought in to talk about such matters as public compared to private education in Mississippi, accreditation and what it means for college entrance, scientific views on race and race differences. These speakers might be presented in public meetings if MPE chapters thought it advisable.

Officers of the Meridian MPE felt there was too little communication with other MPE chapters, particularly with Jackson. Some sort of state

letter needs to be circulated to give news about the various chapters. Also, the Meridian group felt that more state-wide meetings were needed, particularly in this period of organizing activity.

Of course what MPE needs to do will depend in large measure on what happens as the opening of school approaches, e.g., if there are moves to boycott desegregated public schools or to form extensive private schools. Other important factors that will affect the role of MPE are related to the willingness of the federal courts to accept a grade-a-year desegregation plan or whether this will be considered too slow, Another important factor is the court ruling on tuition grants in racially exclusive schools. The SRC needs to send pertinent information regularly to MPE.

PAGES 37 TO 64 THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL PAGES 37 TO 64

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1964

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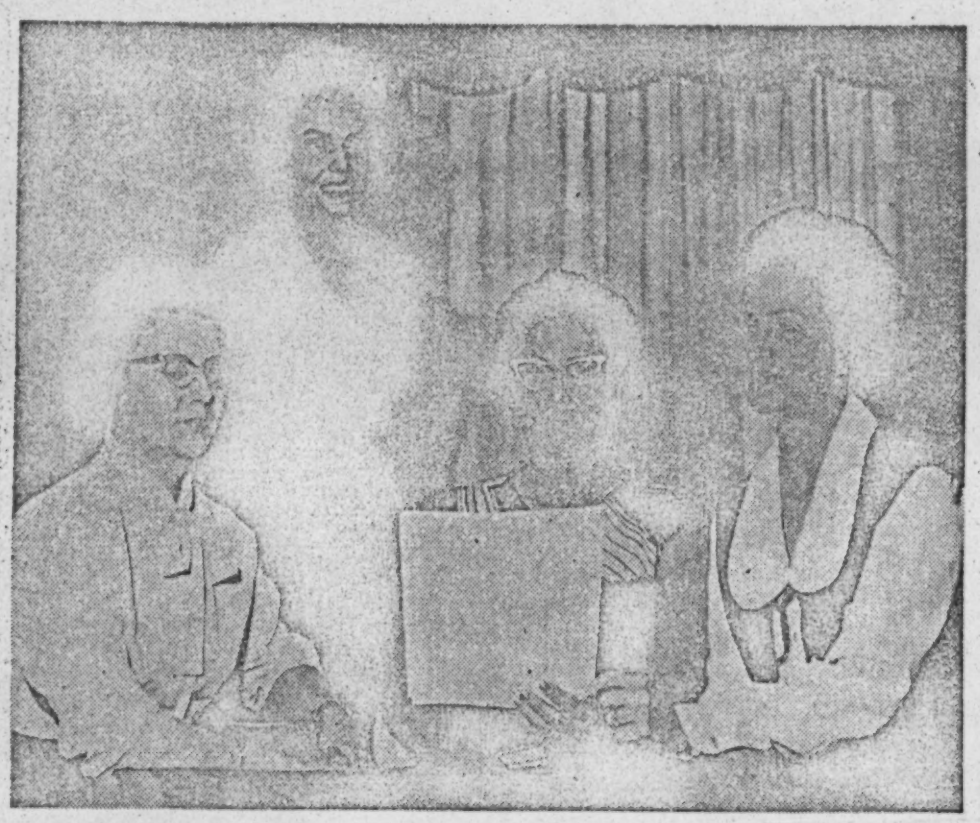

CONCENTRATED EFFORT — Among Tupelo, Miss., women active in Mississippians are Public Education, dedicated to keeping public sch[illegible] operating at top efficiency, are (from left) Mrs. Robert Sadler, Mrs. Jack Reed, Mrs. Kelly Thomas and Mrs. P. K. Thomas Jr.

Mississippi Women Fight Valiantly To Keep Schools

By WILLIAM B. STREET
Staff Writer

TUPELO, Miss., Sept. 30.—A group of women whose organization has no suite of offices, no power structure in the accepted sense and no staff of paid professionals to do its thinking may be succeeding for just those reasons.

Mississippians for Public Education, three months old and dedicated to keeping public schools operating at peak efficiency in a peaceful atmosphere, has come through initial tests with flying colors.

Members range in personal belief from the liberal (by Mississippi standards) to ultra-conservative. They've pledged to keep their other interests out of MPE involvement, but opponents are betting they can't do it.

And the women are trying not to become involved in partisan politics, yet most of them realize that their goal must inevitably force them to apply pressure to some public officials, if only to counteract pressure from the other side.

To date, MPE members — most of them mothers of school age children—have survived barbs which have destroyed many a politician—or at least sent him scurrying for cover.

Apparently provoked, a spokesman for the Council ventured that no education at all for a time was better than an integrated education. MPE let that remark sink in, then issued a simple comment that anyone who felt that way obviously was not a parent.

Billboards went up in Jackson showing two children, school books in hand, and bearing the legend: "Their Tomorrow Depends on You Today—Send Your Children To Public Schools."

Mailings went of patrons showing where tuition grant schools in other states had failed to provide quality education. MPE's pamphlet, "A Time to Speak," detailed the importance of public schools.

Katzenbach Hit By Grand Jury

Neshoba Panel Critical Of Attorney General For Slowing Case

By ROBERT GORDON

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., Sept. 30.—(UPI) — A county Grand Jury Wednesday wound up a three-day investigation into the slaying of three civil rights workers but reported it was unable to complete its investigation because Federal officials refused to co-operate.

The Neshoba County Grand Jury returned no indictments in the case and issued a five-page report critical of orders by acting United States Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach forbidding FBI agents to testify in the case.

"The only logical conclusion we can reach in this matter is that the investigation of these homicides is still open and is continuing at this date," the jury said.

Attached to the report were copies of telegrams between Circuit Judge O. H. Barnett and Katzenbach in which Katzenbach said FBI agents would not be allowed to testify because it might hamper a Federal Grand Jury investigation already under way at Biloxi.

Both juries were looking into the deaths of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney, three young civil rights workers who disappeared near this little East-Central Mississippi town last June. Their bodies were found last month.

Dist. Atty. W. H. Johnson, who read the jury report to newsmen, said an autopsy report on the three workers would not be made public until the investigation was complete.

The jurors said they could not understand why FBI agents were not permitted to come before the 18-member, all-white panel "as our investigation of this matter reveals that a number of people in Neshoba County have been unofficially accused by FBI agents as having taken part in the homicides of the three civil rights workers.

"It is common knowledge in and around Neshoba County

Faced with the [illegible]'s first desegregation tests in public schools this fall, the women became disturbed at possible collapse of public schools in Biloxi, Jackson and Carthage, the affected points, and a rush to set up tuition grant schools which would not provide their children with quality education.

Chapters were formed here, in Jackson, Biloxi, Oxford, Greenville and Meridian. Members joined individually from many towns and cities over the state. The movement attracted women of such stature in their communities that most have remained immune from personal harassment.

Criticism of MPE as an organization came quickly, from the Citizens Council, from the Association for the Preservation of the White Race, from other groups.

How did the women handle the criticism?

They ignored it.

Mrs. Jack Reed of Tupelo, wife of a leading businessman and former Mississippi Economic Council president says "sometimes its hard not to reply to criticism, but I believe that's the best way."

The Jackson group, headed by Mrs. Gordon Henderson, wife of a Millsaps College professor and state MPE president, began its campaign to keep attendance at full strength in Jackson schools despite integration of the first grade, and wasn't long in drawing the wrath of the Citizens Council.

Meetings were held to explain the MPE program. Coffees were given in private homes.

In Biloxi, an organization headed by Mrs. Marge Curet, first vice president of the state MPE, cited the excellence of the city's school system and pointedly asked if patrons were going to let it go to ruin because of admission of a few Negroes.

Remarkably low absenteeism in both Jackson and Biloxi attested to the effectiveness of the program.

In Tupelo, more than 200 women stepped forward to offer active services as campaigners, not just as members. Tupelo was not threatened by immediate desegregation and an advertisement taken by an unfriendly group in a local newspaper asked pointedly why the Tupelo interest.

"I believe people need the time to get the facts and study them before they are faced with a decision," Mrs. Reed said.

MPE has refused to depart from its basic goal. Meetings are not a ground for discussion of the problems related to the Negro question, problems most of white Mississippi has been discussing constantly for 10 years. The meetings are not allowed to become a forum for the pros and cons of states' rights or Federal rights.

What then are the MPE goals? "A Time to Speak" supplies the creed in asking what sort of education parents in Mississippi want for their children:

"A calm educational atmosphere where they can learn, without fear of violence and unrest.

"A high quality curriculum to develop their minds, and their physical well being for job preparation and good citizenship.

"The best teachers available.

"School buildings with high standards of sanitation, equipped with lab facilities, teaching aids, libraries and athletic equipment."

A Citizens Council plea for funds for its private school program commented in bitter tone that the MPE "cannot save our schools from the malignant rot that integration brings. They will not even try."

On the other side of the coin, the husband of an MPE member looked up from reading an anti-MPE advertisement at the breakfast table one morning and commented on the "progress."

"Two years ago, I spoke up for keeping schools open and they just called me a coward. You're being called a traitor to the state."

that Federal agents have made numerous statements to the effect that they have the case 'wrapped up' and that they know exactly who committed the murders," the report said.

"If this be true, why do they hesitate to come before this Grand Jury, being the only Grand Jury with jurisdiction to bring murder indictments?"

The Justice Department was reported seeking Federal indictments at Biloxi against at least nine persons in the case. But anyone indicted in Biloxi apparently would be charged with a civil rights violation since murder is not a Federal offense except when it occurs on Federal Property.

The Federal Grand Jury investigation was expected to continue at least a few more days, probably winding up next week.

The county panel said it had made an intense effort to investigate every shred of evidence available despite the refusal of the FBI to testify. Judge Barnett congratulated the panel and told them: "You have not tried to whitewash or cover this thing up—but have done your best to uncover the facts."

Judge Barnett, a cousin of former Gov. Ross Barnett, called the slayings "horrible, cowardly and unlawful," and did not dismiss the jury but told members they might be called back "if an emergency should arise."

The jury also filed a statement placing them on record as believing "the vast majority of the people of Neshoba County are peaceful, law-abiding citizens who do not condone violence."

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

By J. P. ALLEY

Greenville Group Elects Officers

Public Education Chapter Also Names Advisers

From The Commercial Appeal
Greenville, Miss., Bureau

GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 30.—Mrs. R. K. Haxton Jr. has been elected president of the 150-member Greenville chapter of Mississippians for Public Education. Mrs. Haxton is also secretary for the state group.

Other officers chosen Tuesday were Mrs. Winston Walker, vice president, and Mrs. John Young Jr., secretary. The organization is dedicated to the maintenance and improvement of public schools in Mississippi.

Members of the board of directors include Mrs. Wade Hollowell, Mrs. Joe Wroten, Mrs. I. J. Newton, Mrs. Lea Brent, Mrs. Tom Oberst, Mrs. Carter Knowles Jr., and Mrs. Winfred Wiser.

Mrs. Haxton also announced the Greenville group has selected an all-male advisory committee. Members are John W. Baskin, LeRoy Percy, Burrell McGee, and Edward Alexander Jr.

"They will meet with our executive committee to discuss and establish policy, and assist us from time to time in our speaking engagements," Mrs. Haxton said.

Mississippi Bid Builds For LBJ

Democrat Backers To Open Campaign Headquarters In Jackson On Friday

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—Mississippi Democrats supporting the Johnson Humphrey ticket will open state headquarters here Friday and will conduct a strong campaign.

Alonzo Westbrook, attorney of Jackson and one of the seven electors pledged to the national ticket, said Wednesday that headquarters will be on Capitol Street just east of the Heidelberg Hotel.

Mr. Westbrook and Douglas Wynn, attorney of Greenville, who are heading the campaign, will give full-time to the headquarters. Mr. Wynn is one of the electors and a family friend of the President.

Mr. Westbrook said a speakers bureau is to be established.

"We are no means writing off Mississippi," he said.

The regular Mississippi Democratic Party leadership is backing Republican Barry Goldwater.

Mr. Westbrook said the seven electors plan to greet Lady Bird when she stops Oct. 9 at Biloxi. The others are Wade Hampton Lagrone of Tupelo, Fred Berger of Natchez, Mrs. Milton McMullan of Newton, Dan Russell of Bay St. Louis and Malcolm Gavin of Lucedale.

Also to be in the Lady Bird welcoming party are the state's two national committee members—Senator E. K. Collins of Laurel and Mrs. Burnette Y. Hennington of Jackson. They have signed loyalty oaths and have been seated on the national committee.

Mr. Westbrook said loyal Mississippi Democrats also plan to attend the New Orleans meeting to be addressed by President Johnson Oct. 9.

Tuesday loyal party members voted to endorse the Democratic state nominees.

Endorsed were Senator John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) who is unopposed, and Representatives Thomas Abernethy of the First Congressional District, Arthur Winstead of the Fourth and W. M. Colmer of the Fifth.

Mr. Winstead is the only Democratic nominee with opposition. He is opposed by Republican Prentiss Walker of Raleigh.

Also endorsed were the five state Supreme Court justices who are unopposed. They were Chancellor William Inzer of Pontotoc, Justice Robert Gillespie of Meridian, Chancellor Stokes V. Robertson Jr. of Jackson, Justice Robert Lee Jones of Brookhaven and Justice Thomas P. Brady of Brookhaven.

Mr. Wynn said that a regional office has been opened at Gulfport. In charge is retired Col. M. B. Douglas of Mississippi City, a former state legislator of Oktibbeha County. Other regional offices are under consideration. Mr. Wynn said regional co-ordinators will be named soon. Mr. Wynn's wife is accompanying the First Lady on her Southern our. President Johnson is godather of the Wynn's child.

MPEd

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P. O. BOX 2264
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, 39205

14 August 1965

Dear Paul,

As you know, school starts very soon, and this year in Miss. around 50 (and maybe up to 90) of our school districts will be desegregated.

MPE wants to give encouragement to the people in these areas to continue sending their children to public school. In order to do this we are trying to put billboards (the same design as last year) in as many of these places as we can manage.

That brings me to the point of this letter: we need money. The cost of the billboards averages about $50 each, so you can see that it soon mounts up (at least by MPE standards). Being constitutionally optimistic, I have ordered already about 10 more billboards than we have money for and would like to order more. Do you have any moneyed friends (or acquaintances) who would like to buy billboards in Miss? If they're from Miss, you might try rousing a little home town spirit - you know, "buy a billboard for your home town." We would truly appreciate and make good use of any contributions.

By the way, we have a new group in Philadelphia! Yes, that's the one in Neshoba County. They haven't been bothered as far.

Very sincerely,

Mary Ann

M. P. E. NEWSLETTER
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Mississippi

Mississippians For Public Education, Inc.
August 19, 1965 Vol. I, No. 3

This is a catching-up newsletter.

At last we are a formal organization. Governor Paul B. Johnson signed our Charter on February 12, 1965. That explains the "Inc." after our name at the top of this page. It is gratifying that conditions are such that Governor Johnson felt he could sign a charter for a group whose purpose is to support public education.

We have the forms and expect to file with the Internal Revenue Service soon for tax-exempt status as a non-profit corporation.

We had a State Board meeting in April to complete the business of becoming an incorporated organization. At that meeting we formally approved a set of by-laws which are being mimeographed and will be available soon. Among other things, our By-Laws give our organization a formal structure.

The last year indicates that private schools hastily organized last summer did not catch on. One such school, for example, enrolled only 28 students in 6 grades. For this pronounced lack of success there would seem to be several reasons. First is the matter of money. To start a school comparable in quality of instruction to existing public schools requires a tremendous investment of money for plant and equipment. Second is also a matter of money: few people can afford the costs of private schools which tend to have tuition charges of at least $400. Third is the quality of instruction offered. It is impossible for such schools, organized on the spur of the moment, to compare with the public schools in quality of instruction, training acquired by teachers, or in science, language, library and physical education equipment. A quick visit to any of these make-shift private schools will convince anyone that they simply cannot provide what the public schools provide for the education of our children. In a nutshell, what people generally realize is that a good private school cannot be set up overnight by a bunch of amateurs with limited funds.

Your President was invited to participate in the recent White House Conference on Education, July 20-21. She reports that she thoroughly enjoyed the experience of hearing what is happening in places other than Mississippi in the field of public education, and that she was encouraged to believe that once the desegregation problem in Mississippi becomes less severe, there will still be much that MPE can work at to improve the quality of public education.

We have a new Chapter -- in Philadelphia (Neshoba County)! This represents the efforts of a group of hard-working women over several months. Mrs. Ray Howell is the President. We welcome them as members of MPE.

With the approval of the State Board, a letter has been sent to Governor Johnson urging him to recommend to the next session of the Mississippi Legislature adoption of a compulsory school attendance law. Surveys done in recent years by the PTA have turned up children in their teens, both white and colored, who have never been to school. This is a deplorable situation. We expect that our endeavor to have a compulsory school attendance law put back on the books will have considerable support from other organizations besides our own.

The Hendersons are moving to Arizona at the end of August. Gordon has a post-doctoral fellowship from the National Center for Education in Politics under which he will serve as an administrative assistant to Governor Sam Goddard for twelve months. Mary Ann has resigned as President of MPE effective August 31.

The State Board has confirmed Louise Burwell (Mrs. John) of Jackson as President to serve out the remainder of Mary Ann Henderson's unexpired term. Louise will serve also as President of the Jackson chapter. Louise is a native Mississippian, raised in Marks, Mississippi. She has been active in many civic activities including the PTA, and is the mother of four children, all of whom attend the public schools of Jackson. She has worked hard for MPE since the beginning, last summer serving as co-chairman for the "coffees" in the Jackson area.

As you know, school starts very soon, and this year in Mississippi at least 45 and possibly as many as 90 of our 150 school districts may be desegregated. MPE wants to give encouragement to people in these areas to continue to send their children to our public schools. In order to do this we are putting billboards in as many of these places as we can manage. The message on the billboards will be: "Their to-morrow depends on you to-day - send your children to public schools."

It's collection time again. Since all of our labor is strictly volunteer, we are able to operate quite economically. Even so we do have some occasional, large expenses. cost of the billboards we are putting up all over the state is the latest of our major expenses. MPE needs all the support and encouragement we can give it. If you have friends who would like to join with us, please encourage them to become members. Annual dues are two dollars. If you can send more, so much the better. You can use the tear sheet at the bottom of the page. Mail it with your check for two dollars (or more) to Mississippians For Public Education, Inc., P. O. Box 2264, Jackson, Mississippi.

Outgoing President, Mary Ann Henderson encloses a personal note to all members.

To. M. P. E., Inc.
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Mississippi

Name:

Address:

City:

Amount Enclosed: $

1536 Winchester Street
Jackson, Mississippi
August 19, 1965

Dear MPE member,

MPE is just completing its first year of life, but it's no baby. It has proven itself to be a thriving organization doing important work for the good of the children of Mississippi.

When the germ of the idea that became MPE was first being tossed around by a handful of women in Jackson, the business of getting such an organization off the ground and into action (that's a mixed metaphor for you!) seemed absolutely forbidding. But the job had to be done and it didn't seem likely that anybody else would do it. And that is how MPE was born.

There were those - businessmen, public officials, clergy, professional men and women - who said "the timing is not right," and that if anything was to be done, it should certainly be done quietly, and well out of public view. Possibly the wisest decision made in those early days of decision was not to follow this advice. For if MPE has demonstrated anything, it is that those with conviction about something as important as education can speak out publicly without fear of reprisal or attack. Indeed, the first year of MPE's life shows that the response to such action will not be reprisal but commendation, will not be attack but support. This is a valuable lesson.

I have enjoyed my work with MPE enormously. It's been fun: wearing, stimulating, exhausting, and greatly rewarding. It's not only the work that has made it fun; it's also been the people I have had to work with most closely for the last eighteen months.

But now the Hendersons are off to Arizona for a year with regrets to leave so many good friends behind, but with anticipation for a new job and everything that goes with refreshing change. Wonder how the public education for the Navajos is?

Sincerely,

Mary Ann

Mary Ann Henderson

MPEd

August 23, 1965

Mrs. Mary Ann Henderson
Mississippians for Public Education
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Dear Mary Ann:

Enclosed is our check for $200 to assist the program of Mississippians for Public Education.

Please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

Hope this helps.

Best to you and Gordon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MPEd

$200.00

Mississippians for Public Education

c/o P. O. Box 2264

Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Assistance in program

Special fund for educational projects (New World)

August 23 65

Paul Anthony

1536 WINCHESTER STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39211

26 August 1965

Dear Paul,

Many, many thanks to you and/or your moneyed friends! We are astonished at the high percent of negro children registering in some of these rural areas. Let us hope the billboards encourage everyone to continue using the public schools.

By the way, my successor's address is:

MRS. JOHN BURWELL
2141 Southwood Rd.

At the moment we don't have an address – all we have is packing boxes! Look us up in Phoenix –

Sincerely,

Mary Ann

1536 WINCHESTER STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39211

Gordon just asked me to say to go ahead & ask Margaret Long to "fix" "Notes on Miss." for the New South.
Just send any correspondence c/o the Governor's office in Phoenix.

MPEd

September 1, 1965

Mrs. John Burwell
2141 Southwood Road
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Burwell:

Mrs. Henderson has told us of your becoming President of MPE.

We have the highest regard for MPE and the accomplishments of the group. Please let us know if we can be of any possible help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAtmm

Miss-
MFPE

Friday

Dear Paul,

Am afraid I'm imposing on you again to send things on to ~~John Doar~~. Not content to stop there I decided to really test your patience. The United Front Newsletter was shown to several people who are mentioned in it. They ~~xxxxxxxx~~ would all like to have copies of it. There are only 7 and since this is my only copy I'd like one too. Do you have a photocopier of some kind? If so, could you get 8 copies made and sent to me? I'd really appreciate it.

Everything in the envelope goes to John except this note to you.

We are perking along here, planning a state board meeting of Mississippians for Public Education for a week from Saturday. We have not issued a press release yet but anticipate doing this the following Tuesday or thereabouts. Will phone you as soon as the date is set. Think we will be planning an ad but not sure yet. Mr. Bloom never appeared. Ken Moreland was perfect and I do think that he is solely responsible for the great rapport we now have with State Supt. of Education and President of local Chamber of Commerece. Charming man, performed a great service, wish he could be here to help us all the way. State PTA issued a pretty good statement, will try to get you a copy and the state League of Women Voters issued one today (no, yesterday) that was good and bad will try for a copy of that also. We were jubilant when we heard the district court's decision on Surrey County today hope that it will move through the circuit court and up to Supreme Court quickly. I am a little concerned about the possibility that the legislature will feel cornered and come up with something outrageous now but, we'll just have to wait and see what we can do about them when they get here next week.

The little strip of tape needs to be spliced onto a bigger one; speed 3¾ and is a copy of the Truth telephone message by the white citizens council. (9485511 is the phone no.)

The children are coming and going, the cook is chatting with me, phone keeps ringing.... circumstances chaotic these few moments.... impossible to pursue

-any sort of thinking in an orderly way so forgive flight of ideas.

Thanks... fondly,

Patt

P.S. Please, drop me a note with John Doar's official title and address then I'll do my own envelope again. Thanks

R.

Meridian group going great guns—
Winifred worked magic
in Greenville—Clarksdale
a zero, so far—

MPEd.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P. O. BOX 2264
JACKSON, MISS. 39205

Dear Friend,

We are so pleased to be able to send you this information on public schools and our organization, Mississippians For Public Education. It is our hope that after reading the enclosed pamphlet you will want to join us in the most important work of creating a climate where public education may continue to grow and flourish.

We do not debate the pros and cons of desegregation or any other political question. We promote no special plan for desegregating schools. We face the fact that federal courts have ordered several school districts in Mississippi to alter the traditional separation of the races in the first grade. We do not want to see our public schools impaired, jeopardized or handicapped in any way.

We face the fact that Mississippi stands at the crossroads. We can move forward together on the broad, firm surface of better and better public education or we can go our separate ways on unmapped, unknown, new paths. Mississippians For Public Education chooses the tried and true, the known, the open road of public education for all children. M. P. E. is the only organization devoting its efforts solely to the preservation of our schools for our children at this time of crisis. Travel this road with us to guarantee each child the kind of education necessary in this complex, changing and demanding age.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Gordon G. Henderson
President

Mississippi - SOS contacts.
Important.

SOS - Mississippi

ctc. Mrs. Paul S. Derian (Patt)
5264 Wayneland Dr.
Jackson EM 2-4101

601

PO Box 223

Mrs. Winifred Falls
106 Melrose Drive EM 2-3752
Jackson - (possibly Gulfport or Bolixi)

Mrs. Sidney Geiger (Joan
2246 Greenbriar Dr.
EM 6-2945

Rev. Wm. J. Morrissey SSJ
Holy Family Church
16 Orange Ave.
Natchez, Miss

Tom Bourdeaux (Atty
Lamar Building
Meridian, Miss

What Value to our Children?

There is no existing private school system in Mississippi which could ABSORB ~~take even small numbers of~~ tuition grant students. Tuition grant schools would therefore have to be hastily organized in abandoned buildings, garages, church basements or private homes. There could be no provisions made for books, transportation, lab facilities or athletic equipment, OR COLLEGE ACCREDITATION, ~~Time spent in such schools would not be credited towards college~~. Such fundamentals as good sanitation and regular maintenance would be luxuries that tuition grant schools could not afford.

These predictions are not idle speculation. They are based on the actual experience of ~~such~~ schools in other Southern states. Here is the story of ~~just~~ one such tuition grant school in Louisiana:

After running just over a year, the school was closed in December, 1963 for unsanitary conditions. When cleaned up and re-opened in January, the teachers sued for $9,200 in back salaries. The next month, ~~February,~~ the school was sued for almost $400,000 owing on a note. Finally, in March, ~~the school~~ IT was closed permanently and sold at auction.

What Cost to our Taxpayers?

The cost of this educational mess to the Louisiana taxpayer this year is estimated at $3,600,000. It will be paid for by ~~transferring~~ diverting $4,000,000 OF SALES TAX FUNDS from the general welfare fund ~~to meet the state's educational deficit, funds raised by diverting sales tax~~ money.

In Virginia, taxpayers paid $2,253,000 for their tuition grant system in 1963 for equally inferior education.

Ironically, a sizable portion of these tax dollars is being spent on children already in private schools. Thus, in the first two years in Louisiana, 40% of the money went to people whose children

CAN MISSISSIPPI CARRY THE BALL?

What sort of education do we want for our children? Most parents could answer this question unhesitatingly. We want to give them:

o The best teachers available.

o A well-rounded curriculum to develop their minds, their moral character and their physical well-being.

o School buildings with high standards of ~~health and~~ sanitation, equipped with lab facilities, ~~modern~~ teaching aids, libraries and athletic equipment.

o An educational atmosphere where they can learn uninterruptedly, ~~without turmoil~~, without fear of violence and unrest.

These are natural, normal desires. As parents, we have an obligation to work for their accomplishment. As taxpayers, we have a duty to see them achieved with thrift and good management. As citizens, we have a right to ask that our schools be protected from the impractical schemes of hotheads and extremists.

But all of these goals face serious threats today. Faced with court orders to desegregate schools in September, 1964, many voices ~~have~~ demand~~ed~~ a tuition grant system which would enable parents to send their children to private schools ~~with tuition~~ paid for by a state grant of approximately $185 per pupil.

Let us examine this idea on its past performance - without heat or rancor - to see what it would mean for our children, for our school system, and for the economy of our State.

were in private schools to begin with.

Similiarly, in Georgia, ~~although only the Atlanta schools desegregated, applicants came from all over the state~~ 80% of the applicants were parents with children in private schools already. The tuition-grant system was a fiasco in Georgia and has virtually been abandoned.

Plans presently being considered here in Mississippi could mean a tax bill many times that of Louisiana or Virginia. And when we remember that our state has the lowest per capita income of any in the fifty states, we realize that the additional tax burden could spell serious financial trouble for many individuals and businesses.

What Danger to our ~~Public~~ Schools ~~System~~?

Abandonment of public schools in favor of tuition grant private schools could permanently wreck our public school system.

- Empty school buildings are a magnet for vandals and arsonists. For example, in Dublin, Georgia, an abandoned white school erected in 1957 ~~at a cost of~~ for $300,000 has been gutted by vandals, ~~and left open to the elements~~. It is now unusable.

- Teachers would be forced to leave the state in search of new jobs. Mississippi now ranks 50th among the states in teacher's salaries, paying $2,500 less than the national average. But even at their present low salaries, the tuition grant system could not absorb ~~them~~ all teachers and it would pay even less than at present to those it could absorb.

- In Mississippi, particularly, adoption of the tuition grant system could mean the slow starvation of our public schools. For our state school budget is based on the Average Daily Attendance

Law. If tuition grants were widely used, the Average Daily Attendance would shrink correspondingly, and with it, the funds allocated to the schools for the following year. This means that when the tuition grant system fails -- and it has failed every place it has been tried -- children returning to public schools the following year would find that money for teachers, equipment and books had not been allocated.

Impractical, Uneconomic and...Illegal

We have seen that the tuition grant system provides low quality education at a high cost to the taxpayer. But such considerations may be, so to speak, academic. For the courts have already ruled such schemes illegal in Arkansas and Alabama. At this writing, they are under similar legal attack in Virginia and Louisiana. So to the already onerous tax burdens of the system itself, add the waste of time and funds spent on unsuccessful litigation.

Don't Let it Happen Here!

The tuition grant system, however, is not the only threat to our public school system. In the shadows of Mississsippi society are small groups of extremists who advocate closing the schools and violence against those who oppose them. They attempt to intimidate parents whose first concern is the education of their children.

Their creed is hatred and fear; their methods are violence and lawlessness.

We know that numerically, such people represent an insignifi-

cant proportion of our citizens. But they are vocal and well organized. We have only to look back at Little Rock and New Orleans to see the influence of their false doctrines. They could lead our state to rock-throwing violence; to helmeted troops with fixed bayonets on our school grounds; to scars on our political, social and business life which will never heal.

What We Can Do

To responsible Mississippeans, the slow erosion of our schools through impractical schemes like tuition grants would be a tragic waste. Violence and ensuing occupation by federal troops would be a catastrophe. Closing our schools is unthinkable.

We must therefore protect our public school system from internal dissolution and outside interference so that it can continue its job of educating our children.

Some few will turn their backs on this common responsibility. Others will wring their hands ineffectually, ~~and sigh for the good old days that never were.~~ But thoughtful citizens will realize that we must all work together to protect our children's heritage by:

1. Upgrading our public schools by securing higher standards, better teachers pay and community-wide interest in the schools.

2. Making the facts about the pitfalls of the tuition grant system known to every parent, to every taxpayer.

3. Working to create a community climate in which law and order are respected in which violence and lawlessness are made

socially unacceptable, ~~in which the rights of the individual can be freely exercised without fear or intimidation.~~

4. By giving our best to our public school system we can prove that Mississippi can carry the educational ball.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

The four principles stated above are the goals of Mississippians for Public Education. Ours is a statewide, non-profit, independent organization, chartered by the state of Mississippi.

We have faith in our fellow Mississippians. We believe that when they know the facts about our schools, they will work together to protect them. To give the widest circulation to these facts is a basic part of our program.

As parents, taxpayers and citizens, we are pledged to create the kind of community climate in which public education can flourish and grow in an atmosphere of good will and within the framework of the law. We are not a forum for debating the pros and cons of desegregation or state's rights or any political question. Our goal is solely to protect, preserve and promote our public school system.

We invite all responsible Mississippians to join with us in attaining this goal. Simply fillout the coupon below for more information.

Coupon - List of officers.

State Div - Miss

June 22, 1953

Dr. P. W. Hill
P.O. Box 547
Clarksdale, Miss.

Dear Dr. Hill:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 18th and the one dollar enclosed. Under separate cover I am sending you the ten copies of the June, 1953 NEW SOUTH, and will pass on to Mr. Wright your compliments on his speech.

The chairman of the Mississippi Division of SRC is Mr. John Long president of the Southern Christian Institute in Edwards, Miss. He has been serving for several years now and is doing a good job though, as you know, it is difficult to do as much as one would like to do in Miss. Mrs. M. J. Lyells, librarian at the Carver Branch Library in Jackson, is the secretary of the division. They had a meeting last fall, at which I was present, and seemed to have an interested, if not too active, group. One of the most active people in the Miss. division is Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Hattiesburg, Miss. He has moved to Miss. from Alabama in the last two years. He was very active in Alabama and wants to continue to spread the word of the Council in his new home.

One of the Council's present projects is to work on the matter of school in each state - to have collected facts about the present state of schools, what is being done toward equalization, and to try to form in each state a citizens committee to study and report on this and to try to urge the people of their state to accept and abide by the Supreme Court's decision when it is made. We are assuming that the Court will at the very least rule for equalization if not integration and we feel that even for that some education needs to be done. And if the Court rules for integration, we certainly need some level heads to consider the problem. Mrs. Lyells is the person who is heading this work in Miss. - as a volunteer since we have no money for paid personnel. If you have information about schools in your vicinity, she will be glad to hear from you, I know.

I do hope that you can get to the next meeting of the Miss. Division and perhaps to the next membership meeting of the Council. We are appreciative of your interest and support of our work.

If at any time we can send you information or pamphlets do call on us.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks

October 28, 1953

Dr Jacob Reddix, President
JACKSON COLLEGE
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr Reddix:

A few days ago Mrs Tilley convened a Southwide meeting of the church women leaders who are most active in a Council subsidiary called the Fellowship of the Concern. Object to bring about favorable opinion in the South to whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court on school segregation.

One of the women present spoke most warmly of the Mound Bayou Annual Leadership Conference and thought we ought to explore means of getting it either nowabouts or at its meeting next April to help in circulating the enclosed two pamphlets.

That is obviously a good idea; but I have no ready access to those who conduct the Mound Bayou conference. Do you have any suggestions to make which might be helpful?

Mrs Lyells of the Mississippi Division has ordered two hundred of these pamphlets - one hundred of each - to mail out to local school officials throughout Mississippi; and the Mississippi State Board of Education wired us an order for one thousand of each!

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 2

Copy to Rabbi Mantinband

April 30, 1954

Dr. P. W. Hill
339 Issaquena Avenue
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Hill:

Nobody has been a better frien
of ours in all these years than you, and
we are grateful for it.

Actually, the offer that we co
make to each state is enough money for th
state to employ the full time services o
an executive and of a clerk, and employ
jointly with another state the services
an associate executive. I am sure that
officers of the Mississippi Division of
Southern Regional Council have been thin
of Mrs. Lyells as a candidate for some p
position in the program. It is really up
the people in each state to do the whole
employing matter, although we would kee
here a right to approve the personnel th
they select. You may be very sure that
would like Mrs. Lyells if she should be
one chosen by the state program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY: 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

DR. P. W. HILL
DENTIST
339 ISSAQUENA AVE.
P. O. BOX 547
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

PHONE: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430

RECEIVED
APR 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 27th, 1954.

Mr. Marion A. Wright, President,
Southern Regional Council,
#63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Wright:-

Incidently I have known Mississippi. and it's people for the past Sixty Eight Summers. During this time I have lived herein; I have always striven to ## ## do my bit, tending toward the development of the State, and it's people hereof.

I am sorry however; but there were times, when I keenly felt called upon to frown, upon some of the things that took place during the course of our desired development. But notwithstanding that fact; I stayed put close on the job; as the result of which, I am certainly delighted to say; I can very clearly see the dawn of a NEW DAY, breaking upon the HORIZON of humane endeavors.

I must admit however; that un-fortunately I was not present during the organization of our State Southern Regional Council, for I did not know of the anticipations tending toward that end. But notwithstanding, I certainly was alert; very shortly thereafter, to cast my lot with that well worth while movement; in an effort to see to it; that the said organization would not only stem the tide in Dear Old Mississippi. but throughout the Southern States as well.

Today, I am very happy to say; that I have been in very close fellowship with quite a few of the members of the said organization, both on a National and State level for quite a few years, and I am certainly proud, of such congenial atmosphere.

However; I am very sorry to say, that some few of our former members, have either fallen by the way, or passed on to their great Rewards. But that's just life, and we might as well expect such in the course of humane events.

Then there are those among us, who have never given up the Old Ship; and among that number, I feel proud to mention the name of Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells of Jackson, Mississippi. our faithful Secretary of our State Southern Regional Council, who is still in the traces, and as yet making things HUM, as per her official duties, on the Council Staff.

I understand that just recently; the Ford Foundation has

DR. P. W. HILL
DENTIST
339 ISSAQUENA AVE.
P. O. Box 547
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY: 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

PHONES: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430

given in cash $240,000.oo, to be allocated to twelve Southern States which they named, for the purpose of Interracial Education, and our Atlanta Headquarters Off--ice has in charge of the distribution of the said mon--ey.

I learned also, that the said Foundation ordered; that there must be two persons in each of the Southern states named; one white and one colored; who are to make the necessary surveys, in an effort to determind the finan--cial needs of their individual states.

Now then; since it is that Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells of Jack--son, Mississippi. has been so faithful over many and sundry things, as per the work of the State Southern Reg--ional Council; to my way of thinking, I certainly feel that Mrs. Lyells, should be given the distinct honor of handling the colored people's end of the said educational survey in the State of Mississippi.

Due to the geographical location in our State, she has many things in her favor tending toward the furtherance of such work. In the first place; her home is located in Jackson, Mississippi. which is our State Capitol, where she can make easy contacts with the State Department of Education, and also, she can make easy and speedy con--tacts with our State Legislature, and the Governor of our State.

I certainly hope Mr. President, that this my suggestion of the name of Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells for the high honors mentioned; will meet with your whole hearted support as per this connection. I am,

Very cordially, yours;

P. W. Hill, President,
Mississippi Progressive Voters League,
Coahoma County Division,
P. O. Box 547,
Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Mississippi Division

May 19, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: Katherine Stoney
and
Harold Fleming

From: George S. Mitchell

In conversation with Rabbi Mantinband today, May 19, he told me that on May 18, the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council met. There was quite strong expression of the view that in Mississippi with a population of approximately 50/50 Negro and white, the State ought to have the advantage of a full-time Associate Executive Secretary for their new program. If the Associate were shared with another State he would not directly belong to the Mississippi program.

There was also the understandable feeling about the old habit in these Southerns of the "plumy" jobs going to the whites and the less "plumy" to non-whites, and this would be a bad start in Mississippi, etc., etc.

I told the Rabbi what he understood in any case, that it was only money that led us unwillingly to the decision and I further told him that Mississippi was welcome to a full-time Associate Executive Secretary if Mississippi could raise enough money, in addition to the $1800 it would have to raise anyway, before September, 1954, to pay for the other half of the salary of an Associate Executive Secretary. On a quick calculation, that was $2,250 for salary and, perhaps, $750 for travel -- call it $3,000. If Mississippi could raise $1800.00 plus $3,000 before September 20, 1955, they are very welcome to put on a full-time Associate Executive Secretary.

Rabbi Mantinband said he would check around and see whether it would be somewhere available in prospect or not.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
STATION A
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

June 24, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I appreciate very much receiving a copy of Answers for Action sent to me in request of Rabbi Mantiband. This appears to me to be a very worthwhile publication and I am very happy to receive it at this time inasmuch as I am directing a workshop and one of the questions being presented is the question of segregation and the effect of the Supreme Court's recent decision.

Thanks very much for the bulletin.

Sincerely,

Ralph S. Owings

Ralph S. Owings, Head
and Profession of
Educational Administration

RSO:lmg

RECEIVED
JUN
Southern

June 23, 1954

Professor Ralph S. Owings
Mississippi Southern College
Station A
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Professor Owings:

Rabbi Mantinband asked that we send you any additional material available on the matter of the schools and the Supreme Court Decision. Here is a useful pamphlet put out by the Public Affairs Committee. It is a straight boil-down of the Ashmore Report.

SRC hopes to publish, in a short while, a new pamphlet of its own called Answers for Action. We will see that a copy of it is sent to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Copy to: Rabbi Mantinband

MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
STATION A
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

June 15, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 21 195
Southern Regional Council

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Hattiesburg
Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

I wish to thank you, as the chairman of the Mississippi Division of Southern Regional Council, for the material that you sent me. This material is indeed important and very interesting in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

I would like to receive additional materials as they are prepared to deal with this topic. I think that this is a most important issue and we have to be prepared to solve it in a manner that will be satisfactory.

Again, I thank you for this material.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph S. Owings
Head and Professor
Educational Administration

RSO:lmg

July 8, 1954

Mr. S. R. Jeffers
Director of Research
Mississippi Economic Council
Standard Life Building
Jackson 5, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Jeffers:

Thank you for your letter of July 2nd enclosing your Council's recent statement of policy on public school education.

Your plan for a series of forums in the Fall on this subject sounds most promising. The Supreme Court Decision is still so recent that very little on the subject has found its way into print, or into the form of visual aids. We have currently at the printers a pamphlet which is intended to point out to local people of both races, ways in which they may be helpful in meeting the situation posed by the Decision. It includes, among other things, a map of the South which presents in color, county by county, the proportion of Negro population in the region. The body of the pamphlet will consist of questions and answers about various aspects of the Decision and its implications, and the full text of the Decision will be printed. The map and perhaps parts of the pamphlet may be helpful to you in planning your program. I will send you a copy as soon as the pamphlet is off the press.

If we can be of further assistance to you and your organization in any way, we will welcome the opportunity to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab

GERARD H. BRANDON, NATCHEZ
VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES HAND, JR., ROLLING FORK
PRESIDENT

J. P. NANNEY, TUPELO
TREASURER

MISSISSIPPI Economic Council

"VOICE OF CIVIC LEADERSHIP"

STANDARD LIFE BUILDING
JACKSON 5, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE 5-4721
P. O. BOX 1849

M. B. SWAYZE
GENERAL MANAGER

July 2, 1954

Mr. Harold Fleming
Deputy Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Mississippi Economic Council is a state-wide organization to study and make recommendations on governmental and economic problems concerning this state. It is supported by the voluntary contribution of over 2400 businessmen and firms.

Mr. C. A. McKnight, Editor of the Charlotte, North Carolina, News, suggested that you might be of help to us.

The enclosure is the most recent statement of the Council's policy on public school education.

As you will readily see, this policy necessitates re-evaluation in light of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision. We are starting this re-evaluation by attempting to get just as much factual information as possible.

This Fall our organization will conduct a series of public affairs forums in communities throughout the state. Part of the program will be a presentation highlighting our own organization's efforts. It has been suggested that the second half of the program should be an audience participation affair which would bring into focus this whole problem arising from the recent Court decision and seek understanding and knowledge from the audience itself.

I know the above is not too specific. But if you can give us any leads to what others have done with this type program, especially as to any visual aids which may be available, we would be deeply appreciative.

Yours sincerely,

S. R. Jeffers

S. R. Jeffers
Director of Research

srj:nah
enclosure

July 28, 1954

Reverend Charles G. Hamilton
Church of the Good Shepherd
1963 Jackson
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Charles:

The money we got from the Fund for the Republic is mainly for getting established in each of twelve Southern states a going race relations organization with paid staff. We will assist the nucleus of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council to grow into such an organization. Money for picking up paid staff becomes available October 1. Unfortunately, the present Chairman of the Mississippi Division, Rabbi Mantinband of Hattiesburg, is out of the state for the Summer, but others under him are making plans for such an organization.

I should think that some of the jobs that you have in mind could be picked up by this group, though I don't expect them to take on a law suit. And as it is tax-exempt money, they would have to be entirely non-political.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CHARLES G. HAMILTON D. D.
CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
1963 JACKSON
MEMPHIS, TENN.

July 23,1954

Dear George:

Just returned from promulgating the gospel at Virginia State College.

Seeing you all have so much money,and so little to do with it-facetiously speaking- let me help you spend it;here are three notions.

Our submoron legislators have another constitutional amendment up at the November election to restrict Negro voting. We beat similar ones in 1948 and 1952,but our luck may have run out. Can you get someone to finance an injunction against it-about the first of October- or to finance our getting such an injucntion infederal court?

We would like to establish a Mississippi Committee to Defend the Constitution. By the time we got going, we would like to really defend the constitution. A slight amount in such an organization

CHARLES G. HAMILTON D. D.
CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
1963 JACKSON
MEMPHIS, TENN.

might help sentiment.

We are spreading information by letters, press, radio, and especially word of mouth. If we had some money to help, we could do much more of this.

Of course, the gospel is not as much needed in Mississippi as in the lands of the Byrds and Talmages, but a little more education won't hurt even here.

Regards to the family,

Charles

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1954
Southern Regional Council

Ltr to
HCS

September 28, 1954

Dr. David R. Minter
Route One
Cruger, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Minter:

I am distressed by the implications of your letter. We will do as you have asked about the copies of New South.

While the Council is not yet strong in Mississippi, I would wish to be helpful in any way that I can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TELEPHONE, LE[illegible] 672-W-1

EXPRESS, TCHULA, MISS.

DAVID R. MINTER, M. D.
ROUTE ONE
CRUGER, MISSISSIPPI

Kack - attend to these changes personally

G.S.M

RECEIVED 9/27/54 Southern Regional Council

Sept. 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Sometime earlier this year or the later part of 1953 I requested that New South be sent to the Greenwood-Leflore Library at Greenwood and the Tchula Library at Tchula, Miss. The latter may have been sent to a Mrs. Hamlin. At any rate, I wish that you would ask the publications dept. to send no further copies of New South or any other literature to the libraries. Local conditions at present seem to make this the best course.

There is a great deal of feeling and opposition in recent months, so that for a time conditions here may get worse before they get better. Rumors have had me a communist ever since I came here in 1946, but the rumors have become intensified in recent weeks. This has been aggravated by our stand against the local sheriff for his treatment of Negroes, etc. ~~the local editor is being~~ The work that Mr. Cox does here and in the county is "suspect", so we are wondering what the furture will bring.

stencils pulled, 9/28/54 KS

Sincerely yours,

David Minter

Mrs. Mai Hamlin
Echula, Miss.

Paid
4/54

Expires
4/55

Miss Dorothy Hayes
Greenwood Public Library
Greenwood, Miss.

Paid
4/54

Expires
4/55

CHARLES G. HAMILTON
ST. PAUL'S (1933-)
CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

Oct. 5,1954

Dear George:

I have not heard from the Hattiesburg rabbi, though I wrote him. He needs to get int touch with Hewitt Vinnedge,McComb rector who is trying to do something, and with me. Our present status is poor,and we badly need some publicity of the problem at the present. Can't you get some of them awake ? Evidently none of the group are known to me. We need publicity about this public school deal right now.

Serenely,

Charles

RECEIVED
10/7/54
Southern Regional Council

November 10, 1954

Mr. Jacob Reddix
President
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Reddix:

So sorry you couldn't come. The meeting was excellent -- perhaps the most constructive we have ever had.

I lean greatly on your judgment in selecting the right person for the Mississippi group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to: Mrs. J. A. Burt
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mr. Guy Wells
Mrs. Paul Arrington
Mr. George S. Mitchell
Mrs. Hamilton

December 3, 1954

Dr. George T. Morgan
Woods Junior College
Matheson, Mississippi

My dear Dr. Morgan:

Dr. Guy Wells, the Executive Secretary of the Georgia Committee, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has talked with us about your interest in furthering constructive adjustment to the Supreme Court's decision requiring desegregation of the public schools. We understand that you hope to arrange an "all-campus conference" sometime early in 1955 to encourage thinking on your campus about the questions involved.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, a member of the Southern Regional Council's staff who works with churches and with church-related programs, has recently returned from Mississippi. She tells us that there are two people, familiar with the Council's program, who are readily available to you for consultation and help in planning such a meeting. They are Mrs. J. A. Burt, Clarksdale, Mississippi, and Mrs. Paul Arrington, 1735 Piedmont Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Both of these ladies have been related to the Council's efforts for many years. They are familiar with the situation in the state and are eager to further constructive adjustment in whatever ways are possible. We believe that they would be good people to advise with you on the plans for a conference on your campus.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of Answers for Action: Schools in the South and the last five issues of New South, the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. Answers for Action includes a map of the region and a bibliography of other materials for study. It is available in quantity orders for $15.00 per hundred, or for 20¢ a single copy. These materials will provide a helpful background for conference participants. Perhaps it will be possible for you to suggest their use in your college classes.

As your plans develop further, we will be happy to be kept in touch. If there are other ways in which the Council can be of service to you, please call upon us.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program

GTH/eab

Mrs. Hamilton

Copy to: Mrs. J. A. Burt
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Mr. Guy Wells
Mrs. Paul Arrington
Mr. George S. Mitchell

December 3, 1954

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Woods Junior College
Matheson, Mississippi

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As your plans develop further, we will be happy to be kept in touch. If there are other ways in which the Council can be of service to you, please call upon us.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program

GTH/eab

December 14, 1954

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
St. Paul's
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charlie:

I admit that nothing has been going on, but they are packing and filling to go. I think that they are about to employ some staff, and then things will move.

I know you are helping.

Anyhow come to see us sometime.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

CHARLES G. HAMILTON
ST. PAUL'S (1933-)
CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

December 2, 1954

RECEIVED
12-7-54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
N. E. Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been over the state a good deal recently and have been unable to find any work being done by your organization. We need some educational work done badly now. Education now may be more valuable than later on.

Sincerely,

Charles

bc

December 21, 1954

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
St. Paul's
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

Our friends in Mississippi have lately reestablished themselves as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. They have employed as joint executives of it a Methodist minister named N. A. Dickson of Union City and Mrs. M. S. Dykes of Jackson. The staff goes to work January 1st.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 27, 1954

Mr. J. Lewis Henderson
706 Hancock Street
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Dear Lewis:

I came across what records your membership in SRC t'other day. We followed you around, to Little Rock and to Denver, and sent you bills every now and then, but by record the last time you sent in hon. dues was in 1952. Catch up with yourself, if you can. Never mind all the intervenes -- just come abreast! Supposed to be three dollars a year. We will hope business has been good.

Rabbi Mantinband, at 808 Mamie Street, in Hattiesburg, is your Mississippi Chairman. The outfit has lately reorganized some, and with help we are now happily able to give is engaging joint secretaries January 1, with offices at Jackson. A Methodist minister named Dickson and Mrs. Lyells.

Write me the news.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 28, 1955

TO: KS

From the incoming from Rabbi Mantinband, January 28th, I gather the following:

Mrs. Lyells began duty January 1. Salary $5,000 a year. Title, Executive Director. Subject to ratification by the Board. Her temporary headquarters are 1104 Lynch Street.

Nobody else has as yet been employed. No clerk. No other director. They think of engaging three white consultants.

The 1955 annual meeting is set for February 13th at 2:30 p.m., Millsaps College, Jackson. They will then elect officers.

Dictated February 7th

February 8, 1955

Mrs. C. C. Clark
Library Commission
State Office Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Our good friend Rabbi Mantinband tells me that you want some assurance, or reassurance, as to the probity of this Southern Regional Council.

We hesitate a little to sing our own praises. But we are honest people without any subversives or disloyals in the bunch! Specifically, the Southern Regional Council has never been listed by the Attorney General as a subversive outfit. We enjoy full tax-exemption from the U. S. Treasury Department, and if I am not mistaken it is against the law for subversive outfits to have tax-exemption. I have heard of one or two crackpots in some remote corners of the South who have put it around in raggedy sheets that we are bad eggs, but nobody honest or reputable repeats these allegations.

SRC is made up of a Board of Directors, and that is all that there is to the Council. Here's the full membership of the Board.

I say no more lest we protest too much.

Success to what you do. And do be helpful to the Council and its purposes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.
Encl.
cc: Rabbi Charles Mantinband

April 18, 1955

Miss Dorothy Dickens
State College,
Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickens:

We are sorry to lose you because you have been associated with the Council a goodish while. And I know how useful and helpful on many occasions you have been.

But of course we will remove your name from the list of Fellows on which I believe it has been carried. And I will write the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and say that you are not in agreement with them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mrs. M. J. Lyells
KS

May 10, 1955

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
Box 790
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

The folks in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations engaged a white Methodist minister from, I think, Union, Mississippi, to come and be their Executive Director, and engaged Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells to come and be an Associate Director. This was around January. At which point the minister backed out and Mrs. Lyells is the Director. Outfit is not as yet strong, but hopeful. Address of it is 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

I would like to hear from you in some detail about matters in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

unable to see any signs
of state Council
functioning. What is
its address?

Charles

Box 790
Concord, Mass.

MAY 9 1955

May 19, 1955

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
St. Paul's
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

I am told that they have some hopes of picking up a permanent man in Mississippi, and I think that's what they in the state should do.

Do send me some account of what is happening.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MAY 17 1955

CHARLES G. HAMILTON
ST. PAUL'S (1933-)
CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

May 14, 1955

Dear George -

I heard the man baseball cut. I would be willing to serve as director during the summer if my name could be kept from publicity. I might be able to build it up so it could do something and get a man big fall.

Will send you a detailed report about the state, which I think you can get published - without giving my name.

Sincerely
C. Hamilton

May 24, 1955

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
Box 790
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

I still do not think your staff proposal a wise one.

I have read the article with much interest and instruction. While I do not doubt that the broad sweep of it accurately describes the situation, I am the more impressed as to the depths of the bitterness and the shallowness of peace in the state because of the anger of your language. It isn't my notion of the way to get the state to change. But I admit that you live in Mississippi and I don't.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. "Streamlined KuKlux:The Mississippi Terror"

THE QUIET HOUR
1:45 SUNDAYS OVER WELO
107 JEFFERSON STREET
BOONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

MAY 23 1955

May 19,1955

Dear George:

The more I think about it,the more I suspect the state council will never get off to a right start unless I work for it this summer. I have talked with some Negro and white leaders since I wrote you andthey are of the same mind.

I hope you can get the enlosed,or at least the vital parts thereof,into the Nation,Century,New Republic,or New Leader. It can not be under my name,although I will vouch for every statement in it.

Every day something new pops up. Wingfield,in a news boradcast,told of a Negro being elected head of the Knoxville Ministerial Union. He got two phone calls objecting to his making such a statement before he left the studio. Three Episcopak ministers have been forced out,and others are in danger. Did you see my stories in the Witness on the New Orleans Synod in November,and on council oin Jackson in January ?

Charles

THE QUIET HOUR
1:45 SUNDAYS OVER WELO
107 JEFFERSON STREET
BOONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

JUN 6 1955

June 3, 1955

Dear George —

Don't misunderstand me — this is not personal indignation — I have not been disturbed — but many have. I have never seen negroes so tempted.

I have no idea the Federal Govt. will do anything. But both parties should have to commit themselves next year

THE QUIET HOUR
1:45 SUNDAYS OVER WELO
107 JEFFERSON STREET
BOONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

To do something — and it will take publicity to do it.

Sincerely
Charles

August 3, 1955

Mr. Garner M. Lester
P. O. Box 369
Jackson 5, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Lester:

Your letter of August 1, 1955, concerning an article in New South has been referred to me.

The section of the article to which you asked about was based on a news story that appeared in the Atlanta Journal, June 14, 1955.

The article was as follows:

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N.C., June 14 (AP)—College students from nine Southeastern states meeting at this Methodist Assembly Center are on record against all forms of racial discrimination.

A resolution adopted unanimously by 375 delegates from 90 colleges and universities pledged support of the Supreme Court's rulings against segregated public schools, and called for an end to rules barring Negroes from swimming here.

The Assembly is owned and operated as summer program headquarters of the Southeastern jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

If we can be of further aid to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

G. M. LESTER & COMPANY

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P. O. BOX 369
Telephone 3-4963
JACKSON 5, MISSISSIPPI

August 1, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Editor of NEW SOUTH.

Gentlemen:

In your June, 1955 issue of NEW SOUTH, on Page Ten you have an item headed, "Student Support". Would you be so kind as to tell me your source for this information, and also the date the vote was taken.

Thank you so much.

Cordially yours,

G. M. Lester

Garner M. Lester

GML:rjk

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G. M. LESTER & CO. SINCE 1919

OCT 20 1955 Air Mail Special

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
October 18, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Perhaps you will be comforted a little in knowing that Msgr. Brunini, Mrs. Ratliff, and Rev. Stanley Hovatter (Asst. Pastor First Christian Church) accompanied Dr. Minter and Mr. Cox to a conference with the FBI yesterday. Msgr. does not attach too much significance to the benefit derived from the talk.

The agents were very cordial and discredited the communist allegations and stated that they had instructions already to check the situation to detect possible violations of civil rights.

When I talked with Cox last Thursday or Friday, I asked why the County attorney, or some of the others who have come over singly to express regrets did not make a public statement. He thought that there was nothing, absolutely nothing, they could do; that they would only make themselves liable to the same pressure. He says the situation is completely out of hand - quite to the surprise and dismay of the Citizens Council. Cox says the newly elected state representative who started the whole thing is so insanely blinded by racial prejudice that nothing can deter his efforts.

On the one hand they are warned by friends to leave the County for their personal safety, and on the other they are urged to sit it out lest the taste of victory encourage more vicious action against others.

In the meantime, the State President of the NAACP is continually molested if not threatened. Yesterday his wife received a telephone call from someone purportedly a captain of the police force who just wanted to inform her that her husband had been shot. He had left his office and did not show up at home for about two hours afterward. Naturally

October 25, 1955

Miss Priscilla Mohr
151 Princeton
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Mohr:

I send you what we think the most helpful pamphlet, it is called Answers for Action. I also send some recent issues of our monthly magazine, New South.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells at 1104 Lynch Street in Jackson is Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and she could be helpful to you also.

I admire Mr. Weston, and I am glad we are both his friends.

Proper if you could send us a dollar for the pamphlets; but not compulsory.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
Answers for Action
New South, March - September, 1955

OCT 25 1955

MISS PRISCILLA MOHR
151 PRINCETON
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Oct. 20, 1955

Dear Dr. Mickell,

The Christian Association at my college is planning a panel discussion on segregation. I'm to speak on it for integration and I was wondering if you might send me any information you can on the subject.

The Southern Regional Council was recommended to me this summer by Dr. Moran Weston, of the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

Sincerely,

Priscilla Mohr

December 2, 1955

The Rev. Charles Hamilton
Aberdeen, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I promised to return this to you; here it is with thanks.

I enjoyed our talk a few weeks ago and I am only sorry that Dr. Mitchell wasn't here to see you.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming.
Assistant Director.

Church - Methodist - Bd of Missions Women's D.

January 8, 1956

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwait,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Methodist Church, Louisiana Conference
6101 Louisville
New Orleans 24, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwait:

I expect the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council will be crowded and that will probably squeeze out my opportunity for having luncheon with your workshop group. But you may count on my being with you at 1:00 P.M. and again at 7:00 P.M. on Saturday, the 21st.

I will get myself hauled some way from Dillard to St. Mark's.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

WORKSHOP ON WORLD UNDERSTANDING

RECEIVED JAN 7 1956

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE, WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
ST. MARK'S METHODIST CHURCH 1130 NO. RAMPART ST., NEW ORLEANS
JANUARY 21, 22, 1956

THEME: ONE WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

Saturday, January 21 — Registration 9:30 A.M.

10:00 A.M. Presiding, Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait, Conference Secretary, Christian Social Relations

Opening Worship - Miss Louise Robinson, Coordinator International Team

Background Statement - Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait

Panel - "Barriers to Freedom and Equality in our Community"
Mrs. G. W. Carter, President, Central Jurisdiction, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Moderator

"Prejudice" Mrs. Martin Harvey, Southern University
"Segregation" Mr. Clarence Laws, Field Secty, NAACP
"Loyalty and Freedom" Mrs. Garland Taylor, President New Orleans' Mothers Clubs, President's Organization
"Ignorance of National Customs and Background". Miss Eva Shipstone, International Team.

Questions

Interview of International Team - Miss Louise Robinson
Mrs. Kiyo Tanaka, Teacher, YWCA and Church Leader, Nagoya, Japan
Miss Violetta Cavallero, Director Religious Education, Crandon Institute, Montevideo, Uruguay
Miss Eva Shipstone, Director Psychology Department, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.

12:15 P.M. Luncheon

1:00 P.M. "Bridges of Understanding in Our Local Communities"
Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Buzz Sessions - Discussion of:-
Every Child has the Right to a good World
Every Citizen is Responsible for World Peace
Everyone has the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Reports

7:00 P.M. Presiding, Mrs. C. I. Jones, President, Louisiana Conference WSCS

Hymn Prayer

"Breaking down Barriers Through World Understanding"
Dr. George Mitchell
International Team and Miss Robinson

Sunday, January 22

3:00 P.M. "Youth Looks at the Need for Understanding"
Mr. Larry Pliemann, President, Meth. Student Movement, Louisiana.

Address - Miss Eva Shipstone

Closing Message - "Freedom" - Miss Cavallero

Woman's Society of Christian Service

METHODIST CHURCH

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

Jan 5, 1956

My dear Mr. Mitchell

I am enclosing a copy of program for the Workshop on World Understanding. We planned that you would give your "Map Talk" on the growth of Customs etc, in the evening. However if it seems more appropriate to you, to give it at the afternoon session,- that will be acceptable too.

Do let us know if you would like to have transportation from Dillard over to St. Marks, and of course we want you for lunch, if it is convenient for you.

Looking forward to having you

Most sincerely

Mrs. C. F. Goldthwait

6101 Louisville

New Orleans 24 La

Tuscaloosa, Alabama
February 7, 1956

To Members of Prayer Groups:

Our prayer group has a concern which we want to share with you. We believe that this is your concern, too. Will you join with us in these petitions?

1. That God may fill us as individuals with one sincere desire-the desire to find and to do His will.

2. That God's will may be done by all molders of public opinion, especially by:
   a. Each minister and church leader
   b. Each newspaper editor and reporter
   c. Each school official and teacher
   d. Each political leader-from the Governor of the state to the smallest official in the smallest political post.

3. That where God cannot use any of us(individuals, leaders, etc.) directly, He may overrule our actions and accomplish His will in spite of us.

Your group, like ours, will probably be divided in opinions of what God's will includes and of how His will is to be done both now in these troubled times and in the future. But you will not be divided, as we are not divided, in wanting God's best will nor in sharing a steadfast love which binds individuals who humbly seek to live what Jesus Christ taught. We feel that it is not important that our opinions differ. So long as we are united in love and in humble seeking to know and to do His will, God can use us to bless the leaders and to help them to fulfill His will in these crucial days.

Any one of us will be glad to hear from any of you. We hope that you will join in this attempt to unite our prayers in the grateful faith that enables individuals and groups to be used in blessing God's world.

Yours in united prayer.

Betty Branham, 1403 6th Street
Margaret Davis, 1217 Riverside Drive
Anne Eddins(Mrs. Wm.), 707 14th Street
Vivian Lawson(Mrs. V. A.), 318 Thomas Street
Frances Spencer, 342 Thomas Street
O. D. & Clytie Mae Thomas(Rev.& Mrs.) 2011-11th St.
Myrtle Williamson, Stillman College
Irene Yerby(Mrs. J. S. Jr.) 1403 Brown Street

January 30, 1956

Mrs. C.F. Goldthwaite
United Church Women of Louisiana
6101 Louisville St.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Goldthwaite:

Your generous check practically made the SRC whole for the trip down and back. And the Council was performing its function when it had me up spouting. I am grateful for your kind words; the map speech has been a lot of fun and I hope it occasionally does some good.

In any case, I delight to reach your ladies who intend to do what is right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:maf

Encl.

6101 Louisville avenue

Woman's Society of Christian Service
METHODIST CHURCH
LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

RECEIVED JAN 28 1956

Jan 26, 1956

My dear Mr. Mitchell, —

This is just to say I hope you arrived back in Atlanta safely, and, Thank you so much for coming to us for the workshop. I'm sure the Map Talk you gave Saturday evening will remain a picture in the minds of those who heard it — such an explanation is so enlightening, and helps start people thinking — Too readily we forget our place in history, and think only of the irritations of the moment. I'm sure what you gave us will be far-reaching.

The enclosed check is a gift

$35.00
Rha

from our Conference WSCS - It is written personally, only because it comes from my Christian Social Relations budget.

Thanking you again, and hoping we may be hearing you many times in the future, -

Most gratefully and sincerely,

Isabel T. Goldthwait

Mrs. C. F.

Mr. O. R. Smith, President
Mississippi Economic Council,
Standard Life Building,
Jackson 5, Mississippi.

February 29th, 1956.

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of Mississippi, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate

Mr. O. R. Smith, President
Mississippi Economic Council. February 29th, 1956.

all-out integration, Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor. Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth; industrialization, business and financial development, and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our State bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and otherpublic facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us

Mr. O. R. Smith, President
Mississippi Economic Council.

February 29th, 1956.

calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

Sincerely yours,

GSM:rl.

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.

FRED B. SMITH, RIPLEY
VICE-PRESIDENT

GERARD H. BRANDON, NATCHEZ
PRESIDENT

H. K. GRIFFIN, MERIDIAN
TREASURER

RECEIVED MAR 8 1956

MISSISSIPPI Economic Council

"VOICE OF CIVIC LEADERSHIP"

STANDARD LIFE BUILDING
JACKSON 5, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE 5-4721
P. O. BOX 1849

M. B. SWAYZE
GENERAL MANAGER

March 6, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 29 addressed to O. R. Smith as president of the Mississippi Economic Council.

Your letter is being forwarded to Mr. Smith at Meridian, Mississippi, where he is a partner in the F. W. Williams State Agency with offices in that city.

Present officers of the Council appear on this letterhead. Vice-President Smith will become president on May 1, 1956.

Sincerely,

M. B. Swayze

MBS:gw

+1CF

RECEIVED MAR 12 1956

F. W. WILLIAMS STATE AGENCY
U. S. F. & G. BUILDING
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

TELEPHONE
2-7151

March 9, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you learned from Mr. Swayze's March 6 acknowledgement of your February 29 letter, I am no longer President of the Mississippi Economic Council.

Therefore, any comments that I might make on the contents of your letter would be no more than expressions of my on personal views.

Even though I do not have any official position with the Council at this time, perhaps you might be interested in my reaction to the suggestion in the first paragraph of your letter - this, because of my past experience with, and continued observation of, the Council's work programs and objectives.

Your suggestion seems to me to be outside the scope and purposes of the Council, and I think there may be some question as to whether or not its primary responsibilities can be carried on as effectively should its activities be enlarged to embrace your suggestion.

Yours very truly,

Otho R. Smith

ORS:ja

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
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S
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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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LETTER TELEGRAM	
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NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	Pd.		~~Southern Regional Council~~	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 28, 1956

Mr. S. W. Miller, Finance Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

DR. MITCHELL OUT OF TOWN UNTIL FRIDAY. WILL ADVISE ON RETURN.

M.E. FRIEDMAN
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

State
OK

MEMO

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

July 30, 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: C. H. Parrish and Frederick B. Routh

RE: Joint Report on the Mississippi Council

At your request, we are submitting this joint report on the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, its activities and its difficulties. We believe that the recommendations at the close of the report are consistent with the anxieties shown and the instructions given at the SRC Executive Committee meeting of July 20-21.

DIAGNOSIS

After receipt of the grant from The Fund for the Republic, SRC central staff sought to stimulate the reformation of the Mississippi Division into the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Local Mississippi people, both Negro and white, came together and agreed to assume the responsibility of organizing, strengthening, and directing a professionally staffed human relations agency which was to be affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

The leadership of this group fell to Rabbi Mantinband and Msgr. Brunini, both of whom stated at that time that in a state that is 90% Protestant - mostly Baptist and Methodist - they questioned the wisdom of the selection of non-Protestant leadership for the Council.

When the time came to select professional staff, several applicants were interviewed. Two were selected: Rev. Dixon, as Executive Director, and Mrs. Lyells, as Associate Director. Both agreed to accept their appointments, but Mr. Dixon withdrew within a week, leaving Mrs. Lyells as the only professional staff member. We do not find in the records available to us any further action by the Board or the Executive Committee changing Mrs. Lyells' status from Associate Director to Executive Director.

The Mississippi Council did not, at the time of its formation, at the time of employmentof professional staff, or at any other time intervening between then and now, ever announce its existence publicly. Unlike every other state organization, the Mississippi Council is known only to its members, and as far as the general public is concerned, is non-existent.

Office space was sought in Jackson. Since the only staff person was a Negro, it seemed impossible to locate the office in other than a "Negro" district. This was done apparently with Board approval. In a short time, however, questions arose as to whether this location would identify the Mississippi Council as just another "Negro" organization -- and dissatisfaction over the location of the office was expressed. The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, however, never acted upon this matter.

The relationship between staff and Board has not been a happy one. There has been a serious personality problem involved in the relationship of the State chairman and the top staff person. They found it difficult to reach a meeting of the minds. Complaints about staff inefficiency and ineffectiveness were sent to the SRC central office but, as far as we know, were not discussed with the Executive Committee or the Board of the Mississippi Council. The local policy-making group was either unable, unwilling, or was never given the opportunity to resolve differences between officers and staff. The Board itself seemed to lack cohesiveness and decisiveness.

Along toward the close of 1955, two new staff members were added. Two half-time Associate Directors, one white and one Negro. Before long there appeared a division in the staff.

At the close of 1955, Rabbi Mantinband declined to stand for reelection as Board Chairman and, with a sense of frustration, discouragement, and disappointment, wrote the SRC central office of his dissatisfaction with staff-Board relationship, declaring a "defiant and stand-offish" attitude on the part of the Executive Director.

In early 1956, Mrs. W. H. Ratliffe, prominent Methodist churchwoman, was elected state Chairman. She had previous commitments to church work which kept her out of the state a good deal of the time. She visited the SRC central office and expressed a desire to make the Mississippi Council work more effectively. Antagonisms soon developed between the new Chairman and the Executive Director. Complaints about staff were sent to the SRC central office; apparently they were not brought before the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Several SRC staffers who had contact with the situation felt that a lingering paternalism on the part of some top Board people added to the difficulties of the situation. With a sense of frustration and discouragement, Mrs. Ratliffe resigned as Chairman in June, 1956.

SRC central office has had reports on the difficulties in Mississippi from many people. Frank Loescher, of the Fund for the Republic, after his trip to Mississippi, questioned the wisdom of continuing aid to our state organizations Harold Fleming, after his trip to Mississippi, reported the general discouragement of the people with whom he talked. Mrs. Tilly, after several trips in the state, reported that the state organization was not well accepted among many liberal people. Mrs. Valiem after conferring with the leadership of the Mississippi Council at the Hard Core Conference in Atlanta, reported that under the present leadership she doubted whether the Council could make much progress. C. H. Parrish and Fred Routh have expressed concern on numerous occasions about the Mississippi situation. Yet both of us had hoped all along that the situation might be salvaged.

Both of us went out to Jackson July 2-3 and talked with numerous people about the situation in Mississippi and the condition of the Mississippi Council. We talked with such people as Boyd Campbell, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Rex Brown, Chairman of the Board, Mississippi Power and Light; Purser Hewitt, Editor of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger; about the conditions in Mississippi and the possibility of any human relations agency being effective at the time. We talked with Dean Ferguson of Millsaps College, Mr. S. W. Miller, Mrs. Ratliffe, and Dr. Reddix, about the problems of the Mississippi Council. Though we

talked with each of these persons individually, the general consensus was:

1. There was a general lessening of tension in Mississippi at the present time.

2. That the Citizens' Councils, though powerful, were not nearly as strong as press reports might indicate.

3. That several prominent churchmen felt they had personally made a mistake in not taking a more active interest in seeking to maintain law and order and decency in Mississippi.

NOTE: Of special interest to us they also felt:

1. There was a need for such an organization as the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

2. That it could function on an integrated basis.

3. That the Mississippi Council, as now constituted, could not be very effective and could not gain the respect of the people needed.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing diagnosis, we are forced to conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We, here at the Atlanta office, will have to be convinced that the situation there is not hopeless, as it now appears; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

Such action might, as a minimum, involve:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be suspended and a mail ballot of the membership taken;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956 and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office.

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of NAC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year -- September 30, 1956.

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Director for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a final evaluation of the program there.

FTR:mcf

Eaton
Cleancopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

May 7, 1957

Mr. John C. Melchor
Delta Burial Corporation
220 Fifth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Melchor:

Thank you for your letter of May 3rd. We are pleased at your interest in the Council.

The Southern Regional Council does not have a general membership although in many states we do have a Council on Human Relations with local membership. This is not the case in Mississippi. Our former state affiliate there is the Mississippi State Council on Human Relations. We have no official connection with the group, though I am sure they would welcome and appreciate your support. You may contact them c/o of Mrs. Ruby Lyells, Secretary-Treasurer, P.O.Box 9096, Jackson, Mississippi.

Under separate cover we are sending you several issues of our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH. We would be happy to have you become a subscriber. In addition we will, on request, send you any specific information on the Council and its programs which might be of value.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/hs

RECEIVED MAY 6 1957

DELTA BURIAL CORPORATION

DISTRICT OFFICE
220 FIFTH STREET • CLARKSDALE, MISS.
TELEPHONE 4-4161 POST OFFICE BOX 935
VIOLA V. DEBRO, SECRETARY
JOHN C. MELCHOR, DISTRICT MANAGER
CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

May 3, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen;

I have in hand a piece of literatue, on the basis of the rich information I find in it I am interested in becoming a member, will you please send full information that I may secure membership.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours Respectfully
John C. Melchor
John C. Melchor

Miss. St. Co. on K.R. –
9096
Mrs Ruby Lyells, secty.

May 9, 1960

Mr. Wilson F. Minor
% Times-Picayune
Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Minor:

At the request of Paul Rilling, we are sending the enclosed information on the Council. If there is other background material you would like to have, we will be happy to send it also.

In addition, I have taken the liberty of adding your name to our press list, to receive future publications of the Council.

If we can be of further help, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller, secretary
to Paul Rilling

Enc.

Margaret Price, The Negro and the Ballot

LE Roy Collins' speech
News and Courier editorial and HCF reply
"McCarthyism Under the Magnolias"
Congressional Record reprint
M. A. Wright's Rainach letter
Origin and Aims of SRC

Central High School
December 25, 1960

My Dear Friend,

Please accept this poem as an expression of my best wishes for health and happiness in abundance for you in the year 1961.

I love you for what I am when I am with you. I love you for the part of me that you bring out. I love you for ignoring the possibilities of the fool in me and for adding to the music in me by worshipful listening.

I love you for passing over all those foolish frivolous things that you couldn't help dimly seeing there and bringing out into the light all those radiant belongings that no one else had looked quite far enough to find.

I love you because you have made the lumber of my life, not a tavern but a temple, and of the words of my every day speech, not a reproach but a song.

I love you because you have done more than any creed could have done to make me good. You have done it without a word, without a song, without a touch. You have done it just by being yourself. Perhaps that is what being a friend means after all.

Your Friend,

Ocie Lee Smith, Sr.

Box 7092
State Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Pr.

I wish you would get a Jet magazine (last week) and see Ada Lee's picture.

Dear Friend,

I feel very guilty of neglect, by not writing you before now. If you will forgive me this time I will never never be guilty again. Really, the old excuse - busy, is prime, each day I said, "well I'll certainly pen a line, but in vain."

I feel like a bird released from a cage. La. almost did something to me. There is something here, betho Mississippi, that gives me a new outlook on life. I guess it is the close association with Pres. Redden, and the cultural environment (confines of the college) I like my work, teaching Social Science etc.

I have asked God to make it possible, before we all (those of us who are working together for a common cause) cross the bar, to help me to show in some way my deep and lasting appreciation to my good friends, (you especially) for helping me to free myself from what had become an obnoxious (very) situation. You were indeed thoughtful of me, maybe I can arrive at this opportunity through the conscientious projection of my efforts in this school and community, knowing you, as I do, human progress brings you great satisfaction. I pledge to you my unstinted efforts. Best wishes, Ada Lee

Hold until reply from Murray of is received

PR.

4 January 1961

Prospect Presbyterian Church
Route 4 - Box 67
Meridian, Mississippi

Miss Gen

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I was gratified to see in the December 18th number of the Presbyterian Outlook a "proposal" for concerned readers to seek guidance from you toward establishing Human Relations Councils throughout the whole country on the order of those existing in the South. I am certain that you are aware of that to which I refer.

My interest was aroused by the reference made to your work in the South. I am a recent Seminary graduate, therefore a young minister, who came to Mississippi largely in the hopes of being a reconciling influence in the racial crisis. While I am constantly looking for opportunities to interpret the situation to my own people, I am not satisfied that this is enough. I feel the need to involve myself in the movement against segregation and racial discrimination by joining responsible state-and-community-wide forces not related to any church.

I would like to be put in touch with such forces in Mississippi, since I am not doing so well at finding them by myself. The Outlook suggests that you "can help people in the Southern states to make the needed contacts in their areas." That is my request. With all good wishes, I remain

Yours very truly,

Thomas W. Clayton

Thomas W. Clayton

February 15, 1961

The Rev. Gene Ethridge
Westminster Fellowship
Mississippi State University
State College, Mississippi

Dear Gene:

Father Foley has probably mentioned to you that we are holding a meeting of directors of state councils here February 23 and 24. If you have determined definitely to accept the Alabama offer as of June, we would be very pleased to have you attend this meeting at our expense. I think it would be helpful to you to have this opportunity of meeting the other state directors and discussing with them their programs.

If you can come, I would be happy to have you consider coming on the 22nd so that the two of us can have some time together to consider the Alabama situation and to let you see our operation here in some detail. Let me know immediately if you can come so that we can make arrangements.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosures

Miss
Ger

Ph. 353-5348
140 S Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss
Nov. 4, 1961

Dear Mr Lomax,

Again may I commend your facile dignity and scintillating wit heard on the air on several occassions.

Three months ago I began work on a Registration Committee of "Womanpower Unlimited" a group of women organized to assist Freedom Riders. I am Chairman.

According to the mayor's office the population of Jackson is 147,000±. 35% of this number are Negroes. Only about 4,000 of these are registered and a smaller per cent of these persons pay poll tax and vote.

There is a baffling apathy that I have been unable to probe. I need more 'know how' - literature, films and I think a speaker like yourself. My associates are not so sure that

this is the solution. So many meetings have been held in the last four months we are not sure of drawing a crowd. Many teachers are hesitant about registering - fear of reprisal - others feel that all of the officials are the same - so what difference does it make. There is also the belief that the ballots of Negroes are marked and not counted.

Our committee is trying to coordinate all of the organizations' Voting Committees into one great powerful unit. However, there is no political party affiliation here now and although there are such dire needs for negro juvenile workers, truant officers, policemen, councilmen eventually etc - there is still the deadly reticence.

I do hope the group you are working with will consider lending us your aid and accept our services.

Sincerely,

Arline Young

Please call me collect from Atlanta for further information if you wish.

R.A. Young

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PR – please reply to
Tom Young

LOUIS E. LOMAX

114-29 166th Street
Jamaica 34, N. Y.
AXTEL 7-5949

Monday,

Dear Leslie,

Thanks for having me down for the board meeting. It was quite stimulating.

Attached is the letter I mentioned in my talk. Write her, Leslie, and offer what comfort you can until we can do more. This kind of thing happens to me two or three times a week and is so distressing I find it difficult to write. There is so much to be done, so few who are willing to forsake the glory in the name of the job well done, that one wonders what to do next or why. It is crimnal that this kind of crying in the dark is still with us. If ever there was proof of the failure of leadership here it is.

Let's stay in touch as I have something brewing that I will want to talk to you about in a few weeks.

Best

Louis

LETTERS FROM STATE TIMES READERS

State Times, Jackson, Miss

(The State Times welcomes signed letters from its readers on controversial issues. Make them reasonably short and stick to the issues. However, some letters, some unsigned, some malicious, some dealing in personalities are not used for obvious reasons).

(Editor's Note: Below are letters in response to the State Times' plea for suggestions on how to move Mississippi toward solution of racial problems. We invite other readers to respond.)

★ ★ ★

'White Only' Sign Not Easy To Explain

State Times, 11/5/61

You asked for comments concerning the breakdown of communications between the races and what could be done about it. This definitely brings up two important questions: first, who cares enough about it to stand up and be counted and, second, why have the communications broken down. The first I can't answer but the second one I can.

All Mississippians need to realize that they are not now dealing with the old cotton patch Negro and that through the mediums of radio, TV and reading matter the Negro sees a possibility of a much better future, in living standards, wages, professional positions and something better than second class citizenship. He wants to be rid of those "White Only" signs that he finds so hard to explain to his seven-year-old daughter.

The State Times itself is not without blame, along with others it tells the Negro, "We are your friends, not the outsiders who will soon leave you and forget about you," but it is only those outsiders who are trying to help him, while Mississippians have passed laws on top of laws to discriminate against the Negro and to even stricter voting qualifications to STEAL his vote. To keep him from sitting down and resting like every one wants to at times we remove the seats as in the Jackson parks. The younger Negro today is not dumb. He knows about the Till murder and the Mack Parker case where the court would not even look at the evidence presented by the Justice Department. Yes, they know about these things and many more and we are the dumb ones not to realize it.

Communications can be reopened and should be reopened by business leaders with nerve conducting interracial meetings, where we could get acquainted and solve these problems to the mutual advantage of all. The local merchants could help to regain some confidence of the Negroes by removing every single sign from their sanitary (any way) public drinking fountains and nobody, I repeat nobody, would get hurt by doing the same with their restrooms.

Personally, on my honor, I only know just one Negro that I can call by name. That may only be his nickname, Zeke, who has worked for the Stuart C. Irby Company for close to 50 years. How can we reopen communications with people we never meet or talk with unless with some type of get-together meetings? The one place in the world where we should be meeting the Negro is in our church, where they teach us to love our neighbors and when asked they tell us that everyone in the world is our neighbor, but our Protestant churches are doing very little about their teaching in the South on this now critical subject. Whether my church likes it or not, the very last place in the world that there should be segregation is in God's house. Some day they will be ashamed of their present inaction.

The ministers tell us, "There will be no segregation at the Cross." Do they expect God to stand patiently by while we learn to get along with one another in Heaven? If this is the case then the drunkard or murderer has nothing to worry about for he can make his atonement later at the cross.

Sincerely yours,
L. G. PATTERSON
Jackson

★ ★ ★

More Jobs Needed

State Times,

Your front page editorial in yesterday's State Times "Problem: Job Opportunities" prompts me to suggest or ask you to set forth your thinking as to the most effective program to accelerate Mississippi's industrial and economic progress, thereby creating more job opportunities for our people, both white and colored.

Suffice to say, I have great respect for all of your thought-provoking editorials in each and every subject presented. Therefore, I am sure that you are better informed and qualified than anyone whom I know to present a program that would be a guide for our state and other development organizations to follow. Furthermore, a program that would counteract some of the vicious adverse publicity given to our state, particularly in the field of human relations.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES R. BOWERS
Hazlehurst

★ ★ ★

Mississippi Must Get Free Of Frustration

State Times,

Your editorial calling for opening the lines of communication between the races correctly states the basic premise from which we have to begin. The vast majority of Mississippians will welcome your challenge to get started on this difficult assignment.

I think everybody will agree that any formula acceptable or workable in Mississippi will have to be designed by and between the white and colored people who live here.

I am well aware of the many serious difficulties that face the initiation of such a move. In the light of my genuine appreciation of your sound grasp of existing feeling and emotions in our state, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of having your observations or advice.

Yours sincerely,
H. POWER HEARN
Jackson

★ ★ ★

More Justice Urged

(Mrs. J. H. Price, widow of a Magnolia lawyer who was well known in Mississippi and daughter-in-law of the late State Supreme Court Justice, J. H. Price sends this communication:)

I read with interest your editorial suggestion that the Mississippi Bar Association name a committee to seek ways and means of eliminating the double standard of justice in our state. I agree that our State Bar Association is in a key position to help promote positive action in this area of service.

MRS. J. H. PRICE Jr.
Magnolia

★ ★ ★

World In Confusion Because God Ignored

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In Mr. Emmerich's "Comment" (on television), his subject was better "Communications" between the white and colored people. The real reason there is no communication between all people both here and abroad, is this: The only God-given equal rights to any people is to pray—Bless Christ. The Lord's Prayer to His people that was the Divine right to talk with God. The world as a whole has put God out of their lives thereby cutting off that

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I think everybody will agree that any formula acceptable or workable in Mississippi will have to be designed by and between the white and colored people who live here.

It is equally clear that unless we develop our own solutions, undesirable changes are going to be made by people who think they know all the answers, but who have no real interest in the welfare of our state.

Sincerely yours,
NORMAN B. GILLIS JR.
McComb

★ ★ ★

Bi-Racial Group Seeks To Set Up Council

State Times,

I was sincerely impressed with your lead editorial of Saturday, Oct. 28, entitled "Need Philosophy to Cope with Problems of the Day." I have read this editorial several times, deliberately and analytically, and I find that I wholeheartedly agree with your profound conclusions.

I have long been seriously concerned with the deterioration of race relations in our state. I can think of no more constructive approach to this problem than a reopening of communications between our races, which you state as a need in Mississippi, in the above mentioned editorial. I believe that you will agree that, as of now, there is no medium of communication between the races in this state. In spite of the fact many white people profess to know what our Negro citizens want and what they are thinking, I question the validity of their source, whatever it might be.

In sincerely believe that better understanding could come from a reopening of communications between the races in Mississippi.

In the past week I met with some 40 citizens from various parts of the state, both white and Negro, who also believe that a medium of communication would contribute to enhanced race relations in this state. At this meeting a steering committee of nine, of those present, was nominated and elected, to go into the matter of formation of a state council on human relations that would provide a sounding board for better race relations.

existing feeling and emotions in our state, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of having your observations or advice.

Yours sincerely,
H. POWER HEARN
Jackson

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(Mrs. J. H. Price, widow of a Magnolia lawyer who was well known in Mississippi and daughter-in-law of the late State Supreme Court Justice, J. H. Price sends this communication:)

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World In Confusion Because God Ignored

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In Mr. Emmerich's "Comment" (on television), his subject was better "Communications" between the white and colored people. The real reason there is no communication between all people both here and abroad, is this: The only God-given equal rights to any people is to pray—Bless Christ. The Lord's Prayer to His people that was the Divine right to talk with God. The world as a whole has put God out of their lives, thereby cutting off that communication with Him. The Devil has always been an agitator, so when any people stir up friction between any people that the Devils mock—then the communication line is broken between God and Man. Prayer and prayer alone is going to give all people peace.

I'm not a fanatical church woman, but one who believes in prayer. Go back to the Bible. Read where the Israelites pray to God for a leader. He sent them Moses. If ever this world needs a leader it is now. Elijah prayed to God to withhold the rains and God did withhold the rains. Elijah prayed again, God sent the rains. Prayer can move mountains. So if there is any "Communication" between all people I think it's true to say . . . "Let Us Pray."

ONE WHO BELIEVES
IN PRAYER

★ ★ ★

CORE Rotten On Race Issue

State Times,

In response to your request for reader suggestions for re-opening communications between white and Negro leaders, my suggestion is, first, get rid of the outsiders. This means first of all, Kennedy Bros., headed by little Bobby, who is talking world peace, and waging all-out war on the South and Mississippi in particular.

The Negro leadership must rid itself of the incubus of NAACP, CORE and other Communistic groups, and openly demand that the federal government cease stirring up strife by encouraging such movements as Kennedy's Raiders, erroneously called "Freedom Riders."

Until the Negro leaders do these necessary things there cannot be any discussion of "peaceful co-existence." One side cannot negotiate when the other side has an ally which wages war.

Yours sincerely,
A. S. COODY
776 N. West St.
Jackson

Miss
Gen

November 8, 1961

Mr. H. P. Hearn, Sr.
2810 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Hearn:

I'm looking forward with eagerness to the privilege of sitting in on the meeting of your steering committee in Jackson November 20. I seem to have lost my notes from the Waveland meeting indicating the time and place of this session. Would you send me the information? I hope to persuade John Youngblut to come with me if you agree that this would be appropriate.

I am enclosing some material that may give you some idea of the kind of things that interracial groups or Councils on Human Relations have been doing throughout the South. We cooperate closely with some 10 state and 60 local groups in the South. I realize, of course, that the pattern of activities in Mississippi may well take a different direction and will probably in the beginning not operate in public view or as a formal organization. Such groups in some of the most difficult areas of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have helped to restore communications, have helped the members inform themselves and their friends of the real facts and possibilities in the present situation, and have provided a channel for coordinated planning across racial lines between like-minded white and Negro citizens.

Mississippi is fortunate that you are willing to give leadership to this effort. I look forward to seeing you again November 20.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosures

Miss Glen

MV
PRV

November 18, 1961

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith
The Lexington Advertiser
Lexington, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Paul Rilling tells me that you'd like to bid on our printing business, and asked me to write you about it.

We plan sometime soon to put NEW SOUTH up for bids, since the same printer has been handling it for several years, and we are beset with other local firms wanting a shot at it. However, I don't see how I could handle a long-distance arrangement such as yours would be. It would be agreeable and in many ways advantageous to do business with someone we know and value, personally and for your work and ideas, as much as you; but I seriously doubt if I have got the sense of efficiency to handle our publications, of NEW SOUTH or pamphlets and studies, from here to Mississippi. With the volume of timely and unscheduled stuff we put out, it is difficult enough for me, anyway, to manage it here in town.

I wish I could see how to divide some of our business with your shop, but I don't know how we can.

Sincerely,

Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:jf

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ... GEORGIA
... 8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Nov. 6, 1961

To: LWD

From: ~~MV~~ PR

Subject:

MV

During the recent Mississippi meeting I had the inevitable trying experience of a discussion with Hazel Brannon Smith concerning her desperate financial situation. She made a strong pitch for SRC's printing business, indicating that not only did whe need the money but she would be happy to "bid on a competitive basis," "guarantee satisfaction," etc.. I'm afraid I have to give her some kind of an answer. Let me know what kind. Or better still, write her yourself.

pls handle

Miss - Gen

LD ✓
rct PR

Minutes of a meeting of the Steering Committee (appointed October 21 at Waveland, Mississippi) held November 20, 1961, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Beittel at Tougaloo, Mississippi

The following persons attended the committee meeting:

Dr. A. D. Beittel	H. Power Hearn	Reverend E. A. Mays
Reverend Henry Clay	Dawson Horn	Paul M. Rilling
Reverend Murray Cox	Rabbi Charles Mantinband	John Youngblut

Mr. Hearn was elected unanimously to serve as Interim Chairman, pending the enrollment of members and a more formal election.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband and Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson were unanimously elected to serve as Interim Vice-Chairmen.

It was agreed that the Steering Committee would consist of those who were appointed at the Waveland meeting with the following changes. Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey resigned from the Steering Committee because of her inability to attend the meetings. The Reverend E. A. Mays has been asked to replace Mrs. Harvey. Rabbi Mantinband has agreed to invite Mr. Hodding Carter, III to join the Steering Committee.

A discussion of names by which the proposed organization should be called was had but no decisions were made.

A committee was named consisting of Mr. Hearn, Mr. Mays and Mr. Beittel to draw up a proposed statement of policy, to suggest a name for the organization, to suggest a structure for the organization and to give attention to the matter of constitution and by-laws.

Each person in attendance was asked to bring to the next meeting a list of people in his area who may prove to be potential members of the proposed organization.

I think you should go

The next meeting was set for Monday, January 27, 1962, at 12:00 o'clock noon at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Beittel at Tougaloo College.

There was some discussion whether any release to the press should be made at the present time and it was decided to release no publicity now.

Brief discussion was had of possible projects for the proposed organization, among them (1) Negro representation on the School Boards of the State of Mississippi and (2) Observance of Race Relations Sunday.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel
Secretary Pro Tem

Miss Gen

November 30, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Will Campbell
Gene Cox

cc in Tenn file

FROM: Paul Rilling

I'm particularly anxious to keep you informed about recent organizational activity in Mississippi. As you probably know, John Youngblut and I were present at a conference at Waveland October 20 and 21. This was an unusually good meeting, with the group showing less hopelessness and frustration and more guarded optimism than I have noted in past meetings in Mississippi. Most of the obvious people were there, including Bishop Brunini, Rabbi Mantiband, Murray Cox, Dan Beittel and Ernst Borinski from Tougaloo, and Aaron Henry, etc.. The group made a commitment in principal to create some sort of machinery for continuing contact and consultation on a state-wide basis. A small steering committee was selected. This group met in Jackson November 20, selected temporary officers, and agreed to move toward the encouragement of quiet meetings in several districts of the state. Chairman of the group is Power Hearn, white Jackson businessman. Vice-chairmen are Rabbi Mantiband and Mrs. Johnson -- Emily Johnson, I believe, a Negro clubwoman-civic leader type from North Mississippi -- and Beittel, Tougaloo president, is secretary. The plan is to move quite informally and quietly and hopefully without public notice for the time being. The steering committee will be coming together again within a few weeks.

cc: John Youngblut
PR:mm

Gulfport, Miss.,
2316 22nd Avenue,
November 30, 1961.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

The literature came in the mail the day I saw you at Tougaloo. Many thanks. I will get it out in my next mailing which I hope to be in a short time. I am distributing the inclosed material ~~widly~~ widely over the state. I hope it will do some little good.

Most sincerely,

Murray Cox

Murray Cox

Miss
Gen

Civil Rights in Mississippi

The Report of the Mississippi State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has been given some circulation in the state and has been commented upon by some newspapers. We are glad to see that the Report is receiving attention. For the benefit of those who have not see the Report, we call attention to some of its features and their implications. First of all, the Report reveals that the Committee had strong opposition from state and local officials who should have been interested in helping to obtain a true representation of conditions in the state. Hence, the Committee was forced to rely, for some of its data, on unofficial estimates, but estimates made by persons well acquainted with conditions in their respective counties.

Without any desire to cast aspersion on the good name of our state we feel that there are certain conditions which should be made known so that corrections can be made. On voting, for example, the unofficial figures reveal that there are in Mississippi approximately half a million potential Negro voters with only about three percent of these registered. There are 48 counties with more than 200,000 potential voters and only 928 of these registered, or less than one half of one percent. Another 20 counties have less than four and one half percent of their potential Negro voters registered.

The Committee asked why so few Negroes were registered. The major reason given by the Negroes themselves was "FEAR" - fear of economic reprisals, fear of physical injury if they tried to register, fear of failure to pass the tests. We are glad to report that in eight counties Negroes can register and vote without fear. But aside from these eight counties, is the inference something of which we in Mississippi can be proud? Are we willing for it to be said that there are places in our state where a Negro cannot register and vote? Surely, Mississippians want justice and fair treatment for every citizen. We have the definite impression that when they know the facts and are brought face to face with the necessity for making a choice between justice and injustice, they will make the right decision.

The section of the Report dealing with education gives only a partial description of higher education in the state. The report on elementary education is being studied and will be given later. It is unfortunate that the heading of that section did not clearly state that it dealt only with higher education and not with the entire field of education in the state. The Report states that colleges for Negroes receive 16 percent of the total amount of state funds allocated for higher education of Mississippi youths. Since there are almost as many Negro youths in the state as whites, and since there are more and more Negro youths clamoring for a college education, it is evident that proper provision is not being made for their training. Furthermore, the Negro colleges, so far as our information goes, are not accredited. and in addition, there is almost no provision for post graduate training in the state. Those Negroes wishing to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, scientists, or who wish to enter other professions, have to go out of the state to get their post graduate degrees.

The darkest picture from a humanitarian point of view is in the area of the administration of justice. There come to us quite often clamins of police brutaility, manufactured evidence, prisoners held incommunicado, illegal entry and arrest, confessions obtained by use of third degree methods, and other forms of injustice. Even if not all that we hear is correct, or is not as bad as described, there is far too much reason to believe that not all of it is false; and one case of unwarranted brutality would be far too many. Those in authority should be quick to repremand or

dismiss any officer guilty of disregarding the rights of any citizen. We cannot be indifferent to these things, for as long as the rights of any citizen can be denied with impunity, the rights of all of us are in danger.

If it is true that injustices are being practiced against any citizens, and that cannot be denied, it is not morally right for us to overlook such action. We are confident that all decent citizens of this state do not want such charges as mentioned above to be made against us. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every one to raise his voice against any such practices and let it be known that we do not stand for this kind of thing in our state. We call upon all state and local officials, the newspapers, and all right minded persons to show to the world a new and energetic zeal for justice and fair treatment of all citizens irrespective of race, a zeal that will be instant and emphatic in denumciation of any brutality or denial of human rights, no matter upon whom the blame may rest.

We feel that ministers of the goppel have a special responsibility to call the attention of their parishioners to the moral issues involved. However one may respond to the ideas of integration or segregation, one cannot but recognize that justice is imperative if we are to be good citizens. We are persuaded that there is a rising tide of desire on the part of responsible citizens for impartial justice to be the rule. Let all laws apply alike to every citizen regardless of race. Editorials in newspapers, expressions of individuals, activities of concerned persons, and in a number of little ways, there are indications of an awakening of conscience and the dawn of a better day in race relations. It is true that conditions may get worse before they get better; but justice must prevail, or else, we shall have destructive chaos. It is our faith that the God of justice is ruling in our universe and that his truth is able to make us all free - free from prejudice and free to work with our fellow citizens of whatever race for an improved and progressive state.

If there are those who wish to receive a copy of the Committee's Report, they can address their request for one to the undersigned and one will be sent as long as our supply lasts.

Murray Cox,
2316 22nd Avenue,
Gulfport, Miss.

Miss
Gen

POWER ENTERPRISES

—INCORPORATED—
2810 NORTH STATE STREET
PHONE EM 6-2807
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

H. POWER HEARN
PRESIDENT

7 December 1961

Dear Paul,

Sincerely appreciate the file of material on human relations from various states which I received this week. I am sure these will be of assistance to us here in our state. Our sub-committee will be meeting in a few days when we will consider objectives, name, constitution, etc.

Again I would like to express my personal appreciation of your interest and valuable assistance to our efforts in Mississippi in the field of race relations. My acquaintance and friendship with you and John Youngblut have meant much to me and an experience I esteem most highly.

With every good wish for the Holiday Season, I am

Faithfully yours,

Power Hearn

Power Hearn

Miss Gen

December 7, 1961

Mrs. R. A. Young
1408 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Young:

Mr. Lomax has asked us to reply to your letter of November 4. He is quite concerned about your needs and about the situation in Jackson. He wanted us to reply because he thought you might be interested in a new effort being planned on the matter of voter registration in which we are involved. A number of the national and regional organizations who have been concerned with voter registration are planning to coordinate their efforts and resources in a combined new effort to assist with voter registration in communities throughout the South. Although this effort is still in the confidential and formative stages, we believe it shows real promise of being something more than simply another paper effort.

One of the purposes of this kind of overall project will be to develop and make available current literature and filmsfor the use of groups like yours, and to develop such new materials as may be needed. It is our hope that this new effort may get off the ground and become public knowledge by or shortly after the first of the year. In the meantime, we will do what we can to channel to you some of the materials currently available. Mr. Lomax is well informed about these plans and is giving us the benefit of his own knowledge and counsel.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

FR:mm

Miss. Gen

December 13, 1961

The Honorable C. H. Douglas
Mayor's Office
43 Burke Street
McComb, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Mr. William Kunstler has indicated to us that there might be an opportunity for a Southern attorney or law professor to come to McComb for the purpose of analyzing the legal situation concerning recent interstate travel developments, for the benefit of the citizens of McComb. He indicates that you feel that this might be helpful. Mr. Kunstler suggests that we might be in a position to secure an appropriate attorney for this purpose if and when you feel it wise to implement the idea.

We would very much like to be of service to you and the community of McComb if we can. You are clearly in the best position to judge when this kind of effort would be most useful. We would be willing to attempt to secure an attorney or law professor to come to McComb on any date that you might indicate. We would be quite willing to check with you concerning the acceptability of the man before completing final arrangements. The attorney would speak for himself, as a legal authority, and would not be representing us or any other agency or group.

Let us know if we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: Mr. William Kunstler

KUNSTLER & KUNSTLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

December 11, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am enclosing clippings from various newspapers which contain some reference to our plan for sending a speaker to McComb.

Mayor C.H. Douglas told me in Jackson that he is extremely interested in this proposal, and I suggest that you contact him directly at 43 Burke Street, McComb, Mississippi.

I hope that something can be done along these lines, as I feel that the opening of areas of communication is becoming extremely vital in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

Cordially yours,

William M. Kunstler

WMK:jm
Enclosures (3)

Carbon Union Shop
RNG CONTENT

Miss. Gen.

KUNSTLER & KUNSTLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-8318

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

December 4, 1961

Mayor C.H. Douglas
43 Burke Street
McComb, Mississippi

Dear Mayor Douglas:

This will confirm our conversation of yesterday regarding the possibility in a week to ten days of having a speaker come to McComb at his own expense to present the legal aspects of desegregated interstate transportation. The talk would be confined to the legalities of the situation and would not go beyond those limits. There would be a question and answer period following the talk which would last as long as there were questions asked.

The speaker would be selected by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, and will be a white southerner, fully familiar with the legal situation and unconnected with any past or present integration lawsuits or criminal proceedings. In all probability, he will be a law professor from a leading southern university. He will not represent any organization and will be speaking professionally, as an attorney.

As I told you, I feel that this is a worthwhile experiment which can only have good effect. I don't believe that this effort at better communication between the sides involved has ever been attempted before and, as an individual interested in better race relations, I am grateful for your cooperation. I expect to be in Jackson on Thursday, and I hope that we can meet and discuss this further. If you will leave a message with Jack Travis, the Jackson City Prosecutor, indicating where I can meet you, I will contact you.

Again, please accept my thanks for your interest in my proposal.

Very truly yours,

William M. Kunstler

WMK:jm
CC: Paul Rilling, Esq.
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1961 VOL. CXXIV NO. 225 34 PAGES * * PRICE 5c

JACKSON CLARION-LEDGER

Judge Will Study McComb Evidence

MCCOMB

Continued From Page 1

and preliminary injunctions can be freely used in this matter, then important federal rights become little more than platitudes."

Newsman Charles Gordon of McComb, a member of the Board of Selectmen and chairman of the board's Police Committee, said he received advance notices of trips to McComb by CORE members.

He said on cross examination he saw none of the Negroes commit a breach of the peace or make threatening gestures.

McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas said several leading merchants in McComb told him the racial disturbances had caused a decline in business, but since the restraining order business was back to normal.

In other action, Kunstler said he has proposed to Douglas that a white southern lawyer or law professor come to McComb to speak on the origin and development of various laws outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

TO INFORM PEOPLE

Kunstler said the talk, designed to inform the people and relieve frustrations, would be followed by a question and answer period.

Douglas told Kunstler he thought the plan had merit, but, to be effective it must wait until the tensions in the city subsided.

Trouble rocked McComb Nov. 29 when five Negro riders sought service at the white lunch counter of the Greyhound Bus terminal. Later angry whites attacked the riders and newsmen covering the story.

Judge Mize issued restraining orders against rides and a federal marshal served them on five negro students at McComb Wednesday after they arrived from Jackson.

The five young Negroes had been attending high school at Campbell (Negro) College at Jackson after being ousted from high school at McComb following racial demonstrations last fall.

Thirteen Negroes serving time at Magnolia, near McComb, were released Wednesday on bonds of $1,000 each from convictions on disturbing the peace and contributing to the delinquency of a minor during McComb demonstrations earlier in the fall.

Injunction Sought To Stop 'Riders'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

U. S. District Judge Harold Cox took under advisement Thursday a suit seeking to halt temporarily racial testing of travel facilities in strife-ridden McComb.

Judge Cox ordered lawyers on both sides to file memorandums citing revelant cases and he indicated he would rule on the suit the latter part of next week.

McComb officials sought an injunction to prevent the Congress of Racial Equality and others from "continuing to sponsor, finance or encourage persons to utilize terminal facilities in McComb." CORE opposed the move.

Attorneys for the state charged that Negroes went to McComb to agitate and provoke a violent incident for publicity reasons.

CORE charged efforts for a federal court order to stop "Freedom Rides" into McComb were efforts to bypass federal civil rights guarantees.

Judge Cox said he would continue U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize's 10-day temporary restraining order to stop the rides until he makes his ruling. The order would have expired at 4 p. m. Tuesday.

Charles Clark, special attorney for the state, said in closing arguments that members of CORE had no right to come to McComb to provoke a breach of the peace on the part of others.

Clark said of the beatings of the riders which occurred last week: "They accomplished exactly what they wanted to do.

"This whole affair has made McComb the whipping boy for the publicity that they can get."

WHITE PEOPLE

He said the Federal Government has forgotten that "white people have civil rights. Your skin has to be dark before you have these rights."

There are competing interests in this case, Clark said, and one must give in to the other.

He said the right to keep the peace was more important than CORE'S right to test interstate travel facilities.

Carl Rachlin of New York, white attorney for CORE, said every witness testified there was no misconduct or breach of the peace on the part of the defendants.

He read parts from several opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court and appeals courts that stated that merely because a person's presence might occasion a breach of the peace, he still had the constitutional right to test facilities guaranteed him by law.

Attorney William Kunstler of New York, representing CORE, from the American Civil Liberties Union, said that criminal negligence could not be enjoined unless it was a continuing nature. He said the case did not fit into that category.

After the defense rested without placing any witnesses on the stand, Rachlin made motions to dissolve the restraining order, and to dismiss the motion for a preliminary injunction.

STAY ASKED

Earlier the defense asked for a stay in the proceedings. The attorneys said the 3-judges federal court which recently issued an order against terminal segregation at McComb should hear the case.

Judge Cox said he would rule on the motions and the injunction at the same time after a study.

Clark said the injunction matter was separate from the 3-judge court's ruling and would not affect bona fide interstate passengers.

Kunstler said in a written brief, "If temporary restraining orders

Continued on Page 18

INJUNCTION PLEA VIEWS ARE GIVEN

McComb Seeks to Halt Test of Facilities

12/8

By BEN MCCARTY

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — U.S. District Judge Harold Cox heard conflicting motions Thursday on a suit to halt racial testing of travel facilities in strife-ridden McComb temporarily.

McComb officials sought an injunction to prevent the Congress of Racial Equality and others from "continuing to sponsor, finance or encourage persons to utilize terminal facilities in McComb."

EFFORTS TO BYPASS

The suit charged that Negroes came to McComb to agitate and provoke an incident.

CORE charged efforts for a federal court order to stop "Freedom Rides" into McComb were efforts to bypass federal civil rights guarantees.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize had issued a 10-day temporary restraining order to stop the rides. The order was to close the gap until the decision Thursday.

William Kunstler of New York, an attorney for CORE and the American Civil Liberties Union, said:

"If temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions can be freely used in this matter, then important federal rights become little more than platitudes."

Kunstler and CORE attorney Carl Rachlin of New York asked for a stay in the proceedings. They said the 3-judge federal court which recently issued an order against terminal segregation at McComb should hear the case.

The court took the defense motion under study and said it would rule later.

Charles Clark, special attorney for the state, said the injunction matter was separate from the 3-judge court's ruling and would not affect bona fide interstate passengers.

Newsman Charles Gordon of McComb, a member of the Board of Selectmen and chairman of the board's police committee, said he received advance notice of trips to McComb by CORE members.

He said on cross examination he saw none of the Negroes commit a breach of the peace or make threatening gestures.

BUSINESS DECLINE

McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas said several leading merchants in McComb told him the racial disturbances had caused a decline in business, but since the restraining order business was back to normal.

In other action, Kunstler said he has proposed to Douglas that a white southern lawyer or law professor come to McComb to speak on the origin and development of various laws outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

Kunstler said the talk, designed to inform the people and relieve frustrations, would be followed by a question and answer period.

Douglas told Kunstler he thought the plan had merit, but to be effective it must wait until the tensions in the city subsided.

Trouble rocked McComb Nov. 29 when five Negro riders sought service at the white lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. Later angry whites attacked the riders and newsmen covering the story.

Judge Mize issued restraining orders against rides and a federal marshal served them on five Negro students at McComb Wednesday after they arrived from Jackson.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

McComb Fears Mixing 'Chaos'

CHAOS SEEN

Continued from Page 1A

sion reached its peak during last week's "freedom rides."

If the restraining order is lifted "and these people come back to visit the bus station chaos will result," he said.

He said that from Tuesday of last week when an order mixing the bus and Illinois Central stations was issued until Saturday when Judge Mize signed the restraining order McComb residents were "greatly disturbed and reluctant to go about their ordinary business."

Once the restraining order was issued "the situation cleared up tremendously," he testified. A group of Negroes rode a bus into McComb yesterday without difficulty, Gordon continued.

RIDES PUBLICIZED

He testified that scuffles erupted in McComb after CORE publicly announced schedules of forthcoming rides to the terminal.

Gordon told the court that city officials met with the entire police force the night following the station integration order and informed officers they were to make no arrests of persons at the Greyhound terminal "solely because they were using that facility."

He said terminal operator Aubrey McGehee told him that five "freedom riders" who arrived last Wednesday "walked right through me" when he sought to stop them from sitting at the white counter of the restaurant he operates in the terminal building.

Mayor C. H. Douglas testified business was slack throughout McComb during last week but had returned to normal following issuance of the restraining order.

Douglas said Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall telephoned him following a fight at the terminal last Wednesday and suggested he have officers patrol inside the station.

He said an attorney for the Justice Department also told him by telephone last Thursday that CORE leaders had promised to halt publicized trips to the station.

A few hours later CORE announced Friday's ride.

Racial strife began at the McComb terminal Nov. 29, a day after a three-judge court had ordered it integrated.

Five Negro "riders" and a group of white persons scuffled when the Negroes sat at what had been a restaurant for whites in the station.

Two days later four white newsmen and local residents were involved in scuffles.

City officials sought the restraining order the next day.

STOPPED BY MARSHAL

Yesterday five Negro students recently expelled from a McComb high school boarded a bus in Jackson for their hometown. A federal marshal met them at the McComb Greyhound station and handed them copies of Judge Mize's order.

They made no attempt to enter the station.

Earlier marshals had served notice of the order on CORE leaders in Jackson, New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

The five who went to McComb yesterday have been attending classes in the high school division of J. P. Campbell College in Jackson.

They were among several Negro teen-agers expelled from McComb schools when they refused to sign pledges that they would refrain from "sit in" movements.

While the group was en route to McComb from Jackson, 13 other Negroes were released from the Pike county jail at Magnolia on $1,000 bond each. They had been serving time for disturbing the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minor convictions stemming from the same mix attempts as those who moved to Jackson.

Robert Moses of New York, a CORE leader among those released from jail, said bond money was raised by the Southern Regional Education Fund.

HIGH COURT PETITIONED

In Washington yesterday NAACP attorneys asked the U. S. Supreme Court to stay proceedings against "freedom riders" in Jackson pending appeal of a lawsuit it lost in federal court in Jackson.

The request will be submitted to Justice Hugo Black after Mississippi officials are allowed time to submit a reply statement.

A spokesman for Patterson said he will object to the NAACP petition.

The NAACP sought here in September to halt arrests of "riders" and to integrate transportation facilities but a three-judge court rejected their case and said action first must be taken in state courts.

Nearly 300 "riders" have been arrested in Jackson since last May.

Officials Ask Court To Hold Off Riders

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

A McComb city official told the federal court here today chaos will result if CORE is allowed to resume test ride sinto the city's newly integrated bus terminal.

Charles Gordon, a member of the Board of Selection of McComb testified before U. S. District Judge Harold Cox that lifting of a temporary ban on test rides to the Greyhound station in McComb by the Congress of Racial Equality will place an "intolerable burden" on the city's 15 member Police Department.

Gordon was the first witness as Judge Cox heard a petition from McComb officials from a temporary injunction prohibiting CORE from using McComb as the site of integration tests.

District Judge Sidney Mize Saturday signed a temporary order restraining CORE "freedom rider" activities in McComb for 10 days.

CORE CHARGES 'DODGE'

Attorneys for CORE asked that McComb's petition be handed to a three-judge federal court for consideration and charged that the plea for an injunction was made to circumvent federally protected rights.

Carl Rachlin, attorney for CORE asked for the three-judge hearing and charged the injunction sought by the city would interfere with an injunction granted two weeks ago by a three-judge panel. He urged that the case be handed the same panel which he said should also decide if city officials "have faithfully carried out" Interstate Commerce Commission rulings.

William Kunstler of New York, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, charged McComb's petition for an injunction "is just another move in a series of legal maneuvers by the state of Mississippi or political subdivisions thereof to circumvent federally protected rights." Rachlin and Kunstler led a battery of five attorneys for CORE.

Charles Clark, special attorney for McComb, charged the injunction is not sought to interfere with the earlier ruling but "to stop a group of law violators."

He said CORE members are "as free to come and go at McComb as they are in the city of New York," but would only be prevented from traveling in groups for the purpose of "providing a breach of the peace." Members of the state attorney General's staff and McComb city attorneys joined the city's side.

Gordon, chairman of the police and traffic committee of McComb's official board, testified that sheriffs and their deputies from Pike and neighboring Amite counties were called to augment McComb's police force when ten-

Continued on Page 10A

Delaware Votes Restoration Of Death Penalty

DOVER, Del. (AP)—The Delaware Senate voted 12-3 Wednesday to restore the death penalty, legislated out of existence three years ago.

The measure, already passed by the state's House, calls for death by hanging in cases involving murder, rape, treason and kidnaping.

The Senate also voted 9-5 to make whip-lashing mandatory punishment for certain felonies and to render life-termers ineligible for parole.

The bill providing whip-lashing goes to the House. The one banning parole already has passed the House, and with the death penalty measures goes to the governor.

Miss Gen

January 2, 1962

Mr. Dan Beittel
President
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Beittel;

Henry Cabirac of the Southern Field Service of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice passed on these names as persons who might be interested in working with your group. He emphasizes that these names were given to him by various persons and that he did not have an opportunity to check on them first hand; Mrs. Felix Webster, Jackson; Mr. Wilson Minor, Jackson; Mr. Guy Knolbloch, Jackson; Mr. John L. Kennedy, Holly Springs; Mr. Joel Blass, Williams, Miss.; Mr. Joe Wroten, Greenville.

Do you feel that it would be useful or appropriate for me to plan to attend the January 27 meeting of your committee, or not?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Miss
Gen

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

January 8, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of January 2 with its list of persons in Mississippi who may be interested in working with our group. I shall share these with Mr. Hearn when we meet soon again.

We should like very much to have you attend the meeting set for January 27 at 12:00 Noon in our home. We will probably have a little lunch together before we get to work. I hope you can make it.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel
President

ADB:eh

Dictated by Dr. Beittel
Signed in his absence

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Miss
Gen

January 10, 1962

The Rev. Mr. Thomas W. Clayton
Prospect Presbyterian Church
Route 4, Box 67
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Clayton;

We are sorry to be so slow in answering your letter of January 4; however, our Director of Field Activities, Paul Rilling, wants particularly to write you in detail, and his travel schedule is quite busy this month. He will be in the office several days next week, and I feel sure he will be writing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Miss Gen

LDV
JAV
Return to PR
(Copy sent to Dan Thompson 1/15/62 MM)

Gulfport, Miss.,
2316 22nd Avenue,
January 12, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I have mailed out the copies of The Case for Integration by Dr. Daniel Thompson which you sent me. Many thanks for them. I have spread them over a good part of Mississippi sending them mostly to preachers of the Methodist Church. I hope and pray that they will do some good. Along with your piece of literature, I have also inclosed a meditation such as the one inclosed herwith. My hope in sending these things to the preachers is two fold. First, to encourage those who are already committed to continue to stand for the right; and second, to help those who have not yet committed themselves to see the light and come over on the Lord's side.

Most sincerely,

Murray Cox

Miss
Gen

January 17, 1962

Mr. Murray Cox
2316 - 22nd Avenue
Gulfport, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Cox:

We received the enclosed letter from the Rev. Thomas W. Clayton lately. Are you familiar with him? We are a little reluctant to send names to persons unknown to us, although we certainly do not want to ignore this call for contacts.

Would you or Mr. Payne like to contact Mr. Clayton or to advise me whether to make available the names of some of those who have been consulting together in Mississippi?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: The Rev. C. C. Payne

Mis
Gen

January 25, 1962.

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I have written Rev. C. P. Payne at Meridian to find out about Rev. Thomas W. Clayton and let us both know what he finds out. I do not know anything about him. I judge from the tone of his letter that he must be sincere. If he were not on the level, he would probably be seeking information from the Citizen's Council. At least they could give him all the information he could want about us, for you can be sure they have all of us catalogued.

Most sincerely,

Murray Cox

MURRAY COX
2316 22nd AVE.
GULFPORT, MISS.

Miss

February 21, 1962

The Rev. Thomas W. Clayton, Pastor
Prospect Presbyterian Church
Route 4, Box 67
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Clayton:

We appreciated your letter of January 4 and I apologize for the lengthy delay in responding. We have indicated to several people in Mississippi your interest and have suggested that they might contact you. Our Board Members in Mississippi may be known to you and would undoubtedly give you helpful information about developments in the state. They are:

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

The Most Rev. Joseph B. Brunini
Bishop, the Catholic Church
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Hodding Carter
Editor and Publisher
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dr. J. L. Reddix
President
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

I hope you will let me know if we can be of additional service, and I hope to meet you on a future trip to Mississippi.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Miss - Gen

February 22, 1962

Dr. Frederick L. Whitam
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Millsaps College
Jackson 10, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Whitam:

Dr. Dunbar has asked me to respond to your ~~recent~~ recent letter concerning the availability of a field representative of the Council to visit your campus. I am the Council's field representative and would welcome an opportunity to come to Millsaps to meet with sociology classes, etc..

Give me some indication as to the timing that will be most convenient to you and I will try and work it in with other commitments over your way.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

PR

this should get prompt & favorable attention

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am writing to inquire if you have representatives in the field who visit college campuses. We would welcome a representative from the Southern Regional Couhcil to visit our campus, speak to sociology classes, or in general inform students about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly yours,

Frederick L Whitam

Frederick L. Whitam
Chairman, Department of sociology.

Miss
Gen

March 9, 1962

Dr. Frederick L. Whitam
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Millsaps College
Jackson 10, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Whitam;

Yes, I believe we did meet at Tougaloo some time ago.

I look forward to coming to Millsaps some time this semester. At the moment, the best possibility would seem to be Wednesday, May 2nd. I will be coming to Mississippi for a meeting May 3rd or 4th. Another possibility might be some time in late April, when I will be coming to New Orleans. I will let you know when this date shapes up.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR;mm

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling

Thank you for your letter of February 22. I hope that it will be possible for you to visit our campus this semester. I believe that I had the pleasure of meeting you at a dinner last year at Tougaloo.

I think that any time you could work us in will be fine, in connection with other commitments, etc. We have spring holidays March 29, through April 4th. Anytime with the exception of this, up to about May 20 will be fine depending on your schedule. The day of the week which would be best would be Wednesday or Friday since the classes I am interested in having you meet are held on those days.

I hope that you will be able to work something out. If so, we can discuss details later.

Very truly yours,

Frederick L. Whitam

Frederick L. Whitam
Chairman, department of sociology

Miss -
Gen

DELTA FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
933 CHAMBLISS ROAD
MEMPHIS 16, TENNESSEE

March 14, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The Prospect Presbyterian Church, Route 4, Meridain, Mississippi, is an UPUSA Presbyterian church and one of the few in Mississippi. I do not know the Rev. Thomas W. Clayton.

I have asked the Rev. Duncan Hobart, 1116-23rd Avenue, Meridian, to contact Mr. Clayton and put him in touch with some other ministers in the Meridian area. As you may recall, Duncan Hobart was active in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at the time of its demise.

I will follow up after Hobart makes the initial contact.

Cordially yours,

Gene

A. E. Cox
Executive Director

The Delta Foundation is a non-profit educational organization and contributions to its support are allowable income tax deductions

Miss-Gen

April 12, 1962

Dr. Frederick L. Whitam
Chairman
Department of Sociology
Millsaps College
Jackson 10, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Whitam:

As I indicated in an earlier letter, it will be convenient for me to come to Millsaps on May 2. I plan to arrive in Jackson early either Tuesday or Wednesday morning. I hope to make other contacts in Jackson.

When feasible please let me know your needs in terms of time. I hope you will let me know if I need to plan for any particular subject, speeches, etc.

I look forward to visiting Millsaps, and to meeting you personally.

Sincerely yours,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:nm

PAV
JM
ML
MET
MJ-

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JA 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date May 8, 1962

To: LWD, BM From: PR

Subject: Mississippi Council on Human Relations

The new version of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was officially launched at a meeting in Jackson the afternoon of May 3. News of the meeting leaked out in advance and there was considerable vacillation on the part of Power Hearn, temporary chairman, as to the wisdom of having "outsiders" in attendance. As a result John Yungblut and Henry Cabirac were not on hand. Since I was already in Jackson, Hearn, at the last minute, decided that I might as well sit in.

About a hundred plus letters of invitation with copies of a proposed statement of principal were mailed out to friendly people across the state. It is known, however, that a White Citizens Council leader in Jackson had a photostated copy of the letter of invitation which he was showing around. On May 2, the Jackson Daily News carried an article about the meeting quoting liberally from the letter of invitation and the proposed statement of purpose. It is not known where the leak occurred.

At the time of the meeting, the group was beseiged by press, radio, and television personnel who attempted to talk or sneak their way into the meeting. Mrs. Beittel and I set up a fairly elaborate security system which we believe was effective. One "friendly" press representative was permitted to attend, with the understanding that he was there "off the record." Members of the State Sovereignty Commission were on hand, apparently copying down license numbers. I understand that some persons attending the meeting had their pictures taken while coming in either by local television stations or agents of the Sovereignty Commission. I arrived early and was inside, so did not see all of the outside activity first hand.

Approximately 55 persons attended, of whom around 60% were white. There was good representation from various parts of the state, and a good spirit prevailed. Undoubtedly,

some people were frightened away by the advance publicity, but the local people know of only two or three such.

Power Hearn presided as temporary chairman and did a fairly effective job. He handled the press and the media representatives with great firmness, calmness, and skill. Quite a bit of time was wasted quibbling over a possible constitution, et cetera, but the group did make a firm decision to organize a Council, did elect officers, and an executive committee was elected. The general spirit was one of determination to move ahead.

The most hopeful aspects were the size of the meeting, larger than was anticipated prior to the publicity, the calm and purposeful spirit which prevailed, and the involvement, at least initially, of some "new faces," such as several younger businessmen from Jackson, et cetera.

The most unfortunate aspects of the meeting were the absence of Dr. Beittel, who was in Washington, and of Bishop Brunini, who had earlier indicated he would be on hand. Perhaps most unfortunate was the announcement by Power Hearn that he would not be available for election to office or to the executive committee. Since Hearn was one of the "new faces" and a person of stature and prestige in Jackson, his announcement caused some discouragement and it was generally assumed by those on hand that he had been pressured out. Hearn will continue as an individual member. Hearn stated to the group that he could not divulge his reasons. He had mentioned to me earlier that his son was under some business pressure and that his wife and daughter-in-law were both "quite upset."

Elected as officers were Dr. Beittel as Chairman; Rabbi Mantinband, Bishop Brunini and Dr. Horn as Vice-Chairmen from the various regions of the state. Dr. Horn is president of West Point College. Mrs. Johnson, of Clarksdale, was selected as Secretary, and Mr. I. S. Sanders, of Jackson, as Treasurer. Horn, Sanders, and Mrs. Johnson are Negro. ~~Selected~~ Elected to the executive Committee were Aaron Henry, the Rev. Henry Clay, and Mrs. Wallace Schutt, a prominent white churchwoman in Jackson. Clay and Henry are Negroes. Henry is the State Chairman of the NAACP.

The proposed statement of purpose was adopted with the deletions noted, and was scheduled to be released by the press after it had been approved by Dr. Beittel. I have had no further word on what may have happened following the meeting.

The officers and executive committee were authorized to appoint a consitutional committee, to encourage organizational and program activity in the various areas of the state, and to prepare for a follow-up meeting.

Proposed

Statement of Purpose

for the

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Believing that all men are of equal worth in the sight of God, and drawing our inspiration and guidance from the Judaeo-Christian continuity of prophetic witness for social justice, and desiring to support in the State of Mississippi those objectives in this direction which elsewhere within our nation have won general recognition and acceptance, we hereby propose to form in Mississippi an organization to be known as THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

We wish to set forth as clearly as possible a bill of particulars presenting our concerns in the form of protest against specific existing conditions and support of certain constructive objectives.

We stand in opposition to:

1. The attitudes and practices of the Citizens' Council of Mississippi in its domination of the political, economic and social structure of our state through propaganda, intimidation and reprisals.

2. The existence of a sovereignty commission which is designed through an un-American method of inquisition to preserve the un-American institution of enforced segregation.

3. The condition in which the Negro does not receive equal Justice before the law in many places within the state.

4. The many manifestations of the evil of taxation without representation and access to tax-supported institutions and facilities.

5. The inequality in application of procedures of registration for voting.

Within the context of these social injustices under which as citizens of the state we find ourselves now living, we feel constrained to adopt a number of specific objectives.

We express support of:

1. The traditional freedom of speech including its class-room counterpart of academic freedom for all teachers.

2. The basic freedom of assembly in which men who believe in democratic institutions may meet together without anxiety.

3. Absolute impartiality as to race in the enforcement of law by police and courts and in the selection of jury members.

4. The application of one set of requirements in one manner to all individuals who seek registration for voting, regardless of race.

5. Employment in industry and agriculture on the basis of merit.

6. Wise compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court Decision of 1854 within the living context of the situation in Mississippi through:

a. Voluntary removal of state and local laws enforcing segregation.

b. Prompt acceptance of qualified Negro applicants on the part of colleges and graduate schools.

c. Initiation, on the part of men of good will of both races within local communities of plans for compliance in the lower schools, in advance of compulsoy action by federal courts.

d. Immediate representation by qualified Negroes on local and state boards of education where these posts are appointive.

Recognizing that in the current climate of public opinion, which tolerates defamation of character, there will be the charge that those who advocate this program are "communist-inspired", we feel it may serve some purpose to do what ought not to be necessary: put forth our profound opposition to communist theory and practice which also denies the dignity and worth of the individual. At the same time we would dissociate ourselves from the various rampant forms of chauvinistic nationalism which constitute the last refuge of those who would conceal their crass self-interest and virulent prejudices.

We propose that membership in this organization shall be limited to residents of the state of Mississippi. While it is intended primarily to unite Christians and Jews who so interpret the common prophetic witness and moral imperative of their respective faiths, members of other faiths and those who call themselves humanists who are also in sympathy with the purposes set forth above are invited into full membership.

We propose affiliation with the Southern Regional Council because we intend to build in association with members of other southern states a new way of life which will preserve what is of abiding value in our best traditions, purged now of the poison of legalized segregation.

Miss Council

May 21, 1962

The Most Rev. Joseph B. Brunini
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

My dear Bishop Brunini:

We here at the Council have observed with great interest and admiration the developments which have occurred over the last few months among our friends in Mississippi. We have been greatly encouraged that persons of good will and good judgment have now thought the situation propitious for the re-establishment of a Council on Human Relations.

Our optimism on this score is, however, challenged by our learning that you have declined a vice-presidency. We regret very much that you could not serve, and hope that the decision was not based on disagreement with the purpose or the nature of the new organization. We value your judgment highly, and would be indeed eager not to encourage action in Mississippi which you and the other SRC members who live in the state thought unwise.

We hope that you will give us from time to time the benefit of your thinking regarding Mississippi affairs so that in our programs we shall have your guidance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
bcc: Rabbi Charles Mantinband

FOAMFORD

MAY 20 1962

Paul:

The statement by Wright regarding Bishop Brunini may have no more validity than the one attributed to Harrison via the telegram.

Please return the clipping, for my file.

Gene

Returned 5/24

A. E. COX
933 CHAMBLISS ROAD
MEMPHIS 16, TENN.

John Yungblut list

Miss Gen

GULFSIDE CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE
October 20-21, 1961

Mrs. C.C. Alford
714 North President Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dr. and Mrs. A.D. Beittel
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dr. Ernst Borinski
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Brunini
Box 57
Jackson, Mississippi

Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Catholic Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 4366
New Orleans, Louisiana

Rev. C. Henry Clay, Jr.
517 Jefferson Street
Laurel, Mississippi

Rev. Murray Cox
2316 22nd Avenue
Gulfport, Mississippi

John K. Cross
General Delivery
Wiggins, Mississippi

Rev. A.W. Crump
Box 1248
Meridian, Mississippi

Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Kitty Geiger
c/o Back Bay Mission
424 Chartres Street
Biloxi, Mississippi

Mr. A.L. Gilmore
208 Water Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Mr. and Mrs. H. Power Hearn, Sr.
2810 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Tom Hearn
c/o Mr. H. Power Hearn
2810 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Aaron E. Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dr. D.L. Horn, Jr., President
Mary Holmes Junior College
Box 545
West Point, Mississippi

Father Hunter
St. Augustine's Seminary
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

The Rev. Mr. Inman
Leggett Methodist Church
Gulfport, Mississippi

Dr. Joseph Lichten
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rabbi and Mrs. Charles Mantinband
P.O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Rev. E.A. Mays
111 E. Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Rev. Famous McElhaney
1108 Woodard Avenue
Gulfport, Mississippi

Rev. Charlemagne P. Payne
2023 23rd Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Very Rev. Harold Perry
St. Augustine's Seminary
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Dr. George E. Powers
202 Anderson Building
Gulfport, Mississippi

Mrs. J.H. Price, Jr.
Magnolia, Mississippi

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson
P.O. Box 94
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Rev. Arthur Schneider
1st Presbyterian Church
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Schulmann
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, La.

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt
955 Pecan Blvd.
Jackson 3, Mississippi

George and Clara Mae Sells
Shady Lane
Court House Road
Gulfport, Mississippi

Mr. Walter Dyer Smith
c/o Lexington Advertiser
Lexington, Mississippi

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith
c/o Lexington Advertiser
Lexington, Mississippi

Dr. Robert Wheaton
2510 Fifth Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Bruce M. Williams
United Church of Christ
Back Bay Mission
424 Chartres Street
Biloxi, Mississippi

Mr. and Mrs. John Yungblut
Quaker House
1384 Fairview Road, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Miss
Cole

QUAKER HOUSE
1384 Fairview Road, N E
Atlanta 6, Georgia
October 16, 1961

Dear

This is just a final word of reminder that we are looking forward to your presence at the conference at the Gulfside Assembly, this Friday and Saturday, October 20, 21. The opening luncheon will be at 1:00.

Though we wish to keep the structure of our conference very flexible so that we are free to be guided by the Spirit, there are a few subjects we feel ought definitely to be on the agenda and a few leaders whose special concerns we should reserve time to hear.

Paul Rilling will open the conference by reviewing the developments all over the South during the past year with particular focus on Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis. We will want in addition to have sessionson the appraisal of the freedom rides from present perspective, voter registration efforts, reports from areas such as Jackson and Gulfport where interracial meetings of concerned individuals have taken place during the past few months.

We shall also want to give special opportunity on Saturday morning to Rabbi Mantinband, Bishop Brunini and Murray Cox to share with us such insights as have arisen out of their own observations and reflections.

Our primary interest is to have maximum participation on the part of all who come that counselling with one another we may arrive at consensus concerning future plans.

Faithfully yours,

P. S. Waveland is on the Gulf Coast, just west of Bay St. Louis.
Linen and blankets provided.

Miss Gen

November 14, 1961

Dr. Ernst Borinski
Chairman, Social Science Division
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Borinski:

We are returning your check dated November 1, payable to the Southern Regional Council (for Paul Rilling's expenses to and from Tougaloo November 1), for correction of the amount shown. The written amount now reads Fifty 32/100 Dollars, while the amount in figures reads $56.32.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enc.

October 27, 1961

Dr. Ernst Borinski
Chairman, Social Science Division
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Ernst:

I will be arriving via Delta Flight 633, which arrives in Jackson at 2:10 P.M. according to the Delta people here (as a result of a schedule change). I will be leaving the next morning at 8:15 via Delta Flight 720.

After considerable reflection I have decided not to bring my wife with me this time. She has a rather bad cold and, I think, should be as quiet as possible next week. She is reluctant not to come and looks forward to visiting your campus at another time when we can be more relaxed and have more time.

The subject you suggested will be all right, I guess. I don't know what I will do with it yet. I am assuming I should talk around 30 minutes?

Sincerely,

Paul N. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
DR. ERNST BORINSKI, CHAIRMAN

October 25, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling :
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street , N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Monday

Dear Paul :

I was delighted " not to receive the telegramm ". We are expecting you with great anticipation.

The date : Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1961
Time of Forum 7: 30 P. M.
Time for informal supper : 6 P. M.
Welcome Time of arrival " indefinately" in backward perspective Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, preceding the forum. Tuesday night would be wonderful. In realistic terms :
Flight 503 (Delta) arrives Jackson 12. 45 P. M. 11:30 1:54
12:40 Noon — Flight 633 (Delta) arrives Jackson 1. 55 P. M. — 12:50 2:10 DC
(check: departure)
Anticipating your permission I formulated subject :
" Student Protest Movements and the New South —
A critical analysis "

Lunch FIN

The Atlanta Scene is certainly part of the subject, and you are certainly free to select your own approach in your own way.

Dr. and Mrs. Beittel are invitng you and Mrs. Rilling to be their house guest while you are with us.

Flight expenses will be paid, may be I can fix an honorary fee to cover half of the flight expenses for Mrs. Rilling.

The Waveland meeting was a great experience .

Be kind enough to let me know at your earliest convenience when you are arriving.

Sincerely yours,
Ernst Borinski

DC7 - 8:15 - 720 11:14 DC Tour
DC-6 - 9:13 - 630 12:26

Night co 11:15 - #66 2:23

#406 8:38 11:37

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Miss
Gen

November 15, 1962

Mrs. George Hitt
Church Secretary
First Methodist Church
Second Street and Leflore Avenue
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Hitt:

We have your letter requesting twelve copies of the booklet "Save Our Schools." Unfortunately, a booklet under this specific title is unknown to us (and I believe we would be familiar with it if any human relations agencies durrently have it on hand for distribution). We do have a flyer called "Save Our Schools, Inc.," which describes the group organized under that name in New Orleans in 1960, and a copy is being sent to you under separate cover (together with a few SOS publications). SOS was a voluntary organization of concerned citizens whose prime purpose was to stimulate opposition to school closing during the desegregation crisis in that area. It has recently disbanded, having served the purpose for which it was formed.

We are taking the liberty of sending you, under separate cover, a number of our publications devoted to the hazards of abandoning public schools, the economic costs of violence, some statements of responsible groups of citizens opposing school closing, et cetera. Included are twelve copies of "Organizing to Save Public Schools: How Virginians Rallied to the Defense of the Public School System in the Virginia Committee for Public Schools." Perhaps this pamphlet will contain information similar to that in "Save Our Schools." A listing of publications available from SRC is also enclosed and we urge you to let us know if any of the publications listed might be of use. The "L-Report" list, particularly,

contains many statements concerning the consequences of school closing. We would be happy to send you any of these items at no charge for single copies; you may have them in quantity for a nominal charge or free, depending on the publications desired.

Please let us know if we may be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

First Methodist Church
SECOND STREET AND LEFLORE AVENUE
Clarksdale, Mississippi

GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, D. D.
PASTOR

November 2, 1962

National Council of Churches
Southern Regional Council
201 - 5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Do you have the booklet SAVE OUR SCHOOLS available? If we we would like to have 12 copies as soon as possible. As I do not know the price, please bill us with these books.

Thank you,

Mrs Geo Hitt

Mrs. George Hitt
Church Secretary

Miss Gen

Galloway Memorial Methodist Church

JERRY FURR, ASSOCIATE PASTOR
305 NORTH CONGRESS STREET
Jackson 5, Mississippi

November 28, 1962

PA - Man who came in - Stay on top of this as much as possible PR

see me if translation is needed - MM

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Your willingness to take time from your busy afternoon to visit with me was greatly appreciated. The material and insight you offered will be of great benefit.

Please send me any pertinant material that might bear directly on our needs here.

Again let me express appreciation for your help.

Sincerely,

Jerry Furr

Jerry Furr

JF:vv

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
• TRinity 5-7081

Printers & Lithographers

M M:
Please file where it will
come up before my
first trip to Jackson.
PS

Miss
Gen

December 12, 1962

Mr. Charles Butts
Editor
Mississippi Free Press
1253 Valley Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Butts:

I am so very sorry that we have not followed through in answering your request to Paul Rilling in your correspondence in October, that is, to send you addresses of some of our contacts so that you might send them copies of the Free Press and an introductory letter. Paul Rilling has recently accepted the position of Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations in Washington, D. C., and is no longer with the Council; our delay can partially be explained by the fact that many things had to be postponed in catching up the necessary loose ends before his departure.

We are, however, enclosing herewith a list of the national and regional offices of the leading inter-group relations agencies with an interest in race relations, along with a copy of a listing of the Council's cooperating organizations and their directors and chairmen. I hope these will be useful.

Incidentally, we did send you a check in the amount of $4.00 on October 30 for one year's subscription to the Free Press and we have not yet received the paper. Perhaps our subscription has been confused with that of the Voter Education Project, also at this address, or perhaps our check went astray. We would appreciate your checking on this.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Admin. Sec., Field Services

October 30, 1962

Mr. Charles Butts
Editor
Mississippi Free Press
1253 Valley Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Butts:

We are enclosing our check in the amount of $4.00 and your subscription blank in order to institute our subscription for one year. The delay in subscribing is due to the fact that we had understood that this was being handled by a department other than Field Services.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enc.

HiCo PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

CHARLES L. BUTTS
EDITOR

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS
1253 VALLEY STREET — FL 5-7345
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October 18, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

We were very pleased to get your letter of October 5 and are enclosing a blank for your subscription.

We are very appreciative of your offer to arrange for us to send sample copies to some of your contacts. If you can send us your mailing list, we will enclose copies of the Free Press with introductory letters to the individuals on the list.

We would also like you to send us the names and addresses of the leaders of the state Councils on Human Relations which you mentioned.

Thank you for your support and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Charles Butts

Charles Butts

CB:lk
Enc.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ●

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO : Alfred S. Kramer
cc. Harold Fleming
Will Campbell

DATE: January 15, 1963

FROM : Elbert B. Jean

SUBJECT: The Rev. Thomas E. Johnson

The Rev. and Mrs. Johnson have made Canton and Jackson, Mississippi headlines because of demonstrations against their house, and because of a subsequent J. P. trial that has ended in an indictment against them for perjury. According to the Johnsons statement this charge was brought against them on the basis that in court it was their testimony against 10 or so other witnesses and because of this conflict in testimony the indictment was filed, and they are to be tried the latter part of this month.

It seems that they have excellent counsel as the Civil Rights Commission is handling the legal defense and that the Judge, Francis Stephen of Jackson, Miss. is presently representing them. Furthermore, on the face of the thing, it seems that there is little ground for a trial, but this may not be the case.

A few years ago, the Johnsons were converted and joined a Conservative Baptist group of Detroit, Michigan. Accepting the call to preach, he attended their schools (which were at that time non-accredited) and he and his family came South as Missionaries sponsored by Sunday School Board of this denomination. Eventually they came to Canton, Mississippi and it was there that Mr. Johnson expressed through an article in their paper his concern for social justice as related to the Christian gospel and as the Christian gospel related to it. This article drew hostile criticism from segregationists forces and dismissal from the church which he was pastoring in Canton. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson accepted an advisory position to the Civil Rights Commission, where he hopes to be more effective in helping alleviate some of the injustices which so aggrieved him. After dismissal from the church in Canton, he and his family moved to Jackson where he has entered Millsaps College in an attempt to get an accredited degree that will equip him for broader service among minority groups.

During Halloween the White Citizens Council dressed up some little men to look like big boys who threw all sorts of objects, i.e. eggs, rocks, etc. etc., at their house accompanied by threats to kill them. The Baptist group with which they are affiliated is very unhappy with the present situation, since they believe that the primary and exclusive task of the gospel is to save souls and not reformation, and either have already withdrawn, or will shortly withdraw their $200 per month support. The needs of the Johnsons at this point seem to me to be as follows: (1) Money for living expenses and especially his tuition next semester at Millsaps. Mrs. Johnson is working, but they have 3 children, oldest 13 years of age. (2) Our prayers and Christian empathy. Their address is 5669 Heard Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Telephone No. is 362-6264. (3) They probably need help in the future in finding a place where they can serve and perhaps we could be of help by being sensitive to opportunities that would be commensurate with their ability and devotion.

Methodist Group 'For' Segregation

By [illegible] ASSOCIATED PRESS

The [illegible] Association of Methodist preachers and laymen [illegible] Thursday it is [illegible] to [illegible] segregation.

"We believe that legal segregation, as established in the South, is [illegible] to hosting segregation, as practiced in the North," the association said in a written statement. "In our observation, personal relations between members of the two races are far more friendly in Jackson, Miss., than in Chicago, Ill."

"We do not believe it is Christian to endanger a social institution such as segregation, which has protected both races and allowed both their highest development," the association said.

President Garner Lester, a Jackson businessman, said the association is a "voluntary organization formed to support the maintenance of racial segregation in churches, schools, conferences and jurisdictions."

The organization, which has no official connection with the Methodist church, has about [illegible] members in Mississippi and many members across the United States, but mostly in the deep South, Lester said.

The statement followed one last week by 28 Mississippi Methodist ministers which endorsed [illegible] racial "no discrimination" [illegible] of the church and stressed freedom of the pulpit.

Sunday, Dr. W. B. Selah, pastor of the state's largest Methodist congregation, Galloway Memorial in Jackson, said forced segregation is wrong and called for the gradual desegregation of all public institutions.

STATEMENT

The association's statement said "freedom of the pulpit" has been used to pay criticism, but [illegible] claimed every preacher should [illegible] have freedom to speak [illegible] conscience.

"[illegible] 2) That there can be no [illegible] 3) That what the [illegible] prevented from his conscience, [illegible] 4) That he must be [illegible]

Continued On Page [illegible]

METHODIST

Continued from Page 1

[illegible] the consequences if what [illegible] says affects the conscientious [illegible] to whom he looks for [illegible], the association said.

[illegible] of the 22 ministers, Rev. [illegible] of Pinguh, has left [illegible] church since signing the Job [illegible]. After the statement [illegible] in the weekly Mis[illegible] Methodist Advocate, Rev. [illegible] and church members [illegible] a "lively" meeting on the [illegible] and the lives of Rev. Lamp[illegible] were attacked as it stood [illegible] before the Pinguh parsonage.

The association said it was deeply [illegible] by evidence of authoritarianism in the church.

JOHN WESLEY

"The Methodist Church was founded because John Wesley rejected constitutional authoritarianism. Wesley preached the witness of the spirit to the individual believer — there has never been any infallible source of authority within the Methodist Church.

"Yet many of the clergy seem

[illegible] the Church [illegible] the [illegible] seems to be [illegible] to [illegible] dissolution, [illegible] if the church were an institution of social revolution or [illegible]," the dissolution said.

The South has furnished the best example of two races living together in peace, the statement said, and has furnished Negroes with opportunity for achievement and preservation of identity. "The system of segregation has worked," it said.

The statement in full, titled "A Christian Declaration of Conscience on Racial Segregation," follows:

The Methodist Church was founded because John Wesley [illegible] authoritarian[illegible]. Wesley preached the witness of the Spirit to the individual believer. Though he loved the Church of England, he did not accept the decisions of her bishops when they seemed to him contrary to the will of God. There has never been any infallible source of authority within the Methodist Church.

Accordingly, it is a matter of deep concern to see evidence in our contemporary Church of a developing spirit of authoritarianism. Too many of our clergy seem servile toward the episcopacy and superfluous organization and discipline as if the Church were an instrument of social revolution or control.

The phrase "Freedom of the Pulpit" has been used in an obvious attempt to forestall or silence criticism. Of course, every minister should have, and does have, freedom to speak his conscience from the pulpit, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FARE BEST IN SOUTH

These United States—the Southern States in particular—have furnished the world the greatest example in history of two races, radically different in physical and psychological characteristics, living together in peace. These States have also furnished the Negro race a unique opportunity for both significant achievement and preservation of its identity. No racially integrated country (such as Brazil) and no all - Negro country such as Haiti) can match the United States in the number of outstanding Negroes. The United States has been a segregated country from the start—de jure in the South, de facto in the North. The system of segregation has worked. "By their fruits ye shall know them." (Matthew 7:20)

Today there is a frenzied effort to revolutionize this proven system. A veritable madness seems to have seized much of the nation. Thousands of troops and millions of dollars are committed to placing one economic individual in a University for which he is not qualified—simply because he is a Negro. What has been gained in this bizarre episode? Certainly nothing for the American people. Certainly nothing for Christian love. Nothing, even, for the Negro.

CONGO EXAMPLE

The Meredith case, ghastly though it has been, is a minor affair compared to what may be expected if the agitation to integrate continues to warp the judgment of our governmental, academic, and ecclesiastical leadership. A preview of the future more contemporary with the surrender of the white army by men in the Congo, where wholesale rape, murder, and pillage have been the fruits of doctrinaire racial equalitarianism. In the deepest sense, the horrors of blood and lust in the Congo are not the fault of the Negroes there, but of the white "intellectuals" of Europe and America, in and out of the Church, who have too successfully indoctrinated a generation with the false concept that all races are the same. If you put the cat in the canary's cage, it is not primarily the cat's fault that the canary is dead.

We do not believe it is Christian to endanger a social institution such as segregation, which has protected both races and allowed both their fullest development.

We believe that legal segregation, as established in the South, is superior to bootleg segregation, as practiced in the North. In our observation, personal relations between members of the two races are far more friendly in Jackson, Mississippi, than in Chicago, Illinois. We do not think it a work of Christian love to try to turn Jackson into Chicago—not to mention Leopoldville.

We have been told that because of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man enforced racial segregation is wrong. The shallowness of this reasoning appears when we reflect that God is equally the Father of men and of women, of adults and of children, yet this fact is no moral [illegible] to [illegible] of enforced [illegible] by sex and by age. [illegible] by sex is an distinct [illegible] is a means of preserving peace and harmony. In contrast, it [illegible] our so-

[illegible] cisty would be like opening the [illegible] door from the [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EARTHLY PROBLEMS

The Scriptures make it plain that earthly affairs are not to be conducted as if earth were Heaven. Jesus said that in Heaven "they neither marry nor are given in marriage." (Matthew 22:30, Mark 12:25, Luke 20:35. Identical words are used in the three Gospels.) Yet he sanctified marriage by performing his first miracle at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. (John 2:1-11.) There are bodies celestial and bodies terrestial, so St. Paul tells us. (I Corinthians 15:40.) He said also, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." (I Corinthians 15:44.) In the resurrection the celestial, spiritual bodies will have no marital, or economic, or other earthly problems. Above all, they will not have the problem of death. And, of course, they will not have the problem of racial segregation. But on this earth we have all these problems, and segregation is a means of solving problems of relations between the races, just as marriage is a means of solving problems of relations between man and woman, and as the division of labor is a means of solving economic problems.

We do not believe that God intends for us to destroy all these useful institutions on earth simply because they will be unnecessary in Heaven.

There is no question that men of all races should be admitted to the Church—to "the holy, catholic church" of the Apostles' Creed. It is impossible for man to deny this admittance, and it would be sinful to try. No one does try. Negroes have churches of their own which are also in relationship with that Church. They have buildings and facilities of their own. They have a Methodist Jurisdiction of their own. This is a practical administrative arrangement. To destroy it would promote not Christian love, but discord and confusion. The fact that Jesus said, "Rather

SEARCH CONSCIENCES

We urge all integrationists to search their consciences and to reexamine their arguments. We believe they are pulling at one of the pillars which support our nation and civilization. We do not believe that in doing this they are carrying out the will of God.

We pray that they will repent.

We recognize that in this statement we have, as have the integrationists, ventured into the realm of opinion. We believe that a free expression of opinion in the matter of segregation is in order. It is often said that forces of intimidation prevent such free expression. We agree, but we think the forces of intimidation on the integrationist side are at least as formidable as those on the segregationist side. In any event, the surest way to get a free expression of the opinions of many people is through a secret ballot. We suggest that Methodist congregations throughout the State of Mississippi (ideally throughout all areas where there is a practical question of segregation or integration) conduct a referendum to determine by secret ballot the opinions and wishes of the members. We stand ready to consult with Pastors, District Superintendents, the Bishop, and interested laymen concerning the mechanics of such a referendum.

Signed:

Mississippi Association of Methodist Ministers and Laymen.

BORN OF CONVICTION...

(Note: The statement below was formulated by some of the younger ministers of the Mississippi Conference who are concerned over present trends of curbing the freedom of the pulpit. They represent some of our best trained and most promising ministers. We feel they express the conviction of the vast majority of the clergy members of the conference. We suggest you read the editorial, "Freedom of the Pulpit" on the opposite page.)

☆ ☆ ☆

Confronted with the grave crises precipitated by racial discord within our state in recent months, and the genuine dilemma facing persons of Christian conscience, we are compelled to voice publicly our convictions. Indeed, as Christian ministers and as native Mississippians, sharing the anguish of all our people, we have a particular obligation to speak. Thus understanding our mutual involvement in these issues, we bind ourselves together in this expression of our Christian commitment. We speak only for ourselves, though mindful that many others share these affirmations.

Born of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is morally right, we have been driven to seek the foundations of such convictions in the expressed witness of our Church. We, therefore, at the outset of this new year affirm the following:

I. The Church is the instrument of God's purpose. This is His Church. It is ours only as stewards under His Lordship. Effective practice of this stewardship for the minister clearly requires freedom of the pulpit. It demands for every man an atmosphere for responsible belief and free expression.

II. We affirm our faith in the official position of The Methodist Church on race as set forth in paragraph 2026 of the 1960 Methodist Discipline: "Our Lord Jesus Christ teaches that all men are brothers. He permits no discrimination because of race, color, or creed. 'In Christ Jesus you are all sons of God, through faith . . .' (Galatians 3:26)"

The position of The Methodist Church, long held and frequently declared, is an amplification of our Lord's teaching: "We believe that God is Father of all people and races, that Jesus Christ is His Son, that all men are brothers, and that man is of infinite worth as a child of God." (The Social Creed, Paragraph 2020)

III. We affirm our belief that our public school system is the most effective means of providing common education for all our children. We hold that it is an institution essential to the preservation and developement of our true democracy. The Methodist Church is officially committed to the system of public school education and we concur. We are unalterably opposed to the closing of public schools on any level or to the diversion of tax funds to the support of private or sectarian schools.

IV. In these conflicting times, the issues of race and Communism are frequently confused. Let there be no mistake. We affirm an unflinching opposition to Communism. We publicly concur in the Methodist Council of Bishops' statement of November 16, 1962, which declares:

> "The basic commitment of a Methodist minister is to Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour. This sets him in permanent opposition to communism. He cannot be a Christian and a communist. In obedience to his Lord and in support of the prayer, 'Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven,' he champions justice, mercy, freedom, brotherhood, and peace. He defends the underprivileged, oppressed, and forsaken. He challenges the status quo, calling for repentance and change wherever the behavior of men falls short of the standards of Jesus Christ."

We believe that this is our task and calling as Christian ministers.

FINDING AUTHORITY IN THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF OUR CHURCH, AND BELIEVING IT TO BE IN HARMONY WITH SCRIPTURE AND GOOD CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE, WE PUBLICLY DECLARE OURSELVES IN THESE MATTERS AND AGREE TO STAND TOGETHER IN SUPPORT OF THESE PRINCIPLES.

Jerry Parr	Marvin Moody
Maxie D. Dunnam	Keith Junkel
Jim L. Waits	Jon Ed Thomas
O. Gerald Tribe	Jaman Moore, Jr.
James B. Nicholson	Denton Napier
Buford A. Dickinson	Rod Estrada
James S. Conner	Harold Ryding
J. W. Holston	N. A. Dickson
James P. Rush	Ned Keller
Edward W. Mathis	Powell Hall
Joseph C. Wu	Elton Brown
Wallace E. Roberts	Bufkin Oliver
Shumar Walters	Jack Troutman
Bill Langley	Wilton Carter

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO : Alfred S. Kramer
cc. Les Dunbar
Will Campbell

DATE: January 15, 1962

FROM : Elbert B. Jean

SUBJECT:

I spent most of last week in and about Jackson, Mississippi, visiting with many people but particularly some of the men that signed the enclosed proclamation (Born of Conviction) I make a special report of this because of the significance I, along with a good many other people think that it holds. In the first place, all things considered, it is the most significant thing that has happened in the Methodist Church in the area of race relations. It is significant because: it is well-thought out, founded upon the gospel, addressed to the church, as well as to society, and as originated from the grass roots. Secondly, it is significant because of where the witness is being given and who is challenged by it. The witness is given right in the heart of the reactionary movement that expressed itself at Oxford. Because these men are all native Mississippians and because Dr. W. B. Selah, pastor of the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, who is Mr. Methodism in Miss. has joined in this witness; the power structure of the state is challenged from top to bottom.

My other reason for giving a report is to give some advice to you. Dr. Lanier Hunt spoke in Dr. Selah's church and has probably made some response to the situation, one thing is clear at this juncture: it will not help the movement to get itself affiliated with outside groups at this time. Part of the genius of this group is that it is native born and native educated, they are sons of the soveriegn state of Mississippi. This group was selected from a group of 53 Methodist preachers who were 45 years of age or less and who were native born and educated.

There is something, however, that we can do that will help. As individuals, and not as organizations, write, telephone; and encourage others to do the same, that the families as well as the ministers themselves shall be given encouragement. It is most difficult for the men in the rural rural areas to withstand the loneliness much less the intense hostility. Enclosed are their names and addresses which will make it possible for you to follow through on this if you find it meaningful.

Resistance and hostility are just now beginning, for this statement left most of Mississippi stunned into silence; but they have now regrouped and planned an organized and skilled strategy to fight for segregation within and without the Methodist Church. (See enclosed clipping). Bishop Franklin and his cabinet are bringing out the statement in this weeks' Mississippi Christian Advocate in which they support freedom of the Pulpit, uphold the policy and discipline of the Methodist Church, and advocate allegiance to the entire emphasis of the church.

Since I have begun this letter, I have been in conversation with some of the ministers in Jackson and have this further report: (1) Dr. Selah collasped in the pulpit Sunday morning, was taken to the hospital with bleeding ulcers, but seems to be making satisfactory progress. (2) Apparently all but 3 of the 28 ministers who signed the statement preached in their regular preaching appointment. Some reported very small attendance, but open hostility seems to be at a minimum which probably means that the resistance is taking an organized and discipline form. (3) One of the ministers was scheduled to leave the conference before this crisis arose. Another desires to go back to school and complete his education and request has been made for any financial help that could be given. He lacks 12 hours having his B.D. degree and would like to enroll for the next year's studies. Is it possible that the NCC can offer any help to this man?

Jerry Furr
Box 1092
Jackson, Mississippi

Maxie D. Dunnam
125 41st St., Gulfport
Trinity, Miss.

Jim L. Waits
930 Davis Street
Biloxi, Miss.

O. Gerald Trigg
Rt. 2
Pascagoula, Miss.

James B. Nicholson
Byram
Byram, Miss.

Buford A. Dickinson
Decatur
Decatur, Miss.

James S. Conner
Brandon
Brandon, Miss.

J.W. Holston
Carthage
Carthage, Miss

James P. Rush
Rt. 2, Box 158
Philadelphia, Miss.

Edward W. McRae
Box 4145 W. Sta.
Meridian, MIss.

Joseph C. Way
Rt. 2
Lauderdale, Miss.

Wallace E. Roberts
Rt. 6
Meridian, Miss

Summer Walters
Box 492
Natchez, Miss.

Bill Lampton
Rt. 2
Summit, Miss.

Marvin Moody
Rt. 4
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Keith Tonkel
2700 Kelly Ave.
Gulfport, Miss.

Jon Ed Thomas
Box 992
Gulfport, Miss.

Inman Moore, Jr.
110 Seashort Campground
Biloxi, Miss.

Denson Napier
Richton
Richton, Miss.

Rod Entrekin
Wesson
Wesson, Miss.

Harold Ryker
219 7th Aven
Biloxi, Miss.

N.A. Dickson
415 Church Street
Columbia, Miss.

Ned Keller
Sandersville
Sandersville, Miss.

Powell Hall
Scooba
Scooba, Miss.

Elston Brown
Rt. 4, Box 409
Natchez, Miss.

Bufkin Oliver
Ellisville
Ellisville, Miss.

Jack Troutman
Rt.2
Pascagoula, Miss.

Wilton Carter
Lake
Lake, Miss.

(Dictated February 8, 1963)
February 11, 1963

Mrs. George Butler
4005 Old Canton Lane
Jackson 6, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Butler:

It was a real pleasure meeting you and the other ladies. I have a great deal of respect and admiration for your concerns and your skills.

I have talked with Dr. J. J. Brewbaker (former school superintendent of Norfolk and now SRC school consultant). He does plan to be in Jackson sometime during March or later and would be happy to speak to your group, meet with the steering committee, and call on any school or business people whom you might want him to see. He will have other plans there, but will set aside a day or more for the group if you wish. If there is a special date you would like, Mr. Brewbaker will try to make it.

Will speak with Mrs. Burge on Monday, but hope her visit was helpful.

Under separate cover we are sending several items about, or prepared by, the Council.

Let me repeat my willingness, and that of all of us here, to be of any possible help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 11, 1963

Mr. Charles L. Butts
Editor
The Mississippi Free Press
1253 Valley Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Butts:

It was a pleasure meeting you last week. Though, I am very sorry we had so little time to discuss your work. Perhaps at some later date when you are in Atlanta or I am in Jackson we can explore the matter more thoroughly. In the meantime, the matter will be discussed with Miss Long. (Your name has been added to our New South list and our media list and henceforth you should get most SRC materials.)

The Southern Interagency Conference meets in Atlanta in April. This is a group of 25 to 40 staff people from most of the national and regional agencies concerned with human relations in the South. The directors of the state Councils on Human Relations also meet here during April. If you will send me 75-100 copies of the paper I will be happy to tell them of your needs and plans and urge them to solicit support for the subscription drive.

There may be other ways we can be of help. Perhaps we can explore them soon. In the meantime, please call on us if we can be of any possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HICO PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS
1253 Valley Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Charles L. Butts
Editor

Send agency list -

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

Our purpose is to promote education and enlightenment in the principles of democracy to encourage all citizens to participate fully in their government. Until Negroes in Mississippi gain the power of the ballot and until all the people exercise the rights of citizenship, the needs of Mississippi will continue to go unmet; legislation to promote the social welfare and encourage economic growth will continue to be nonexistent. In Mississippi, the fear of economic reprisal and the lack of vital knowledge make even registering to vote an extremely difficult task.

Before any real improvement in social justice takes place, there will have to be a substantial rise in the standard of living. Because the average annual income of rural Negroes is less than $1,000, they are continually under the economic control of the politicians and landowners. In addition, cotton--the one crop on which the economy is based--is being mechanized, so that increasingly fewer of these low paying jobs are available.

Thus, an essential improvement is encouraging industrial growth and the unionization of existing jobs to raise wages. Mississippi, with its meager industry, has little organized labor now; organizing workers is difficult both because of the lack of knowledge about unions and because of the fears aroused by opposing forces. Legislation to abolish the state's right-to-work law and to encourage unionization is essential.

The Free Press is dedicated to educating and urging the people of Mississippi to assume their rightful roles in the political and economic arenas.[1] In addition, as an institution not connected with any political, labor, or civil rights organizations, the paper is in the unique position of being able to bring together and establish communication between the forces that are--or that could be--working for the common needs of the people of Mississippi.

As the paper grows, it can continue to serve its readers by printing researched articles concerned with improving schools, libraries, health and sanitation, criminal rehabilitation, and other problems of the society. Eventually, the honest coverage of the Free Press may even bring about a greater regard for integrity in the other segregationist dailies.

The Free Press has a vast potential--but its primary aim must continue to be to increase the political voice and raise the living standards of those who are the forgotten people of Mississippi.

[1]The Petal Paper, a liberal monthly with a circulation of 2,150, is directed to readers outside the state.

HISTORY OF THE FREE PRESS

A year ago the Hico Publishing Company was founded to publish the Mississippi Free Press. During its first six months of operation, the paper was managed and edited by untrained students on a volunteer basis. The small amount of capital invested by the incorporators was soon dissipated, and neither circulation nor advertising grew enough to begin to meet the overhead.

Six months ago I became aware of the Free Press and learned that it was about to cease publication. Seeing the important role such a newspaper could play in Mississippi and believing that I was capable of getting the paper into the position where it could become a permanent institution, I accepted the post of editor. I collected all the funds at my disposal, borrowed money from a friend, and invested the total amount in the corporation.

With these funds the paper was brought to the point where, for the past three months, it has been self-supporting. Now the paper must expand greatly in order to be able to reach enough people to be effective and to solicit national advertising to provide enough income to increase its size and staff.

At the present time the Free Press has 1,500 paid subscribers and sells approximately 1,500 more copies in bulk for Mississippi distribution. The paper has Second Class mailing privileges and the Company is incorporated under Mississippi law.

PLANS FOR EXPANSION

Because of the difficulty of getting subscribers on a one by one basis, we plan to absorb entire membership lists of organizations sympathetic to our aims. The leaders of these groups (unions, Masons, church groups, etc.) are encouraging this plan, but do not have the funds to pay for the subscriptions ($1.00 a year for 52 issues). The federal regulations pertaining to the Second Class mailing permit require that the subscriptions must be paid for.

Additional funds are also necessary to maintain present and additional staff members; this will permit a reduction in the present killing pace and will contribute to more thorough and meaningful work. There are now three staff members who are paid $20 a week on an irregular basis.

If we are able to acquire $20,000 to add 20,000 new subscribers in Mississippi, we will be the fourth largest paper in the state, with a circulation large enough to be an effective organ of information and large enough to attract significantly more advertising. Advertising would then be able to pay for most of the overhead, and the money which bought the subscriptions could guarantee staff salaries and enable additional expansion. The funds would thus have double effectiveness.

In brief, the past seven months have seen the Free Press prove that it can fulfill an important role in communication and interpretation in Mississippi. The paper has also shown that it can balance its books. In order to reach the numbers it must and in order to establish a base that will be permanent, it must expand significantly. Although Hico will not show dividends in the foreseeable future, it does appear that assistance now will establish the newspaper as a permanent institution with an important effect on Mississippi in the years to come.

OPERATING STATEMENT

Income	1962 Actual (6 months)	Budget 1963	Projections 1964	Projections 1965[a]
Subscriptions[b]	$3,602.00	$26,000	$30,000	$34,500
Advertising	1,048.25	15,000	25,000	47,000
Street Sales	351.12	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Income	$5,001.37	$43,000	$57,000	$83,500
Expenses				
Printing, Freight, and Mailing	$4,602.50	$30,000	$38,000	$55,000
Salaries	395.00	6,000	9,000	15,000
Extra Labor	---	500	500	500
Supplies	503.69	3,400	3,400	3,400
Administration	841.08	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rent and Utilities	---	450	450	450
Taxes	---	200	200	200
Insurance	---	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	---	100	100	100
Total Expenses	$6,342.27	$42,750	$53,750	$76,750
Net Profit	($1,340.90)[c]	$250	$3,250	$6,750
Federal Income Tax	---	75	1,250	2,750
BALANCE	---	$175	$2,000	$4,000

[a] Assumes expansion to 12-page format.

[b] For 1964, we assume 85% renewal rate plus 30% new subscriptions; for 1965, we assume 90% renewal rate plus 25% new subscriptions.

[c] This deficit shows because of the money that was put into the Company to get it on its feet six months ago. Income in the past three months has kept pace with expenditures but has not yet been able to cover the outlay of the first three months.

THE SETTING

The State of Mississippi, located in the South Central United States, is bordered by Tennessee on the north, Arkansas and Louisiana on the west, Alabama on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

Mississippi is principally an agricultural state, with cotton the chief crop.

With increased mechanization, there has been some increase in manufacturing. Principal industries are food and food products, pulp-paper and products, and wearing apparel and related products. There are 18,500 retail stores (1958) with total sales of $1,481.7 million.

The terrain is generally hilly except for the Mississippi Delta, a plain between Vicksburg and Memphis along the Mississippi River, which contains some of the richest cotton land in the world.

At its longest point, Mississippi is 332 miles long; the state has an average breadth of 142 miles. The population, 2,178,141 (1,257,546 white, 920,595 non-white, 1960) is well spread out across the state. There are only eight cities over 25,000: Jackson, 145,000; Meridian, 49,000; Biloxi, 44,000; Greenville, 42,000; Hattiesburg, 35,000; Gulfport, 30,000; Vicksburg, 29,000; and Laurel, 28,000.

THE STATE'S NEWSPAPERS

While Mississippi ranks 29th in population, the circulation of its 18 daily newspapers ranks 45th in the nation. Only 12% of the people of Mississippi read a daily newspaper--the lowest percentage in the country.

The dailies that serve the state have a combined circulation of 265,300. The Clarion-Ledger, 52,300, and the Jackson Daily News, 42,500, are published in Jackson by the same company. Other dailies are published in Gulfport, circulation 29,200; Meridian, 22,700; Tupelo, 17,200; Hattiesburg, 16,100; Greenville, 13,200; Vicksburg, 10,600; Columbus, 9,000; Laurel, 12,500; Natchez, 8,000; McComb, 6,200; Greenwood, 5,100; Clarksdale, 5,000; Westpoint, 4,800; Corinth, 4,700; Storkville, 3,600; and Grenada, 2,600.

Two other dailies, the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the New Orleans Times-Picayune, have some circulation in the state. Mississippi has 96 weeklies with a combined circulation of 192,700. The average circulation for weeklies is 2,000, with a few as high as 5,000 and some as small as 400.

February 11, 1963

Dr. Jane McAllister
Jackson State College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. McAllister:

Miss Jean Fairfax has told me of your interesting work and has shared with me several of your publications.

If possible we would like to receive copies of your publications and reports. We would also like to put you on our mailing list. Is the above address sufficient?

I hope to have an opportunity of meeting you on one of my infrequent trips to Jackson.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

February 12, 1963

Mrs. Guy T. Gillespie, Jr.
2205 Lake Circle
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Gillespie:

Have just had a long talk with Mrs. Burge about her Jackson trip. She is extremely impressed with the size, talents, and potential of the group.

She also mentions you are considering running for the state legislature. Hope this is true. All good wishes for a very successful political career!

If we can help your group, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 12, 1963

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

It was a real pleasure meeting you in Jackson (and hearing your good speech). Enclosed are the two most recent issues of New South. You will get the magazine henceforth.

SRC will do something with some of the fine statements and sermons coming out of Mississippi.

If I or we can be of any possible help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 12, 1963

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Have finally gotten around to reading the statements and sermons Will Campbell got together for us and about which we talked briefly. Find the collection smaller than I had hoped.

If you have them available and are willing, would you send me a copy of your speech given at the Council meeting and any other sermons and statements other than those of the Methodists.

Don't want it to seem like the Methodists did everything!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

St Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

PARISH HOUSE AND OFFICE
113 SOUTH 9TH STREET
TELEPHONE 899

RECTORY
906 LINCOLN AVE.
TELEPHONE 1299

February 15, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In answer to your letter of February 12th, I am enclosing the following: 1) A copy of my sermon for Sunday morning, Sept. 30, 1962; 2) a copy of my sermon for Sunday morning, Oct. 7, 1962; and 3) a copy of the statement issued by ten Oxford clergy and released to the press on Oct. 3, 1962. (You may keep items 1 and 3, but I'd like to have the carbon of the Oct. 7th sermon back. It's about all I have left of that one.) I do not have my one and only copy of the Feb. 4th talk at this time, but I am afraid that the written version is in rather rough form anyway.

In a way, I rather hesitate sending you these items, because I think calling attention to them may be a bit misleading. There will be a tendency on the part of your readers to assume that this is all that was said or done, and this is far from the truth. I myself preached a sermon on the admission of James Meredith to Ole Miss as long ago as February, 1962, as did other members of the Oxford clergy; and there were sermons, radio talks, statements and wires aplenty during the month of September, few of which ever got into the press. And this is not to mention many other sermons on related issues that have been preached during the past several years.

As you well know, clergy are not in the habit of turning over to the press everything they say and do. Consequently, those things which the public at large hears about are those which take place where reporters are present, but this is by no means an accurate measure of the full work of the clergy. The items which I have sent to you are those which did get into the press; but I am not disposed to publish now all the other sermons and statements which did not. Not only would it be a kind of "tooting my own horn," but it would also tend to imply that I was the only clergyman who was saying these things; and this would be far from the truth. In general, most of us have been trying to speak to our own people, not to the press. Admittedly, we have not been very effective, but it doesn't mean that some of us haven't tried.

But enough of this. I just wanted to add this observation to the things enclosed.

Best regards,

Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

P.S. Thanks for copies of "New South". Enjoyed them both — DMGJr.

HiCo PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

CHARLES L. BUTTS
EDITOR

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS
1253 VALLEY STREET — FL 5-7345
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MM: Help me remember at IA Conference

February 23, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

It was a pleasure to be able to meet you even forthe short while, during my visit to Atlanta. I am looking forward to receiving the SRC mailings.

In regard to the expansion program that I spoke to you about, if you have any ideas of people I should see, please let me know. Also, you mentioned that you thought you could bring the FREE PRESS to the attention of some 500,000 people by means of your various mailing lists and contacts. I hope that that may be accomplished. If I may be of any service in doing that, again let me know. I believe that we spoke both of soliciting subscriptions ($4.00) and donations that would underwrite subscriptions for Mississippians (1 yr. for $1.00).

I wonder if I could have access to your Mississippi mailing list and contact it myself?

Looking forward to hearing from you and seeing you in the near future. Do look us up when you come to Jackson.

Sincerely,

Charles Butts

Charles Butts

EATON'S CORRASABLE BOND USA BERKSHIRE COTTON FIBER CONTENT

Miss - G

February 28, 1963

Mrs. Wallis Schutt
955 Pecan Blvd.
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Schutt:

Have just finished reading the Advisory Committee report on Mississippi. Most sincere congratulations on a very fine job.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Speech by Mrs. Dan Burge - Jax., Miss - Feb., 1963 -

Edmund Burke, the great English orator, said "All that is necessary for evil to prevail is for good men to do nothing" Atlanta mothers had reason to see the truth of this statement in the fall and winter of 1958. A group of Negro parents had filed a suit against the Atlanta Board of Education for operating racially segregated schools. Existing state laws meant the closing of the school to which the Negro child qpplied if the plaintiffs won. Since the 1954 Supreme Court ruling, thinking citizens knew it was a question of time before the Qtlanta schools would be closed. We read in headlines that Senators Russell and Talmadge in Washington declared that they would defend existing Georgia laws even if it brought "shooting in the streets." One of our Fulton County representatives, Muggsy Smith, spoke at a local PTA meeting describing what it would mean to close our public schools. His talk entitled "For Sale Spring St. School" was the first public appeal for keeping our schools open and avoiding violence.

We read in our newspapers how a group of women from the League of Women Voters submitted a list of questions to Atlanta school board officials concerning existing state laws, the pending suit, and what their actions would be. The answers given were vague and evasive. In November that year a Manifesto from 312 Ministers of all faiths was published asking for the preservation of our public schools and Christian tolerance.

One morning another doctor's wife called me on the phone to ask if I had heard about the mother's meeting called for the next day on Open Schools. We went with two other neighbors. Around

200 mothers heard Representive Smth speak on the danger of our schools closing. He stated that court action would mean all schools operated in Georgia from taxes would eventually be closed if Atlanta's closed. Several women suggested we promote programs in our local PTA's on Hows to Keep our Schools open. The headlines Nov. 24 proclaimed the Courts had accepted Alabama's pupil placement plan as a method for gradual school desegregation.

During the next three weeks Manifestos called for Public Schools to remain open were printed on our papers from the professors of Emory University, Agnes Scott College, the United Council of Church Women, and the doctors andnurses of the Communicable Disease Center. In December, 429 Atlanta doctors signed a similar manifesto. One thousand postals were mailed out over a five day period. We were astonished that we received only three negative postals.

On Sunday afterhoon December 14 a group of us met and decided to charter an organization to inform Georgians interested in keeping public schools open. We decided we could not be anonymous and that we must be "in print". Since we were a temporary political organization we would have supporters instead of members. Our name was HOPE Inc, the letters stand for "Help Our Public Education." Our one purpose as stated in the charter was "to give factual information to those citizens of Georgia who want to keep our public education from being destroyed by the closing of our schools; to give direction, information and a program of action to those groups and individuals throughout the state who feel, as we do, that the closing of our schools would be a tragedy almost too terrible to contemplate." We stressed as our basic pol-

icy to stick to the facts, not to get entangled in segregation-integration debates, or states' rights arguments but to emphasize Open Schools. We knew that we must get involved in politics. It is the responsibility of the legislators to provide a "way out"...but pressure on our lawmakers must come from informed people. We agreed on the importance of emphasizing the economic disaster to Ga. of closed schools. Of the eighteen incorporators ten were women. As mothers we felt extremely green politically. We were distressed housewives volunteering to work for a cause... but this was an advantage--our naiveté . Our mistakes could all be attributed to our ignorance. We decided we would not be afraid to be labeled liberal.

We used every method we could think of to make people talk. We organized telephone trees--10 women each of whom would call 10 more--three levels meant 1,000 contacts. We sent letters to the editor , wrote letters to friends over Georgia. Car stickers in blue and white -- Help Our Public Education-- were glued into car windows. We carried petitions in our purses and pulled them out to get signatures at garden clubs, study groups, church circle meetings, neighborhood coffees. Many of our local PTA's conducted voluntary polls of opinion.

One of the first things we did after organizing was to appoint a legal committee who could interpret the state laws and issue information to our supporters on the legislative processes. As money began to trickle in we discovered the bank demanded a person's name for the bank account so we elected a President, Treasurer and

Secretary. An office and telephone were donated by an anonymous but sympathetic business man. From the beginning we decided that to be effective we must keep it an all white organization. We got as many press releases as possible. We reacted publicly to every event, speech, or decision made concerning the schools.

One of our first mailings was the reprint of the news notice of the chartering of HOPE, Inc.. A regular newsletter was sent to those who had indicated interest through the manifestos, telephone trees, and polls of opinion. To staff the office volunteers came from every walk of life. When I went down to help set up our card file and answer the phone, I never knew what kind of person would share the office work with me. There were grandmothers, young mothers finding a relief from diaper changing, career girls--all working for Open Schools.

The telephone trees were used to locate volunteers for the office, and to promote neighborhood discussion groups. Against the advice of our more politically seasoned friends we launched into plans for a Public Forum in a downtown theatre. In March of 1959--with HOPE only 3 months old--we had a Forum on Open Schools. Our mayor and Mrs. Gordon N. Wilson, Chairman of the Womens Emergency Committee of Little Rock, spoke. Fifteen hundred people attended and some were from other Georgia communities. Groups in Rome, Gainesville, and Marietta asked for speakers.

That April we promoted Dollars for HOPE--a project involving many neighborhoods in morning coffee discussion groups for Open Schools. Each guest was asked to bring a dollar for HOPE; the speaker presented facts and attractive literature was distributed. About 450 women were reached. By fall, Savannah, Athens, Macon,

and Jonesboro had branches of HOPE and we elected a state president. We were gaining status.

On November 30 the Atlanta School Board presented a stair-step plan for desegregation beginning with the 12th grade. It was approved by Judge Hooper of the Federal District Court in January, 1960.

During this session of our state legislature HOPE went into state politics. In the HOPE story five major activities should be recalled. A delegation of HOPE supporters visited Senator Russell and Senator Talmadge at their homes one Sunday. The following Monday when they were scheduled to speak to the legislature Atlanta mothers arrived early and quietly filled the gallery. As the two distinguished Senators came in with the Governor there was none of the customary applause from the balconies. When the House members turned to look up in surprise at the silence the women held up these cards.

There were HOPE mothers wearing these tags and ribbons in the halls around the clock and although they were avoided like the plague by most of the legislators, they were seen. At this time there were only 4 men in the General Assembly whom we could count as liberals.

The fourth event was a dramatic presentation of our petitions for Open Schools collected over a year, glued together into a huge roll and handed to our Governor by our state president. On it were 10,000 signatures from 86 counties of Georgia. Our mayor proclaimed a Save OUr Schools Week in February, 1960. The result of this legislature was the appointment of the Sibley Commission. Nineteen men were to conduct hearings in the 10 Congressional

districts to determine the will of the people. The two options presented were:

1. "Shall future education be supported by direct tuition payments to private schools devoid of governmental control?"

2. "Shall the public school system be maintained notwithstanding the fact that Atlanta's system and even others yet to come may be integrated?"

HOPE telephoned, wrote, wired, and transported people to testify for option 2. Eighteen hundred witnesses were heard. A three to two majority favored maintaining segregated schools. The majority report of the commission, however, recommended that existing laws be changed to permit local option and some desegregation. When this report was published in May, Judge Hooper stayed the desegregation of Atlanta schools one year and amended the Atlanta plan to include desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades. I believe the majority opinion of the Sibley Commission was largely determined by the favorable impression our supporters made. Our people spoke calmly, briefly, and without emotion. This was in sharp contrast to many of the witnesses in favor of option 1.

In May that year we called a Georgia Open Schools Conference. Five hundred delegates from 87 Georgia counties came. Ed Murrow televised it for a documentary film. A Gainesville editor said, "You can hear minds changing all over Georgia."

That summer our supporters grew to 25,000 Georgians. We mailed newsletters and informative pamphlets to Sheriffs Associations, Police Chief Associations, County Managers, Alumni lists.

HOPE conducted what became known as "Operation Last Chance." A team of two would go to a community armed with the names of those

who had spoken for Option 2 at the Sibley Commission hearings. They asked these individuals to contact anyone who would speak to their representative for open schools before he went to Atlanta for the '61 legislative session. Card files were set up in each community with names and addresses of those who agreed to wire the appropriate official when notified.

We had forums over the state to discuss the importance of this "last chance legislature" acting for open schools. Public meetings were being held by GUTS (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender) condemning all that HOPE did--but we liked the publicity it gave us. You will remember the New Orleans riots occurred that fall of 1960.

Early in January, 1961, Governor Vandiver offered a "Child Protection Plan." This allowed a community to decide by local school board action or referendum whether it wants to close its schools when it faces a court order to desegregate. If it chooses open schools, tuition grants from the state would provide money for children unwilling to attend an integrated school. Atlanta interviewed and tested 133 Negro applicants. Ten were selected to attend four previously all-white schools that September.

The last chapter in the HOPE history is entitled OASIS. This stands for "Organizations Assisting Schools in September." HOPE allowed OASIS to use its office and telephone. The forty or more participating organizations were divided into these three sections: religious, youth, and civic and service groups. The purpose of OASIS was to inform Atlantans how to be ready for integration, and to provide a means for mutual airing of problems involved. As you know, the opening day of school was conducted with no inci-

dents, and the weeks that followed reflected the good job HOPE had done of educating Atlantans. Our city officials, our police force, and our press did much to oil the wheels of progress.

I do not want to leave the impression that all this was smooth and easy sailing. During the long 3 years the opposition was well financed and very active through mass meetings, news releases, and personal threats. I remember cool social snubs, heated arguments at unexpected and embarassing places, and a few ugly telephone calls. When Dan and I allowed our names to be printed we expected repercussions. Only one person expressed dismay, many praised. All of us that were involved in those early frantic weeks getting HOPE under way were surprised to find individuals from unexpected areas joining us. Isolated individuals had been silently in agreement but had either not had the courage to speak out alone or had had no effective means of expressing their views.

I became involved at first for purely selfish reasons. I was worried about my children's schooling. Dan and I were concerned over the economic blow our city would receive from closed schools. We did not want another Little Rock in Georgia. As I became more involved and more informed I realized my Christian obligation as a Baptist churchwomen was to speak out on an issue involving individual rights regardless of race, creed, or color.

I am glad I can tell my grandchildren that I helped in an organization that kept my state from being an embarassment to my country. I am proud that when Atlanta, Georgia made world news on its opening day of school, it was good news.

March 1, 1963

Gentlemen:

Would you quote me a price for a quantity of the excellent pamphlet "This I Believe", by Dr. Haywood N. Hill? I would like these for distribution to my church membership.

Rev. Jim L. Waite
Epworth Methodist Church
Biloxi, Mississippi

March 4, 1963

The Rev. Jim L. Waits
Epworth Methodist Church
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Waits:

We will be happy to send you copies of "This I Believe" without charge.

Please let us know if we can be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enclosures:
1 copy "This I Believe"
Publications list

March 12, 1963

Mr. Ira Harkey
Editor and Publisher
The Chronicle
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Harkey:

We are interested in obtaining copies of the pamphlet of reprints from The Chronicle, "The Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance."

If they are available, would you let us have prices on 100, 500, and 1,000 copies. It would also help to have some idea of the distribution of the pamphlet outside Mississippi.

Congratulations on an exceptionally fine piece of work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

UBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

Jackson Times
3/14/63

Voices Of Reason In Evidence Here

(AN EDITORIAL) 3/14/63

A school desegregation suit filed by Negro parents against Jackson's segregated public schools brings the problem much nearer the doorstep of every home, white and Negro, in this area.

This publication hopes that integration of our public schools can be halted legally, within the framework of goodwill, and without a semblance of violence. The School Board, the Mayor and the two Commissioners, have urged the public to let them handle foreseen and unforeseen maneuvers with the tools of their office. They ask that the law be left in the hands of duly constituted authorities. They want nothing of the hysteria or the call to arms of last fall.

They are to be commended for clear thinking and a display of foresight. What we learned last fall can be put to everlasting benefit to our city and our state. Chances are that if James Meredith had been ignored he would not be in the University of Mississippi today. But with or without James Meredith, or the episode of last fall, the forces of desegregation are moving forward and it is inevitable that Jackson, Mississippi is being shoved toward what many call "the day of last resort."

Yesterday three men, each a vibrant figure in his walk of life, spoke to the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs. They were Mr. Jack Reed of the Mississippi Economic Council, Dr. J. H. Hendrix of the University Medical Center, and Mr. Jack Tubb, State Superintendent of Education. Each advocated strenghtening the state's segregated school life. Each pointed to the heartbeat of education in the cradle of democracy. But each is against closing the doors of the public school system of Mississippi regardless.....

Each saw the desegregation problem with clarity, wisdom and a grasp of the bud within the branch - the education of a child. Their attitude was warm, without malice, and devoid of finger pointing.

It is heartening that such talks can now be held in Jackson. Six months ago such opinions voiced in this area would have been buried under an avalanche of hysteria and histrionics.

'Stay Calm' Mayor, School Board Say

Remain calm.

That's the advice of the Jackson School Board, Mayor Allen Thompson and Commissioners Dock Luckey and Tom Marshall in the face of a school desegregation suit filed by parents of 10 Negro children.

The advice, packaged in a statement, urged all citizens "to maintain a calm and lawful atmosphere, leaving the handling of this problem to the duly constituted authorities."

The suit alleges pupils, personnel and funds are assigned schools on the basis of race.

The suit was filed by the children of state field secretary Medgar Evers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the children of local NAACP chapter president Samuel Bailey and others.

The board will be represented by its regular attorney, Robert C. Cannada of Jackson, special counsel Thomas H. Watkins of Jackson, and the state attorney general's office.

The suit asked Federal District Judge Harold. Cox for an April 12 hearing.

Summertime Fact Sheet Voters Cut By MMA

...mmer... ...ing on?

...rers Association headed by C.

State's Future At Stake

Despite the desegregation threat, Mississippi's public schools must keep their doors open.

That was the opinion voiced by J. M. Tubb, State Superintendent of Education, Jack Reed, president-elect of the Mississippi Economic Council, and Dr. James Hendrix, a Parent-Teacher Association worker, in a panel discussion before the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs at the King Edward Hotel.

The group also heard a noted law professor say that violence at Ole Miss last fall cannot be excused.

Each member on the school discussion panel decried the idea of the schools falling into the hands of a politician.

Tubb, reiterated a stand he took two years ago by saying:

"Closing of the schools would bring to a halt the wheels of industry on the borders of our state and destroy the dreams we have had for a great state whose economy would be based upon agriculture and a great industry.

"The outcome will be determined by education - not by force. If America is to be preserved, it will have to be in the classroom. Preservation of our way of life will not long endure without schools."

Tubb, in answer to a question, said his department had not evolved a plan for smooth nonviolent integration. He said that would be a local problem, and noted that "no state has met that in a favorable way."

Dr. Hendrix was of the opinion that a private school system attempting to use public funds would not work. He said:

"If it is truly private, it cannot be tax supported or legally it cannot be a private school. Any effort to replace public education would be only a pseudo-private school system and the cost would be two to four times as much as to operate a public school system.

"It is not a pleasant thought of public schools going into the hands of persons other than educators."

Reed was emphatic in saying that public education was the state's business, and "the state has the responsibility of affording an education for every

3/15/63
Clarion-Ledger

MISSISSIPPI NOTEBOOK

By TOM ETHRIDGE

A "Save Our Schools" Move Here?

"SAVE OUR SCHOOLS", an organized move which worked successfully for "peaceful integration" of public schools in Atlanta and elsewhere, is taking root in Jackson with organization proceeding quietly, according to our informatinn.

Pro-integration publicity media supporetd Atlanta's "Save Our Schools" crusade. This drive reportedly united such groups as the League of Women Voters, YWCA, United Church Women, "liberal" PTA factions, mix-minded clergymen, etc.

Atlanta's highly emotionalized "S. O. S." crusade placed dramatic emphasis on the horrors of being without public schools, but conveniently ignored the undesirable aspects of compulsory integration.

Georgia's capital city won nationwide acclaim for the "peaceful" transition from segregated to integrated school facilities, with a lion's share of the "credit" going to the "Save Our Schools" leaders.

WHAT MAY or may not have been the opening gun of a "Save Our Schools" campaign in Mississippi's capital city was the special program on education staged here Tuesday by the Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs.

Employing the Atlanta "S. O. S." technique, this Jackson meeting featured a one-sided panel discussion by three speakers who emphasized the theme that our public schools must be kept open at all costs—even though integrated.

Few intelligent people quarrel with the idea that Mississippi cannot afford to abolish the public school system. It would be a catastrophe,—a lethal blow to progress and development.

On the other hand, we doubt if many Mississippians favor meek surrender as an alternative to friction or unpleasantness of any kind. In this crucial hour, our strategy should center on peaceful resistance rather than peaceful surrender which seemed to be the spirit of Tuesday's meeting.

Can't Win By Raising White Flag –

AN ADVANCE article on the local meeting said, quote: "The Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs is made up of member organizations and interested individuals from the entire state. By constitution, it is charged with presenting information on timely matters of public concern and must offer all obtainable facts on any controversial topic."

But it appears, from press accounts, that no "obtainable facts" were offered except those calculated to sell the theme that integration is preferable to closing even one school. Tuesday's forum discussion panel might well have considered the bitter fruits of mixing in Washington, D. C., and suggested means of preventing a similar situation here if integration comes. Also, it would have been fair to bring out that closing one or two schools is far different from abolishing the entire school system.

RATHER ODDLY, although women's clubs usually have a keen appetite for publicity, published accounts of Tuesday's forum did not list those "member organizations" allegedly sponsoring the so-called Mississippi Women's Cabinet of Public Affairs. Normally, prominent mention is given organizations sponsoring statewide projects.

An element of bashfulness seems evident in this connection.

Be that as it may, no group or responsible leader is demanding that public education be abolished or that violence be employed in dealing with our problems.

Nor is there public enthusiasm for the meek surrender favored by some, rather than endure any possible inconvenience.

Some among us take the position that we should give the integrationists written guarantees of what we will not do to preserve our system. Such guarantees would amount to telling the NAACP: "Just walk over us to your heart's desire."

That was the spirit of Atlanta's "Save Our Schools" pacifism which made it a jolly picnic for the mixing movement. However, we do not believe that meek surrender is the spirit of the Mississippi majority.

WHY GUARANTEE the mixers smooth sailing in waters they agitate? Why announce in advance just where we will stop in efforts to win?

Why not think in terms peaceful resistance instea peaceful surrender?

Why deliver our team nals to opposition quarte and coaches just befo kickoff?

What victory was ever won by raising the white flag before the battle started?

3/15/63 Star-Ledger

Public Affairs Members To Hear Judge Ethridge

William N. Ethridge Jr., justice, Mississippi Supreme Court, will be guest speaker at the YWCA Public Affairs luncheon Tuesday, March 19, at noon. His topic is "Searching for a Better Way—Through the Administration of Justice."

Judge Ethridge is a native Mississippian having been born in Columbus. He studied at Mississippi State university and received the AB and LLB degrees from the University of Mississippi. In 1940 he was awarded the LLM degree by the University of Southern California.

Admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1937, he practiced in Oxford for 5 years prior to joining a firm in Jackson. He served as assistant professor of law at the University of Mississippi from 1942 to 1944 and as professor from 1948 to 1950. In 1952 Judge Ethridge was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Many civic and professional groups have sought Judge Ethridge's support and leadership. In 1956 he was a member of Freedom Foundation Awards jury and served as president of Goodwill Industries of Mississippi in 1956. He is a member of the American Bar association, American Judicature society, Mississip- Bar association, Institute of Judicial administration, Central Mississippi Sigma Alpha epsilon Alumni association, Phil Delta Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa. He is the author of "Modernizing Mississippi's Constitutuion."

Judge Ethridge is married to the former Lura Elizabeth Clark, and they are the parents of fine children. They are Presbyterians.

Mrs. W. Alton Bryant, hostess for this luncheon, attended Vanderbilt and was graduated from the University of Mississippi. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholastic fraternity, AAUW, and Foundren Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Bryant urges that reservations be made no later than noon, Monday, March 18, by calling the YWCA, a United Givers agency.

Judge WILLIAM ETHRIDGE Jr.
Public Affairs Luncheon Guest

March 25, 1963

Mr. John W. Trehern
Business Manager
The Chronicle
Box 849
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Trehern:

In response to the information supplied us by Mr. Fly, would you please send us 1,000 copies of the Wiesenburg pamphlet "The Oxford Disaster...." We understand the cost is .09¢ per copy plus shipping. Please ship by the method you feel is best.

Payment will be made on receipt of your bill.

Would you please also give us prices on the Robert L. Rands reprint and the pamphlet "...dedicated to the proposition...."

We would like to give all of this excellent material national as well as Southern distribution. Few people are aware of the fine job The Chronicle is doing.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Henry A. Fly, Attorney
P. O. Box 782
Pascagoula, Miss.

HENRY A. FLY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
P. O. BOX 792
PASCAGOULA
216 DELMAS AVENUE
TELEPHONE 762-8682

March 16, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your inquiry as to prices on Rep. Wiesenburg's pamphlet has been referred to me inasmuch as I have underwritten the cost of the second printing of 10,000 copies.

The cost quoted to me by The Chronicle is $.0882 per copy. In turn, I am quoting residents of this state a price of 10¢ per copy in lots of ten or more, the small profit being used to help defray the cost of a basic distribution of 7,500 as indicated by the enclosed mimeographed letter.

Since you are outside the state I will price them to you at 9¢ per copy or $9.00 for 100,$45.00 for 500 and $90.00 for 1,000, plus shipping charges.

You may handle the matter directly with Mr. Trehern, advising him of method of shipment desired.

Sincerely,

Henry A. Fly

Henry A. Fly

cc: Mr. John W. Trehern
Business Manager
The Chronicle
Box 849
Pascagoula, Miss.

HENRY A. FLY
Attorney at Law
Box 792
PASCAGOULA

Dear

"The Oxford Disaster---Price of Defiance," by Karl Wiesenburg, published in pamphlet form by the Chronicle of this city, has had a most encouraging reception. An initial, random distribution of 5,000 copies was made. Some of us, located in various parts of the state, want to provide a more wide-spread coverage. Our primary objective is to clear up some very muddied water and make possible a realistic approach to a difficult problem. We are aware, however, that the desired distribution would redound to the benefit of certain candidates for public office, this year and in the future.

I am underwriting the cost of printing and mailing a minimum of 10,000 additional copies to cover elected officials, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, etc., as far as they will go and to the extent that contributions are received to defray the cost.

Copies to elected officials, members of the Bar and physicians will be mailed from Jackson with Rep. Wiesenburg's return address on the envelopes. It is hoped that distribution to other groups can be sponsored (at least to the extent of a return address) by some well-known members of said groups.

Costs will amount to 9¢ per copy for printing and about 5¢ for mailing. Contributions should be remitted to the Chronicle with an "A/C Henry A. Fly" notation on the bottom thereof. Or handle same with me, directly if preferred. Contributors are assured of complete anonymity.

Each pamphlet will bear the notation that additional copies, in lots of ten or more, can be obtained from The Chronicle at 10¢ per copy. Remittances for such special orders should not, of course, be made to my account.

The mailing should begin about March 10th. If the cost of the 10,000 is over-subscribed, we will keep on going. Please pass the word around where you think it will do some good. Also, send me names of persons who would be interested in receiving a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Henry A Fly

Henry A. Fly

The Rev. Jerry Furr - $140.22

P. O. Box 1092

Jackson, Mississippi

Expenses - Consultant services(breakdown attached)

Southern Leadership Project

April 3 63

Paul Anthony

The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr. - $122.46

St. Peter's Episcopal Church

P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Expenses, consultant services (breakdown attached)

Southern Leadership Project

April 3 63

Paul Anthony

April 5, 1963

The Rev. Jerry Furr
P. O. Box 1092
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Furr:

Enclosed is a check to cover your expenses for the Atlanta meeting next week. I am very pleased you can take part in this.

Hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.
cc; The Rev. Elbert Jeans

April 5, 1963

The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Enclosed is a check to cover your expenses for the Atlanta meeting next week. I am very pleased you can take part in this.

Hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: The Rev. Elbert Jeans
Enc.

April 9, 1963

Mr. John W. Trehern
Business Manager
The Chronicle
P. O. Box 849
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Trehern:

Enclosed is our check for the Wiesenburg booklets.

We will write you later if we feel we can make good use of the other materials.

Quite obviously the printing is at cost and we appreciate this as well as the good job you are doing generally.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

MEMBER — AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

The Chronicle

PUBLISHED BY ADVERTISER PUBLISHING CO., INC.

IRA B. HARKEY, JR.
EDITOR
AND
PUBLISHER

210 DELMAS AVENUE P. O. BOX 849 762-1711 PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

March 27, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thanks very much for your letter of March 25.

The 1,000 copies of Rep. Wiesenburg's booklet "The Oxford Disaster..." were shipped by Railway Express yesterday. Bill is attached.

Bill given to RHA 3/28/63

We are completely out of the reprints of Prof. Robert L. Rands' article. These sold at 8¢ per copy plus postage. If there is sufficient demand, we will be happy to issue another printing. The cost would be prohibitive for a press run less than 500.

Mr. Harkey has approximately 650 copies of his book of editorials on hand now. This book sells at 30¢ per copy plus postage.

All of this material is being sold at cost.

Sincerely,

THE CHRONICLE

John W. Trehern

John W. Trehern
Business Manager

Encl. - 1

MEMBER — AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

The Chronicle

PUBLISHED BY ADVERTISER PUBLISHING CO., INC.

IRA B. HARKEY, JR.
EDITOR
AND
PUBLISHER

210 DELMAS AVENUE P. O. BOX 849 762-1711 PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

May 30, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

A correspondent has mentioned that your publication recently made some notice of the Chronicle's work.

Done

If so, will you please send me six copies.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ira Harkey

Ira B. Harkey, Jr.

ibh:mmd

June 3, 1963

Mr. Ira B. Harkey, Jr.
Editor and Publisher
The Chronicle
P. O. Box 849
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Harkey:

Enclosed is a copy of the March issue of New South. The excellent leadership of the Chronicle is mentioned on Page 8.

Under separate cover we are sending 10 additional copies.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

1331 Jackson St.
Vicksburg, Miss.
June 25, 1963

Dear Paul,

Would you please start sending the paper that SRC puts out? I believe you said the price was $2. I'll send the money as soon as you let me know how much it is. Also send a list of publications and pamphlets available.

I'll be at the above address the rest of the summer (if Miss. doesn't blow up or secede before then.) Lately I've been thinking about changing from math to world law - especially as it relates to human rights. I haven't made any decisions yet, however.

Thank you for whatever you can send.

Sincerely yours,
Bobby Leggett

July 17, 1963

Mr. Bobby Leggett
1331 Jackson Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear Bobby:

There is absolutely no excuse for the delay in answering your letter, hence I apologize only routinely. Thank you for writing.

Our recent magazines and a large collection of other materials are being sent under separate cover. After you return to Chapel Hill, if you would like to subscribe to New South, the price is $2.00 per year.

Your new ideas of law versus is worthwhile and I think you'd be wise to purpue that thought further. But, I'm a lousy adviser and you should take that into account.

Come visit us in Atlanta. It must be somewhere between Vicksburg and Chapel Hill.

Tonight it occurs to me that the sky's the limit--especially for fellows like you--and I hope you'll remember that. Certainly, it has nothing to do with your immediate world.

Again, come visit us.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HENRY A. FLY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
P. O. Box 792
PASCAGOULA, MISS.

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
SRB ✓

LET'S PUT UP---OR SHUT UP!

Henry A. Fly

> Though I speak the language of States Rights and Constitutional Government, and have not a Party, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.---With apologies to St. Paul.
>
> O ye Hedermans and Hills, bless ye the Republicans; praise them, and magnify them, for ever.---With apologies to The Book of Common Prayer.

For the first time since 1928 the conservatives have the opportunity to seize control of a major political party and elect their nominee to the Presidency. This opportunity has been presented to them by a unique combination of the following events:

(1) The liberal excesses of the current administration.

(2) The South's resistance to integration.

(3) The decline of Governor Rockerfeller.

(4) The rise of Senator Goldwater.

Against the background of the Great Depression, Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 by a farm-labor coalition. As the country emerged from economic chaos, disenchantment with the New Deal began, increased as the business cycle went from bust to boom and culminated in the 1952 election of General Eisenhower. But it was the Eisenhower name, and not conservative principles, that brought, what turned out to be, a hollow victory. In 1960, the South's refusal to commit itself to a Republican nominee made possible the election of Kennedy. In 1964, because of the racial issue, the time will be ripe for southern conservatives to do what they should have done in 1960: Align themselves, in the Republican Party, with conservatives from other sections of the country.

In the early thirties, Roosevelt lambasted the "economic royalists" and Mississippians howled their approval. After all, hadn't Bilbo and Long been decrying the "vested interests of Wall Street" for long before that? And later, when FDR lampooned the Republicans in his classic ridicule of "Martin, Barton and Fish," we still chuckled. But prosperity and the racial issue eventually stopped even the chuckling. Mississippians began to acquire a few stocks and bonds, themselves, and, furthermore, unlike Messrs. Bilbo and Long, it turned out that Mr. Roosevelt meant what he said. Then Harry Truman's Fair Deal succeeded the New Deal, and Mississippians had "had enough." So in 1948 they finally bolted, in a futile support of the States Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright.

Then again, in 1960, southern conservatives were led astray by the illusion of a balance-of-power resting in their hands. In 1964 this illusion, if adhered to, will become a delusion; because Mr. Kennedy will be running as the nominee of the party in power and will have on his side the two-term tradition, as well as a prosperous economy. His defeat will call for a tremendous effort, and any split in his opposition will be fatal.

But Messrs. Barnett and Johnson have defended their unpledged electors plan on the ground that neither party is a conservative party. This proposition is based on ignorance, or is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people. Of course, there is no "conservative party" in this country within the meaning of the English language.

"Conservative" and "liberal" are relative terms. Alexander Hamilton was a conservative and he believed in a strong central government. Today, Senator Goldwater is a conservative and he believes in states rights. Child labor laws were regarded as liberal in the twenties but are not even an issue today. The truth of the matter is, as shown by the congressional coalition between republicans and southern democrats, that the Republican Party is the conservative party, as related to the Democratic Party. Only the blind can see otherwise.

Since this country was founded there never has been a choice between fixed categories of the Right and Left, but only a choice between two political philosophies, each of which had to be measured by the scale of approximation to the individual voter's philosophy. If every citizen had to be satisfied one hundred percent by his party's platform, there would be few votes cast in any presidential election.

As adults, we long ago should have lost the illusion that a political party can be tailor-made to our individual desires.

Messrs. B. and J. also have argued that the two-party system in the south, and particularly in Mississippi, would increase the bargaining power of the negro minority. Since when hasn't the bargaining power of minority groups, for example the school teachers, been a factor in democratic primaries in this state? The bargaining power of the negroes has not been felt here, not because of the one-party system, but because of their lack of voting strength.

What, then, is the real reason for the aversion of B and J to the two-party system? Could it be that they really are not concerned with States Rights and Constitutional Government, but only with segregation and, like children, demand complete agreement with their point of view before they will play the game? Could it be that, if we removed the racial issue, they would be perfectly happy in the Democratic bed? Could it be that they really are not opposed to fiscal irresponsibility, big-city bossism and federal power through confiscatory taxation and federal aid? Could it be that they don't want to upset the apple-cart that brings federal money into Mississippi out of all proportion to that taken out by taxation? Could it be that, once again like children, they are trying to have their cake and eat it too, and are leading their people up a blind alley of federal benevolence, but segregated, if you please?

Could it be that they are simply ignorant of the political facts of life?

Or could it be that they would be lost on a field of battle without their racial issue?

Whatever the reason, they stand branded as false prophets by their own observations on the two-party system because, as has been the case throughout our history, the voters, in 1964, will have to choose the party, not that meets their hearts' desires, but the one that more nearly approaches same. As the song says, "You've got to give a little, take a little...."

And if, perchance, in 1964, the miracle occurred and the unpledged electors plan succeeded, it would be, like Eisenhower's 1952 election, a hollow victory; for it would be by fluke and subterfuge, and not by triumph, on the merits, of one political philosophy over another. THAT'S NO WAY TO RUN A DEMOCRACY!

For nearly two decades Mississippians have been holding themselves out as paragons of States Rights and Constitutional Government. Our voices have rung out loud and clear. While we might not have spoken so loudly if our segregated way of life had not been threatened, we have not thus qualified our championship of the conservative cause, and we cannot so qualify it now without branding ourselves as hypocrites. We cannot say now to the rest of the country: "Oh, yes, we have advocated States Rights, but only as a means of defending segregation! We can't go along with you conservatives in 1964

because we are primarily concerned with the racial issue and, since you don't agree with us one hundred percent on that, you'll have to excuse us."

On the issue of segregation, B & J often have said: "You are either for us or against us. There is no middle ground." With equal logic it now can be said to them: "You are either a conservative or a liberal. There is no middle ground on which unpledged electors can squat."

Alright, fellow citizens, we are finally up to the lick-log! Now is the time for all good Mississippians to come to the aid of the Republican Party! The line between conservatives and liberals is clearly drawn. The issue is clean-cut. Mississippi's Democratic leaders cannot distort it with red herrings, or nullify it with the Big Lie, because they, themselves, have defined it and dramatized it in every county, and at every cross-roads. After indoctrinating Mississippians for nearly two decades with the righteousness of conservative government, they now cannot sneak away, like summer soldiers, with flim-flamsy arguments against a two-party system!

The South CAN rise again---in the Republican Party! Mississippi can assure the nomination of Senator Goldwater---by electing a Republican governor on November 8th! And Senator Goldwater, with the South solidly behind him, can defeat Mr. Kennedy in 1964!

Come on, you apostles of States Rights! This is the hour of decision!

Come on, you Constitutionalists, you may never have another opportunity!

Come on, you ranters and ravers of the Right, this is the chance you have been waiting for!

The doctrine that we have pronounced, over and over again, has come home to roost. We cannot duck, dodge, dislodge or deny it. We cannot wiggle out or waggle around. We have cultivated it, sanctified it and broadcast it. It cannot be confused, confounded or controverted. We cannot escape, ignore or overlook it. It cannot be rationalized or ridiculed. It's our own baby---and we've got to own up to it! If we renege now---no one ever will take us seriously again.

Consistency demands that we do not fail or falter.

Oh, ye Hedermans and Hills! Oh, ye Baptists and ye Birchers! Oh, ye DARs and JCCs! Oh, ye Legionnaires and VFWs! Oh, ye AFLs and CIOs! Oh, ye Rosses and ye rollers! Oh, ye JPCs and PBJs! Oh, ye Silleres and Sullivans! Oh, ye Bidwells and ye Bilbos! Oh, ye Mary Cains and Evelyn Gandys! Oh, ye Women for Constitutional Government! Oh, ye opponents of the Welfare State! Oh, ye decriers of creeping socialism! Oh, ye God-fearing, communist-hating, red-blooded, one-hundred-percent American, Mississippians...

Our choice is clear for all the world to see:

Vote Republican this November, or---forever after hold our peace!

* * * * *

"Oh, Ye Jigs and Juleps!"

Pascagoula, Miss.
9-12-63

November 5, 1963

Mr. Robert N. Leggett, Jr.
1331 Jackson Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear Bobby:

It was good to hear from you but hardly good to hear of your November plans. Good luck anyway.

The New South subscription is in the works. Thanks.

We are aware of the Jackson arrests. I talked yesterday with the wife of one of those arrested. Quite a record for a church.

Wherever you land, if we can be of help, yell. And again, good luck.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Oct. 27

Dear Paul,

Now it is my turn to apologize for a delay. Since you wrote, however, the Naval Reserve has decided that they would like to have me for a few years. Therefore I'm not in school now, since I report to OCS in November.

I'm enclosing $2 for ~~tt~~ New South. — Don

I suppose you've heard about the arrests at the churches in Jackson. I think that this may be the thing that will break the situation wide open. Unfortunately, the opposition in the Methodist church is being led by ~~the li~~ my uncle.

Today two white ministers were arrested while standing on the steps of a Methodist church. There were no Negroes with them. Last Sunday a policeman entered a Methodist church without a warrant to arrest a Tougaloo C. professor, a Negro girl, and two white ministers. The professor was a member of that church, and the girl was Joyce Ladner. Joyce attended the Conference at Chapel Hill.

Enough for now.

Sincerely,
Bobby Leggett

File
Miss C.A.R.

December 3, 1963

Mr. Donald A. Thompson
Secretary
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 10482
Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of November 29. I would feel it a privilege to speak before the Mississippi Council on Human Relations next spring. My preference would be to speak as late in the spring as would be convenient for you, but I would try to fill any date you propose.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACJSON, MISSISSIPPI

TPA - advice Committee

Please reply to:

Donald A. Thompson, Secretary
P.O. Box 10482, Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

November 29, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We have noted the announcement of the Georgia Council on Human Relations that you were their speaker on November 16. I should like to suggest to the Board of the Mississippi Council that a meeting be arranged for you sometime in the spring.

Can you advise me now as to whether you would be available for such a meeting sometime between the first of March and mid-June and what our responsibilities would be if our Board were to extend officially an invitation to you?

Cordially yours,

Donald A Thompson
gh

Donald A. Thompson
Secretary

DAT/gh

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY
THELMA SANDERS
A. M. E. LOGAN

BLANCHE CADE BROWN
VIVIAN WOODS
JESSIE B. MOSELY

RUTH M. HUBERT
LUCILE CALHOUN
CONNIE DAVIS

GRETHEL CHAMBERS
NELLIE WILLIAMS
M. E. HAUGHTON

DR. MAVIS JONES, COORDINATOR OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES

♦♦♦♦

WOMANPOWER UNLIMITED

FI 5-7224

Room 10 - Masonic Temple 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi

March 19, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please thank Miss Manderson for her gracious hospitality during our Tuesday visit to the office.

Eighty copies of Dr. Silver's paper, "Mississippi, The Closed Society" have been distributed among Jackson, Miss. teachers. We need four hundred and fifty (450) additional copies to complete the job. You tell me that printing cost for this quantity is about $150 and shipping cost $25.00.

Womanpower Unlimited can help a small degree in this expense. I am asking other Jackson groups for their assistance. Shortly I shall advise you what we can do.

Continued good wishes.

Clarie

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

Mail Shipment to:

415 N. Farish Street
Jackson 2, Miss.
39202

Miss - Gen

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

March 20, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed please find check covering forty (40) subscriptions to New South. We expect eventually to send at least 100 more, but do not wish to send them until we have indications, from the members and contributors, that they want them.

The Brooklyn, N.Y. address represents a Jackson family which, for security reasons, prefers to get its mail via a relative there.

If Mrs. Schutt has not yet asked you for some specimen by-laws for state councils on human relations, will you please send us any you may have available.

Cordially yours

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson
Secretary-Treasurer

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

March 27, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Can you let us know when we may expect the printed copies of Dr. Silver's presidential address? We would like to send them out while the public interest in the matter is still strong.

Cordially yours,

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson

Here
send 1,000
immediately

Send 1,000

March 30, 1964

Mr. Donald A. Thompson
Secretary
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 10482, Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The one thousand printed copies of Dr. Silver's presidential address are being mailed to you today.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

M — Gen

April 9, 1964

Mr. Power Hearn
451 Dunbar
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Hearn:

I am pleased to know from Jean Fairfax that you are available to attend the Southern Interagency Meeting next week in Atlanta. When you arrive in Atlanta on Wednesday why not come by the office and we will arrange your schedule from here. Unfortunately I will be out of the city that day but Miss Marge Manderson of our staff will see that all arrangements are made for you.

On the assumption that you will be here by early afternoon, we will attempt to have some of the people from HOPE and others here to talk with you. We will check with John Yungblut about an evening together. Also, a hotel reservation will be made.

Our office is in downtown Atlanta across from the Journal-Constitution building. Should you come into town by the airport limousine, we are about three blocks from the first stop of the limousine and anyone can direct you here.

I will return to Atlanta late on the evening of the 15th and will look forward to seeing you on the morning of the 16th.

If you have any further requests please call me or Miss Manderson.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

East-West
Heinrich
Kloppenburg

$2.00
including

Fam
German theologian

Posters singing city
of [illegible]

Thurs 23rd

451 Dunbar Street

Miss. Gen.

POWER ENTERPRISES

—INCORPORATED—

~~2510 NORTH STATE STREET~~

PHONE EM 6-2807

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

H. POWER HEARN
PRESIDENT

20 April 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I want you to know how much I enjoyed the Southern Interagency Conference, and the wonderful acquaintances and associations it afforded me.

Everyone in your office were most helpful and friendly. The total experience was most uplifting, enlightening, and encouraging, and I have new zeal to attack our local situation with renewed enthusiasm.

I trust you can visit Jackson in the near future, and I want you to feel free to call on me for any assistance I may be able to render.

Most sincerely,

H Power Hearn

H. Power Hearn

Miss - Gen -

St. Peter's Episcopal Church

P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

April 21, 1964

PARISH HOUSE AND OFFICE
113 South 9th Street
Telephone 234-1269

RECTORY
906 Lincoln Avenue
Telephone 234-4940

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The address you wanted is as follows:

Claude E. Ramsey, President
Mississippi Labor Council, AFL-CIO
133 South Lamar
Jackson, Mississippi

Glad to know you can be with us on the 30th. I'll look forward to seeing you then.

Best Regards,

Duncan

Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

Miss - Gen

Memorandum AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 NORTH 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To: Paul Anthony

From: Jean Fairfax Jean

Date: April 25, 1964

Subject: Your Visit to the Magnolia State

I called Father Law to find out whether he would be free to see you Wednesday evening (thinking that a session entre nous would be valuable) but he will be in Starkville then. He suggested that Duncan Gray might want to call a meeting of the executive committee with you. He said he would call D.G. and have him contact you if he wants a meeting. I don't think there'ere enough new matters for Power Hearn you and me to discuss to warrant your coming early. The Council meeting begins at 10:00 a.m. Thursday. If you want to come on Wed to see persons individually, let me know if I can help with appointments. Also, transportation. Father Law is eager to see you - either before or after the meeting on Thursday. See you.

P.S. A Clarksdale suit has been filed. Negro parents tried to register some kids (pre-registration, I think) in Moss Point. A suit will be prepared.

VIA AIR MAIL
April 27, 1964

Miss Jean Fairfax
1051 Deer Park
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jean:

Have talked this morning with Duncan Gray and we have agreed our business can be taken care of during and after the meeting on Thursday. Therefore, I will be arriving on Delta 409 at 10:12 A.M. This will be a little late for the meeting but doesn't seem to be enough difference to warrant coming over the evening before. Shall return on an 8:00 P.M. flight, so plenty of time after the meeting.

If someone could meet me it would be helpful and I would be grateful. If not, I shall make my way to Tougaloo.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Gen

May 7, 1954

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith
Editor and Publisher
The Lexington Advertiser
Lexington, Mississippi

Dear Hazel:

All of us here at SRC were delighted to learn of the Pulitzer award. It could not have been more appropriately directed nor could many recipients have worked as hard in so difficult circumstances as have you and Smitty.

Our most sincere congratulations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Gen

May 8, 1964

Mr. Donald A. Thompson, Secretary
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 10482 Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We have your May 4 list of 14 new subscribers to New South. We will begin processing them immediately, although we are returning your check for correction because of the discrepancy in amount it shows. It should have been in the amount of $14.00, due to Paul Anthony's special agreement with you. For the remainder of the year, MCHR members will be charged only $1.00 for subscriptions to New South.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Gen.

May 11, 1964

The Rev. William J. Morrisey, S.S.J.
Holy Family Church
16 Orange Avenue
Natchez, Mississippi

Dear Father Morrisey:

Under separate cover we are sending you a collection of materials prepared by the Council relative to education. SRC maintains a consultant service program whereby we try to provide competent individuals who may be helpful in local situations. Currently, we are arranging for several women who have had experience in organizing save-the-school efforts in their communities to go to Jackson and possibly Biloxi to assist women there.

If we can be of any possible help to you in Natchez please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Gen -

955 Pecan Boulevard
Jackson, Mississippi

May 17, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

One of the ladies who attended the meeting in Atlanta when representatives of five organizations gathered there, remarked to me that she wished very much that people in Jackson could have heard your address. She was not the only one who responded very favorably to what you had to say on this occasion, and so I should like to suggest to you that this might serve us very well on Thursday evening. You will probably be surprised to see yourself listed as one of the speakers, but Sister Thea had a conflict so we took the liberty of making this substitution.

Last Friday I was able to get representatives of those five organizations which met in Atlanta to meet here in Jackson and give Mendy Samstein an opportunity to talk with them about the summer program! I felt it was a good beginning and only regretted that we did not have more time. However I understand that some of those present are already planning to give these young people other opportunities to present their plans. It seems little short of miraculous that we are bringing these SNCC workers into our homes for meals and to meet others interested in hearing their stories.

I am really anxious to see you and am so very glad that you can be with us this week.

Sincerely yours,

Jane

Jane Schutt

MISSISSIPPI HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

There will be a special evening meeting of the Human Relations Council on Thursday, May 21 at 7:30 p.m. in the O'Reilly Auditorium of St. Joseph High School, 220 E. Amite Street, Jackson. The auditorium is building in the rear of the school. There is a parking lot on Amite St. next to the school.

The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr. will outline the work of the Council. Mr. Paul Anthony, from the Southern Regional Council, will speak. There will be several other related matters.

It is hoped that this first Jackson evening meeting will prove convenient and that you will come and extend an invitation to others who might be interested.

Miss. - Gen

June 5, 1964

The Rev. Donald A. Thompson
P. O. Box 10482
Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Under separate cover we have sent another 500 copies of the Silver reprint. This is the best we can do unless another reprinting is done. We are charging the Mississippi Council .20¢ per copy for these, or a total of $100.00. This amount will be deducted from your grant-in-aid funds which we have here.

Hope your meeting of today is a success.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - G

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR REPRODUCTION OR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION - COPY No. 183

June 9, 1964

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI

THE OBJECTIVE

The summer of 1964 will find an unprecedented number of students working in some phase of the movement for civil and human rights. It is apparent that this will be a time of serious crises -- in all probability one of violence. The one state in the country where there will be the largest concentration of young students engaged in community activity will be in Mississippi. The thousand students who will work on the Mississippi Project will neither be at odds with the federal government nor at war with the State of Mississippi. They will work for the right of all citizens to vote, to read and to gain employment.

It is important that there is a national recognition of the efforts being made by increasing numbers of Mississippians, both Negro and white, to alter the course of that state's movement into a totally "closed society". It is important that many private citizens of stature and influence make it known that they support the aspirations of the citizens of Mississippi for full citizenship, that they deplore violence and that they will place themselves in tension-filled situations as a point of contact and communication to try to initiate both understanding and reconciliation.

In a recent inter-faith, inter-racial, inter-organizational meeting, women from the deep south asked northern women to lend a ministry of presence this summer. They invited members of national organizations as well as other women of goodwill to observe jail and stockade conditions, to check reports of police brutality and to study various community projects in which the students are involved. At no time did southern women ask northern women to participate in the community projects or in any activities surrounding these projects. The focus was on the development of communication between the concerned women who live in the areas of greatest tension this summer and concerned women who reside in other parts of the United States.

WHO ARE THE WOMEN?

As citizens, as mothers and as community leaders, southern and northern women are concerned for the safety of women and children who are engaged in voter registration drives and educational and cultural enrichment programs in Mississippi.

The National Council of Negro Women is organizing Wednesdays in Mississippi with the participation of individual members of the YWCA of the U.S.A., the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women, the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women.

THE PROPOSAL

1. To discuss with local Mississippi women the activity of women and young students who are engaged in community projects.
2. To observe the summer projects.
3. To interview women and girls who have been arrested because of their community activity and to ascertain conditions and treatment in local jails.

4. To share the facts with local Mississippi women and to urge them to oversee the safety of students and children in jails throughout the state of Mississippi.

OVER-ALL STRUCTURE

1. Teams of no less than four nor more than six will go to Mississippi weekly.
2. Teams will be bi-racial and of all faiths. However, to assure effectiveness, women will not work on an inter-racial basis in Mississippi.
3. Each team member will finance her own trip individually.
4. There will be three staff women resident in Mississippi during July and August to plan the details and coordinate all visits.
5. Teams will come from: New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

1. The following will be alerted directly as to the plans, the schedules of the trips and the women who are participating: the President of the United States, the Attorney General, the Justice Department and the President's Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights.
2. Staff will be trained at the National Council of Churches Training Program for the Mississippi Project to be held at Western College For Women, Oxford, Ohio from 14th June to 20th June.
3. Exploratory contact with women leaders in Mississippi has been made and will be maintained. With their counsel and advice, thoughtful and prudent programming will be assured for each team visit.
4. Careful planning, drawing upon a wide range of knowledgeable resources, has been underway since November, 1963.

STAFF

1. The inter-racial staff which will be in the field is made up of young women whose experience includes work in the south and planning and organizing. They will see that appropriate accommodations and other personal arrangements are made as well as develop and implement program activities. A thoroughly experienced professional will work as staff director.

PUBLICITY

1. There will be no advance publicity.
2. There will be no publicity in Mississippi.

CONFIDENTIAL

A Student Gives Her Reasons Why.....

I go to Mississippi because I realize that the future of any children I might have is very much intertwined with the future of Mississippi Americans --disowned and forgotten.

I go to Mississippi because I know that, if society continues to disintegrate, I must disintegrate too.

I go to Mississippi because I want equal representation in our government --from all states. I know this cannot be until southern politicians are elected by the democratic process.

I go to Mississippi because I know that as long as southern states refuse to educate all citizens adequately and equally they will not be prepared for employment in the atomic age. I know that the result--mass unemployment and the high incidence of poverty will carry a terrible price to be paid by all Americans.

I go to Mississippi because I have been taught to believe in democracy and freedom, and I refuse to compromise with my beliefs.

Plan of the Students Going to Mississippi

Mississippi Summer Project:

This summer more than 1,000 students from all over the U.S. will be working in the south with southern students in launching what they conceive, in effect, to be a massive Peace Corps. After a briefing session given by the National Council of Churches, the students will move to Mississippi to work on the following projects:

1. Voter Registration:
   Voter registration workers will operate in every rural county and important urban area in the state. These workers will be involved in a summer-long drive to mobilize the Negro community of Mississippi and to assist in developing local leadership and organization.
2. Freedom Schools:
   Instruction will be highly individualized--each school will have about fifteen teachers and fifty students. The program will include remedial work in reading, math and basic grammar--as well as seminars in political science and the humanities. Wherever possible, studies will be related to problems in the students' own society.
3. Community Centers:
   In addition to the Freedom Schools, Community Centers will provide services normally denied the Negro community in Mississippi. Staffed by experienced social workers, nurses, librarians and teachers in the arts and crafts, the centers will provide educational, health and cultural programs for community.
4. The Freedom Theatre:
   Actors will tour places in Mississippi where the theatre has never been seen. Plays are being written by leading playwrights for this special project.

Miss - Gen

429 Yazoo Ave..
Clarksdale, Miss.
July 11, 1964

Dear Mr. Paul Anthony,

I am writing you to tell you that I am in great need of your financial support. First, I will start off by telling you something about myself, my participation in the civil rights movement, and my position in the Mississippi Summer Project. I am seventeen years old and I will be attending Fisk University in the Fall. I have been a participant in the civil rights movement since the beginning of the first sit-in in 1960, and I was then twelve years old, the youngest participant. Many different people tried to discourage me by saying that I was to young to be active in the movement. But being concerned about my future, my country, and my rights, made me even more active because I knew that this was a job that had to be done and I was willing to do it. My participation in the civil rights movement has taken me to such places in the South as: Jackson, Miss., Clarksdale, Miss., Rockhill, S.C., the first freedom ride in Alabama, Danville, Va., and in St. Augustine, Fla. where I worked for two weeks organizing the high school students for a massive non-violent demonstration.

Before I joined the civil rights movemnt in 1960, I was the editor, reporter, and publisher of my own neighborhood newspaper which I earned at least $40.00 to $50.00 a week. Also in the same year I organized the first Negro Club to work hand in hand with the mayor of our city, Nashville, Tenn. When I joined the movement I put a side all of my previous activities because I felt that most of my time should be dedicated to this cause. Like most parents, my parents was very much against my participation because of the fear they had for my safety but I had to make them understand that I was very serious and wanted to do all I could to make America truly the land of the free.

My participation has lead to sixteen arrests in my home town, once in St. Augustine, Fla., Birmingham, Ala., and Rockhill, S.C. but none of these arrests has changed my ideals and beliefs in equal rights.

One of my duties is the Mississippi Summer Project is to work on Voter Registration, for the struggle for freedom in Mississippi can only be won by a combination of political and other action within the state and a heightened awareness throughout the country of the need for massive Federal intervention to insure the voting rights of Negroes.. This summer's program will work toward both objectives. Voter registration workers will operate in every rural county and in a summer-long Mississippi and assist in developing local leadership and organization.

My duties is the Mississippi Work Camp Program. One of the main purposes for this work camp is to work in the Negro and White slum especially the Negro area. And in this way the Negroes, especially the Negro who has a great deal of fear, and has not yet been exposed to White people. One of their main jobs is to work along with these people in a friendly, understanding them and their fear of White people and fear of support. This is only a new way of getting next to the afraid Mississippi Negro.

The Work Camp Program is for people who own their own homes, but can not yet afford to keep up their own property. Secondly, for old-age people who can not get around and keep up the inside and outside of their homes. By working with these people, we will be able to understand each other but most of all they understand us and our purpose for us being here in Clarksdale, Miss. Most of the work camp work will consist of house cleaning, yard cleaning, and outside house painting. Some of the things which can come out of the summer work camp project is (1) organizing neighborhood clubs (to bring the neighbors closer together), (2) a community captain (a person that the neighborhood all look-up to and that is very active in the civil rights movement, (3) a sick and shut-in committee (consisting of members from the neighborhood), and (4) community social activities to raise money (the money will go into the sick and shut-

in treasury to buy food for a needy family within the community and to send flowers to someone deceased, sick, etc. I am asking for your support in this project. We will need such materials as, nails, paint, (house paint), paint brushes, and hammers.

Thereason I am asking for individual support because we are in a financial strain because of all the expenses such as: our room and board, (which is $10.00 weekly(, office supplies, transportation, other materials, and miscellaneous expenses in the office.

I would appreciate any contribution which you have to offer and any help that you can secure from your friends.

Yours for freedom,

Louis Miller
Chairman of the Mississippi Work
Camp Program

M - Gen

July 14, 1964

Mrs. George Barry
1104 Armstrong Lane
Toupelo, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Barry:

At the request of Mrs. Nelson Waite, enclosed is a copy of TRANSITION WITHOUT TRAGEDY, a guide for organizing a community campaign in support of public education. I trust you are in touch with the very fine group of women who are organizing a state-wide program of this kind.

If we can be of further help or can supply more specific information, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

M-Gen

July 23, 1964

The Rev. Bernard Law
Box 155
Jackson 5, Mississippi

Dear Father Law:

To my chagrin I discover a note promising to send you materials about the organization and programming of local councils. Such a collection is now enclosed.

I hope to get over soon and perhaps we can discuss this at that time. And, should you have the least need of me before I plan to come, let me know and I will respond promptly.

Apologies for not being prompt in this instance.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

M - Gen

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

July 25,1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

The copy of"Law Enforcement in Mississippi" you sent me has been received with great appreciation. I would like to know however, What is the distribution in Mississippi?

Can you also give me the cost for sending 200? 900? 1200 copies to the members of the Council on Human Relations in Mississippi?

Cordially,

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson

No
will not be sent
DAT

M-Gen

July 29, 1964

Mr. Donald A. Thompson
P. O. Box 10482
Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Under separate cover we are sending you about 200 copies of the Special Report on Mississippi. (There is no charge.) This about exhausts our supply. There is some chance that we will run additional copies. If so, we will keep your needs in mind.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

File: State Councils: "Mississippi"

July 31, 1964

Mr. Donald A. Thompson
P. O. Box 10482
Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of July 25. I could come to a meeting after September, and would like very much to. The only autumn dates which I now have committed are October 7-9, October 22-23, October 28-29, November 12-14, and November 18-21.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Rec'd 7/28/64

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

July 25,1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar,

We regret that we did not arrenge for you to speak to our Council during the past year. Would you kindly let us know the dates this fall when you might be awaible to come to Jackson or Tougaloo for a Mississippi meeting.

Cordially Yours,

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson

Miss Gen

August 3, 1964

Mrs. Mary Ann Henderson
1536 Winchester Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mary Ann:

Many thanks for your recent information. I am amazed at how well things are going and very impressed with your leadership. Keep up the good work. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Mtns - etc.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P.O. Box 10482, Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Sept. 3, 1964

close

Dear Friend:

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations would like to invite you as a member of the Council to an overnight conference to be held at Gulfside Conference Center, Waveland, Miss., on September 30 -- October 1. The conference will begin with the evening meal at 6:00 P.M., on September 30th, and will end with lunch on October 1st. You may register anytime during the afternoon of September 30th. Total cost for the conference, including room and three meals, will be $6.00 per person.

We have just passed through an eventful summer in Mississippi, and we now face a critical year ahead. This conference is designed to give us an opportunity to discuss at a leisurely pace the role of the Council in the months to come, and we hope YOU will be with us. We plan to have Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, with us to guide us in our discussions. It is also probable that we will have a full-time Executive Director for the Mississippi Council lined up by then, and we will be working with him to outline our program for the coming year.

For our evening session on September 30th, we are inviting a number of persons from the Gulf Coast area to join us. Efforts are underway to establish a Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations, and we hope that our meeting can be a stimulus to these efforts.

This invitation is going only to actual members of the Council, but we would want you to fell free to bring along any friends who might be interested in our work.

In order that we may know how many to prepare for, we are asking that you send in your reservation just as soon as possible. These should be addressed to our secretary, the Rev. Donald Thompson, P.O. Box 10482, Westland Station, Jackson, Mississippi.

Thanks ever so much for your cooperation. We will look forward to having you with us.

Sincerely,

Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President

I WILL attend

I WILL NOT attend The conference of MCHR Gulfside Conference Center, Sept 30 -- Oct. 1.

Signed_____

File
Miss. Council

LWD

September 7, 1964

Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice-President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hahn:

We have received your letter of August 27th, containing the wonderful news that the Field Foundation is willing to contribute to the Southern Regional Council the sum of $8,000.00 for a twelve-month period to be used by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in employing an Executive Director. We appreciate this grant ever so much, and we want to assure you once again that it will be put to good use.

I am sorry that I have not written sooner, but our Secretary in Jackson has been out of town, and your letter was, therefore, rather late in being forwarded to me.

As I advised you earlier, the first man we had tried to secure for the position of Executive Director was unable to accept, but we have now offered the job to another interested and qualified man, and we hope to hear something definite from him in the near future. We will keep you advised.

Thanks again for your consideration and support.

Sincerely,

Duncan M. Gray Jr.

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

cc: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss. Gen.

1414 34th Street N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.
September 11, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Many thanks for your letter. I have two additional names for Jackson, Mississippi which were given to me by Arnold Feldman, Executive Director, American Veterans Committee. You may know Mr. Kirksey, Chapter Chairman for AVC, and undoubtedly know Mr. Evers, Regional Director for the NAACP.

Mr. Henry Kirksey
1019 Lynch Street

Mr. Charles Evers
1072 West Lynch Street

Again my very best wishes to you in this most important project.

Sincerely yours,

Caroline C. Ramsay

Caroline C. Ramsay

October 22, 1964

The Reverend Duncan Gray, Jr.
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

I shall be with you on November 10 if I can possibly make it. Don't look for me unless you see me, but I shall try very hard.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

St. Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

PARISH HOUSE AND OFFICE
113 South 9th Street
Telephone 234-1269

RECTORY
906 Lincoln Avenue
Telephone 234-4940

October 20, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

With all of my note writing to you of late, I have forgotten one very important thing: We would like very much to have you with us at our MCHR meeting in Jackson on November 10th, if this would be at all possible. Conflicting appointments have prevented you from being with us in the past, but we would still welcome a visit at any time, and this might well be the best possible date.

Not only will this be our Annual Meeting at which officers and directors will be elected, but it will also mark the first time that we have been able to have a general meeting outside of the Tougaloo College campus. As you may know, we are meeting this time at the King Edward Hotel in Jackson - an event made possible by the Civil Rights Law. We sincerely hope this will be a big help to us, since we have had many people say they would like to be with us, but they are uneasy about going to meetings at Tougaloo. On the other hand, I'm keeping my fingers crossed, for this may be too much out in the open for some people. In any event, the occasion would be greatly enhanced by your presence and by some words from you. Indeed, if you are able to come, we would like for you to make a brief talk at lunch, perhaps. You could address yourself to anything that you wish, but I think a word from you on the Southern Regional Council and/or State Councils on Human Relations would be very much in order.

I know that your schedule is full and that this is quite late to be making such a request, but I feel that it is at least worth a try, and I hope you will give it serious consideration. Thanks ever so much.

Nov 15

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President, MCHR

~~MCHR~~
M - Gen

AIR MAIL SPECIAL
November 2, 1964

The Rev. Donald A. Thompson
P. O. Box 1D482, Westland Station
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Can you let me know just as quickly as possible if Dr. James Silver is a member of MCHR?

He is being considered for membership in SRC and we need to know about state Council affiliation for this reason.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

~~MCHR~~
M - Gen

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PLEASE REPLY TO:
DONALD A. THOMPSON, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 10482, WESTLAND STATION
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39209

November 3, 1964

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Manderson:

Dr. James Silver is a member in good standing of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

He will be at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, until May or June on sabbatical leave from the University of Mississippi. He still comes back to the South for lecturing engagements, and he has written me that he plans to return to his Mississippi post as soon as the academic year is over.

Sincerely

Donald A. Thompson

Donald A. Thompson

November 11, 1964

Mrs. Mary Ann Henderson
1536 Winchester Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mary Ann:

I am deeply grateful for your thoughtful note.

We did precious little compared to what you and the other MPE's did and all Mississippi has cause to be very grateful to you.

You made a fine spokesman of those "thousands of mothers" even if some of them didn't know it!

My best to you all. And, incidentally, we're still here if we can be of any help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Gen. JM

VICKSBURG CITIZENS' APPEAL

MRS. AARON SHIRLEY, EDITOR
P. O. BOX 1112
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Done 12/3/64

November 14, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Well, it has been quite a while since I talked to you on the telephone and said I'd send you copies of the Citizens' Appeal. You probably heard about the bombing of our Freedom House in Vicksburg a month ago; that and the resulting, seemingly insolvable problem of finding housing (no one will rent to us) have taken up a good deal of time and energy.

Enclosed are the four issues of the newspaper which we have (somehow) gotten out, along with a copy of the prospectus which we used in the North to raise money. Financially speaking, we are not yet self-sufficient, but, I still think, have a good chance of becoming so. That is the goal of course.

I'm convinced that the idea of the newspaper - one which combines civil rights news and community news - is a sound one. Putting it into practise on a self-sufficient basis is, as you probably understand better than I do, quite another matter.

In our efforts to include news of events outside Mississippi, I'd appreciate it if you would send us all your news releases. Also could you send a copy of the pamphlet I've seen around on law enforcement in Mississippi.

One other area where you might be able to help. We are very much in need of someone — preferably a Negro with some journalistic experience or writing ability — to come run the newspaper when I leave.

I came with the idea of staying only long enough to set it up; I will definitely be going back to school - law school - in the fall of next year, but it may be that the army will get me before then. I won't know for sure until I have my physical later this month; if I pass it, I wouldn't be able to stay here any later than January or February.

Would you by any chance know of someone who would be interested in coming down to run the paper for a year or two? Perhaps there is someone on a college newspaper who would come down after first semester in January.

Do let me know soon, please, if you have any ideas on this, or on getting someone to come this summer. I hope you like our newspaper; I think it's getting better with each issue.

Sincerely, David Riley
David Riley, Managing Editor

VICKSBURG CITIZENS' APPEAL

MRS. AARON SHIRLEY, EDITOR
P. O. BOX 1112
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

September 3, 1964

Some things have happened in Warren County, Mississippi this summer that a lot of people in Warren County don't know about. A lot of people don't know that a torch was found under a Negro community center burned to the ground in Bovina on the night of July 7. A lot of people don't know that the Freedom Democratic Party held its County Convention in the County Court House on July 31. And a lot of people don't know that three elderly Negroes were brutally beaten by carloads of hooded men in Oak Ridge on August 7. A brief article about the first incident appeared in what has always been Warren County's only newspaper, the Vicksburg Evening Post but no mention was made of the torch. (The sheriff was indirectly quoted as saying that there was no sign of arson). Nothing at all has appeared in the Evening Post about the last two incidents.

Not only does the Vicksburg daily newspaper fail to cover news events--peaceful and not so peaceful--involving Negroes, but its regular recognition of the 48 per cent of the town that is Negro consists of a weekly column about church meetings and tea parties entitled "Among Colored Folks". In March of this year the Negro community boycotted the newspaper because it refused to refer to Negroes as Mr. and Mrs. If news items were sent in, in that form, the courtesy titles were dropped when the news was printed--which wasn't, and isn't, often. The publisher reportedly lost $1000 in a week; so before long courtesy titles were printed.

This summer, despite widespread participation of Vicksburg Negroes in COFO projects, particularly in setting up the Freedom Democratic Party, the Evening Post has not once mentioned the activities of either COFO or the Freedom Democratic Party in the Warren County area. As a result, the Negro community has again begun to boycott the Evening Post. When COFO workers suggested that the Negroes start a newspaper of their own, the idea was so enthusiastically received that after two weeks of hard work an introductory issue was published.

The response to this issue clearly indicates that, with a little capital, a weekly newspaper can be successful here. Over 2,500 people have bought this first issue of the Citizens' Appeal in a county with 4,000 Negro families. Already we have begun to reach some white readers in Vicksburg and Negro readers in the nearby counties of Issequena, Yazoo, Hinds, and Claiborne.

Most of the writing and practically all of the circulation and advertising work has been done by local Negroes on a voluntary basis. In one town a fearless blind man feels his way with his cane up the dusty road, past white people's houses, selling papers. In another a retired porter has put in ten-hour days, at age 74, selling papers, soliciting ads, and attending meetings. The above letterhead was done for free by the local Negro printer; we asked for 200 copies and he gave us 400.

Our biggest financial problem-and one which we must solve to survive-is lowering the printing costs. The Citizens' Appeal is printed on offset in New Orleans for $170 plus $20 for making up each page. In the future, it is essential that we make up most of the paper ourselves and thus lower printing costs from $330 to about $200.

(These figures are ~~under~~ inaccurate; with $2000 raised, we bought a varityper for $600 and $150 worth of ~~Fototype~~ material for setting headlines)

In order to do this, we must buy either a veratype machine ($1500-$2000 second hand) or an IBM Executive ($500 second hand) which might be sufficient. We may be able to get along without mailing equipment for a while, but probably not for long. Volunteer help, as gratifying as it is to have, is not always entirely dependable; we would like to begin to pay local people something, with the eventual aim of finding one or two to work full-time for a regular salary. There will be some office expenses, depending on what facilities we can get for free. Although it is not essential for the financial survival of the newspaper, a headliner($7000 new) would greatly improve the appearance of the paper and would further cut printing costs.

It hardly seems necessary to point out the importance of such a newspaper as the Citizens' Appeal. It can be, and already with one issue has begun to be, invaluable for the community awareness, racial awareness, and world-wide awareness of Negroes in Warren County, Mississippi. It can do a lot to improve race relations by opening up hitherto clogged lines of communication. It can in fact have state-wide significance by showing that such an enterprise can succeed in one Mississippi town. If in one, why not in others?

If a young high school football player works as hard and runs as fast as any young football player in a spectacular touchdown dash, why is it that if he's black, he receives no written recognition for his feat? If he did, he might not seek publicity in less wholesome ways. We hope you'll help us give some recognition to this young man, and to many others in his neighborhood who do many other laudable things. We hope you'll help a young newspaper in the heart of Mississippi so it can soon reach every Warren County household where a literate person lives.

- -

CLIP AND SEND TO: Business Manager
Vicksburg CITIZENS' APPEAL
P. O. Box 1112
Vicksburg, MISSISSIPPI

Please find payment enclosed (cash, money order, or check) payable to Hill City Publishing Corporation for one year charter subscription to the Vicksburg CITIZENS' APPEAL, a community newspaper for Negroes in the heart of Mississippi, at the rate of:

____$10 ____$25 ____$50

Date_____

Name_____

Address_____

November 30, 1964

Mr. David Riley
Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal
P. O. Box 1112
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear David:

Many thanks for the first issues of the paper. It's a good start and you are to be congratulated for the achievement.

Under separate cover we are sending you a collection of our materials which may be of some help. (Included, the special report on Mississippi.)

No one comes immediately to mind as your replacemant but someone here will get to work immediately on spreading the word and checking with several appropriate colleges. Should we turn up any possibilities, we'll let you know immediately.

In the meantime, all good wishes, and keep us informed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

November - 1964

Miss. Gen. LWD AU mm

Dear Friends:

Since we are no longer at Tougaloo College, we are anxious to let you know where we are and what we are doing. We completed our work at Tougaloo College on September 1st, spent several weeks visiting friends, relatives and the Florida beaches, and were called back to Mississippi for a conference on our future plans.

When we left Mississippi in early September, Dan had a number of opportunities for further service, but we had made no commitments. We returned to Jackson to meet a representative of the American Friends Service Committee. After an arduous week of exploring and discussing, we decided to locate a home in Jackson from which vantage point Dan could represent the American Friends Service Committee in Mississippi.

To find a suitable residence was not easy, but successful, and now we are located in a pleasant home not too far from downtown Jackson. Moving is always a painful process. Since this is No. 13 for us in the course of 39 years of marriage, we hope it will prove lucky.

As many of you know, we have been associated alternately with the Congregationalists (now United Church of Christ) and the Society of Friends (Quakers) in church or college ever since we have been married. Our decision to stay in Mississippi was influenced by a number of considerations, among them being Dan's appointment by President Johnson to the National Citizens Committee for Human Relations, his position as a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, his membership on the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and on the Board of the Southern Regional Council, and the opportunity to work with the creative program of the American Friends Service Committee. We have both made a good many contacts in Jackson, in Mississippi and in the South, which may prove useful. The Regional Director of the American Friends Service Committee has said that she looks on Dan's job as that of an "enabler of social change."

We left Tougaloo College regretfully. Since we have so many friends there, we are glad to be nearby so that we can maintain contact with them.

One of the highlights of the past year was the visit of both of our sons and their families to Tougaloo for a two weeks visit with us in our last month in the president's home on the campus. Needless to say, we had a wonderful reunion. Dan and Sue continue to enjoy California, and Bill and Hanne the strenous job of pursuing a Ph.D. degree at the University of Pittsburg.

We hope to work with others in an attempt to create a new image of Mississippi. We know it won't be easy.

It's a bit early to send Christmas greetings, but this brings our best wishes for the coming Christmas season.

We hope we may hear from you-all since you now have our new address.

Cordially yours

The Beittels

A.D. Beittel
1666 Lelia Drive
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

M -
Gen

Dec. 12, 1964
1666 Lelia Dr.
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Paul,

Will you do me a favor? Thank you. When I was in Atlanta for the SRC meetings which I thoroughly enjoyed, I was a guest at the very delicious buffet dinner at the SRC offices. Much to my embarrassment, I felt a little faint on that occasion, and one of your staff members was kind enough to take me to the head of the line to get some coffee and food. I wanted you to thank her for me-- I believe she is responsible for your clipping service, reading many newspapers each day. I am sorry I do not recall her name, but she was so very kind. Please tell her that after I got home I discovered from my physician that a virus I had had earlier was just getting in an extra wallop that evening, so your staff member really saved the day for me. Many thanks.

We find ourselves very busy, and I hope are counteracting in a small way the "image" of Miss. being perpetrated by Governors Barnett and Johnson, not to mention the continuing tragedy of Philadelphia. A little committee of which I am a part is planning a meeting in Jackson in January for the Human Relations Council of Jackson(hopefully it will become one) on " The Right To Dissent". We have several newpaper men willing to participate, but need more.

Dan joins in sending you all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Ruth B.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING:

Mr. Hahn - The Field Foundation has granted the Mississippi Council on Human Relations $8,000 for the first 12-month period.

DATE
12/16/64

(SEE)

NAME OR SUBJECT:

MAXWELL HAHN - The Field Foundation - 1964

Recd 12/18/64

December 16, 1964

Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Exec. Vice-President
The Field Foundation
250 Park Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hahn:

First, let me say how pleased I was to receive a copy of your letter of December 3, 1964, to Dr. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council. This has given us all a big boost, and we are deeply grateful to you and the Foundation. We certainly accept the terms of the grant as outlined in your letter, and we hope that we can be worthy of your confidence.

As Dr. Dunbar told you in his letter of December 11th, Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, a native of Tennessee and now at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, has accepted the job of Executive Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and we believe he will do an excellent job. He finishes at Colgate-Rochester on January 15, 1965, and will begin work with the Council on January 20th, or as soon thereafter as he can get his affairs in order. He is to notify us later of the exact date on which he will be able to start.

Thanks again ever so much for the consideration and generous support you have given us. We will keep you posted on further developments.

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President, Miss. Council on
Human Relations

cc: Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les: I still have not received Mr. Dean's formal acceptance, but I imagine he is waiting to write until he can be more definite about some dates. Please tell Paul Anthony that we are further cheered and encouraged by his letter of December 8th, and that I have written to Mr. Thompson, our Sec.-Treasurer, asking that he arrange for a formal audit of our account for 1964. You might also be interested to know that former Congressman Frank Smith has agreed to address our next meeting in Jackson on February 1, 1965.

Duncan

Duncan to phone 1/17 that acceptance received

M—
Gen

December 18, 1964

Mrs. Ruth Beittel
1556 Lelia Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruth:

The lady in research, Bernice Morrison, has been duly thanked. The famous Beittels made quite a hit with our staff and all want to see more of you.

As you probably know, a young Baptist minister who is just finishing at Colgate-Rochester, Kenneth Dean, takes the MCHR job in late January. He is young and needs help, but shows considerable promise. After he gets there I shall probably be over quite often and look forward to our all being together in the various new roles.

Congratulations on getting the moving done.

All of us send our very best wishes for the season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

December 31, 1964

Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Would it be at all convenient for you to be in Jackson on the afternoon or evening of January 22 or during the day of January 23?

Mr. Vernon Eagle, Executive Director of the New World Foundation, has asked me to arrange a couple of appointments for him in Jackson. He needs to talk with people who can give him objective opinions and information. I would love for you to be one of the people that he sees, not only because I am interested in Vernon having good sources but also because it can do no harm for the Mississippi Council to have a friend in this man.

I intend also to speak with Bill Minor, but will not do so until I hear from you about your availability. Would you give me a call?

Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:p

Miss - Gen

February 4, 1965

Mrs. Paul S. Derrien
5264 Wayneland Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Pat:

It was good to see you and good of you to be of so much help in my transportation. Thanks.

Have you seen the Wall Street Journal front page article of February 2, "Race Turmoil Threatens to Stifle Mississippi's Economic Development." Can send a copy if need be. MPE might want to reprint this.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

P.S. Assume you have seen the enclosed from the Citizens Council. Has this been widespread?

March 12, 1965

Miss Kay Haggerty
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Kay:

Ken Dean doesn't deserve you, but that's your problem, not mine.

Please take over the running of the office and see that your leader does what he is supposed to.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MEMORIAL RESEARCH

File State Council on Hum. Rels. Mississippi

LWD

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Meeting April 22, 1965
King Edward Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi

10:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. Registration

11:00 Morning Session, Dr. D.I. Horn presiding

Opening Prayer - Rabbi Perry Nussbaum

Welcome - Dr. D.I. Horn

Theme of Meeting "The New Mississippi" - Mr. Kenneth L. Dean

Organizational Reports:
- COFO Report - Mr. Dick Jewett
- National Council of Churches - Rev. A.R. Winham
- Young Democrats Club - Mr. Hunter Morey
- FDP - Mr. Lawrence Guyot
- Committee of Concern - Dr. W.P. Davis
- NAACP -
- LAOS - Mr. Bob Kochtitzky
- LCDC - Mr. Al Bronstein
- Political Change in Mississippi - Mrs. Claudia Shropshire

12:30 Luncheon

Prayer of Thanksgiving - Rev. J.F. McRee

1:30 Afternoon Session

"Social Change" - Dr. Eddy Asirzatham

2:25 Film-Strip on Poverty

2:45 "Poverty Program" - Mr. Al Ulmer

3:45 Benediction - Dr. S. Leon Whitney

State Council:
file - Miss. Council on Hum. Rels 2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Oscar Cohen

FROM: A. I. Botnick

DATE: April 30, 1965

SUBJECT: Kenneth Dean, Executive Director, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Mississippi

While in Jackson on April 29 for the primary purpose of discussions with individuals at Jackson State College in connection with their workshop this summer, I spent a very disturbing 2½ hours with Kenneth Dean.

Dean is a product of a family of deeply religious Southern Baptists, totally committed to capitalism as an enemy of freedom. This is not to say he follows the rigid discipline of the communist line; however, he sees in the radicalism and protest of the kids in COFO and SNCC that their dedication is in opposition to what he considers anti-thetical to human progress and development, e.g., American government. He, therefore, refuses to see or admit there can be any kind of organized manipulative motive behind the actions of these "dedicated young people." As I judge it, even if one could prove to him there were communists involved, he would not care because he would forgive it and forget it and say they are dedicated to their cause.

Please understand, I very discreetly, through indirection in questioning, raised these issues and the longer he talked the more thoroughly he ventilated his position. I questioned him at considerable length about the film that was shown at the Council meeting, which in effect shows the church, big business, and government as the enemy of the civil rights movement. He explained that this film will be shown to as many Negro youngsters as possible, and, in his opinion, the message of the film is simply to point out to these kids that these are evils in Mississippi, and in order to achieve peace and full freedom they should know what these three major establishments represent. He completely denies that this is objectionable. At his Council meeting, before showing the film, he told the audience what they were about to see is what Negro children of Mississippi are learning and will continue to learn and the direction they will go. He said he thought the film was poorly done because it was produced by amateurs, but he didn't necessarily disagree with the message of the film. He pointed out in Mississippi the church, big business and Mississippi government are enemies of equality.

Apparently his audience received this as an objective observation and he was challenged by no one. I asked him for a copy of the film and agreed on a price of $30 and he promised to forward it. However, this agreement was reached in the early part of our conversation and I have a feeling he will not come through with the promise.

Four individuals produced the film and Dean characterizes them as "old heads in the movement, once allied with SNCC." They are Jane Stembridge, a graduate of Meredith College; Dove Green -- the only thing Dean would say about him is that he is from Arkansas; Mary King, the daughter of a Methodist minister whose mother and

and father live somewhere in Virginia; Emie Schrader who majored in the problems of undeveloped countries at Michigan State and worked for a time in Nigeria and Kenya. These four names are all new to me and I could not get any further information on them from Dean.

We discussed at length the issue of SNCCers in Mississippi and their involvement in...Viet Nam, poison gas, etc. His immediate answer, "These kids are world citizens," and strenuously object to the "billion and a half dollars being poured into foreign situations like Viet Nam as compared with the pitance of funds allocated by the federal government to the poverty program." Note, he didn't respond with the business of "are you against peace?"

He brought up the existence of "The Daily Worker," "The Guardian," and "The Crusdader" prevalent in the COFO headquarters throughout the state. However, he said that populists listerature and church literature, especially Methodist Church literature are available, as well, and equally read so the kids will have both sides of the question to "keep informed." He went on to say that when these kids are asked if they are communists they vigorously reply they are not because communism is and was a total failure as well as the American establishment.

I broached the subject of the presence of communists in the state and to this he replied that no one had definitely proved their presence and he brought up the name of Elizabeth Fuscoe. He said he had heard that she is, but no one has proved this. Finally, he admitted that at the end of last summer there were 6 or 7, again repeating there was no conclusive evidence of this and underlined the fact that certainly these 6 or 7 were not in leadership positions.

He stated that SNCC will not be working in Mississippi this summer, but the Freedom Democratic Party will. In response to the question to what FDP will be doing, he said they will be conducting programsof "political education." He would not define what he meant by "political education." I asked him for his evaluation of the Freedom Democratic Party and his only response was, "Do you think Negroes can belong to a democratic party which supports instruments like a sovereignty commission?"

I asked him his opinion of Robert Ezell, Jr., president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He styled Ezell as a deeply committed Methodist who is basically against segregation but would not speak out until the civil rights bill was passed and could use this as his shield. He styles Ezell as an opportunist because he feels Ezell would fight against organized labor in order that he would not have to pay his employees any more than was necessary. He claims Ezell will not move unless protected by law.

Dean considers James Forman, head of SNCC, as in complete control and an individual with "amazing analytical powers, and a fine organizer with a great reservoir of social and political acumen." Dean characterizes Robert Moses as proceeding from a Rogerian point of view, non-directed oriented and leans much toward building our society on a one to one relationship based on love and brotherhood.

On the other hand he says Forman places the civil rights movement in a historical sociological context based upon total environment. Forman, according to

Dean, wants to change the present establishment, for he feels that under Capitalism civil rights can never be achieved. This, according to Dean, is in opposition to Moses whose answer is it doesn't matter what one has, forget the political entity and build one to one relationships of love and brotherhood and civil rights will then be achieved. Dean says that Forman's point of view in SNCC has won out and this is the reason Moses is no longer a part of the SNCC movement.

He quickly disposed of the NAACP as a middle class organization wanting to achieve civil rights within the framework of the establishment. I asked him about Charles Evers and in his reply was evident a note of personal fondness. He stated that sometimes he thinks Evers begins a project in the wrong direction but inevitably whatever he undertakes comes out well. Frankly, if I am permitted this observation, I think Dean is subconsciously saying that Evers presents no threat to the causes Dean supports.

His observation of Dr. Britton is that he is the only Negro in Mississippi he has met who has an analytical mind.

I asked him why he structured his Mississippi Human Relations Council meeting as he did. He replied there were only five COFO-SNCC individuals in attendance and that he asked all of the various civil rights groups in the state to attend and explain their program.

In regard to the Oxford, Mississippi incident in connection with the literary festival and the harassment of the Negroes, this is Dean's version. I asked him why he called Ed King of Tougaloo College instead of the president, Robert Owens. He said he called King because he didn't think to call Owens. I asked for his evaluation of Owens, to which he replied he didn't think Owens competent to act in the role of president of Tougaloo.

I asked him his opinion of Ed King, Chaplain of Tougaloo College. He said King is his closest friend and they are in daily communication in connection with their mutual concerns. I pressed him further for a more definitive answer to which he replied that his opinion of King would be much different than a federal agency's opinion. He would not elaborate any further.

This is Dean's version of what happened at Oxford during the Faulkner literary festival. He contends there were only 25 individuals who actually perpetrated the violence and perhaps 800 bystanders who were sympathizers but took no part in the overt action. He states the Tougaloo College delegation consisted of 3 Negroes and 2 whites. He claims they arrived on the campus in one automobile, two hours before the festival started and more or less paraded around the campus. It was his feeling that this was a red flag and they should have come, the two whites in one automobile, the three Negroes in another, and should have presented themselves only at registration time and not before.

The members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations are individuals like Father Bernard F. Law, Bishop Gerow, Rabbi Perry Nussbaum, Bishop Brunin, etc. As a matter of fact, Dean stated Father Law was hismost important board member. One thing I am certain of - Dean soft pedals, or rather low keys, to these people and would never, I repeat never, be as candid or open with them as he was with me. I am not certain at the end of our conversation that he didn't have serious regrets about being as candid with me as he was.

I think Dean is an astute young man whowill use the respectable people and their money to further his non-negotiable position. He mentioned that Paul Anthony, who is Les Dunbar's assistant, works very closely with him. How much of his personal feelings have been conveyed to Anthony and how much Les Dunbar knows, I have no way of knowing, but the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, as you know.

I think I should talk to Father Law, Bill Minor and Hodding Carter about this entire situation, and I would like your opinion.

cc: Alex Miller

Oscar - I'm very, very disturbed, and I want your thinking at your earliest convenience.

Dean Cyed

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PA - could you find out who Marge Curet is?

LD ✓

PW

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

June 27, 1965

MI - file

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les,

A few weeks back I received from you a copy of a letter which concerned the possibility of Governor Coleman's appointment as judge. At the present time, there is a good bit of discussion which might interest you concerning the second post which is open. Marge Curet sent me copies of a statement contesting the possible appointment of Dan Russell to this post. It is my understanding that Mr. Russell is the choice of the Mississippi Democrats. The AFL-CIO and the NAACP have suggested Karl Wiesenburg for the same position.

Marge Curet and some of her friends strongly oppose both Russell and Wiesenburg. They have submitted the name of Howard McDonnell, a member of the state legislature from Biloxi. The criticism of Russell is mentioned in the enclosed letter. It seems that Wiesenburg would be a pretty good choice but they contest that appointment on the grounds that he was co-author of the bill which created the Sovereignty Commission.

As you know, the state legislature is presently in session. One night last week Marge had me meet with McDonnell. I am impressed by his claim to a liberal position, both in the past and in the present. However, discussions with Bill Minor, who has covered the state legislature for eighteen years, indicate that Mr. McDonnell is not a sound choice for the open position.

Marge asked me to inform you of the interest in Mr. McDonnell. Secondly, if you have any information related to a possible appointment for this second position, I need to be kept up to date.

Last week my board met; also eight prospective board members were present. Mr. Roy Moore, agent in charge of the FBI in Mississippi, spoke briefly and led a discussion. In the afternoon I showed the controversial film on poverty "The Peoples Want Freedom." Mr. A. I. Botnick and Mr. Oscar Cohen were present for this part of the meeting.

The film was shown three times and discussed at great length.

Mr. Cohen was here for the greater part of three days. Following your practice, I had him and Mr. Botnick to breakfast at my expense. We had a rather lengthy and warm discussion. It is worthy of note that in the beginning Botnich (with the support of Cohen) denied that a report concerning me had been written. During the discussion it was necessary from time to time for me to insist that Mr. Cohen and Mr. Botnick be honest. I had a second meeting with these men at their motel late one night.

Mr. Cohen is still concerned about my attitude toward the film. From my side, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Botnick are nice guys whose company I enjoy but men whom I do not trust.

Tomorrow Mr. Kehrer from the AFL-CIO is coming by to discuss the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union. Since seeing you, I have met once with Mr. Kehrer and Mr. Dan Powell who is in charge of the Southern Region COPE program for AFL-CIO. With the need for political education and labor organization in Mississippi being what it is, I suppose I will be sharing a good bit of time with these men in the near future.

The long, hot summer which most of us did not want and did not expect seems to be underway in Mississippi. Recently the FDP called for a few pickets to go to the State Capitol. They expected a turnout of 25-30 people. Almost 1,000 were arrested. Presently Guyot and SNCC leaders are trying to rid themselves of the leadership responsibility for this situation so they can spend time in Washington.

That's about it from Mississippi. I hope to visit the SRC office some time in August. Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

File -
State Councils -
Mississippi

LWD.

Marge Curet is Vice Pres
Miss. for Pub. & Educ.,
former Democratic Nat'l.
Committeewoman - chairman,
Dem. Campaign in Sec
Curt again Miss. in
'64. Powerful woman.

MN

The appointment of Attorney Dan Russell of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, to the post of United States District Judge of the Southern District of Mississippi, is under protest for the following reasons:

Mr. Russell was, and still may be, a member of the White Citizens Council. He is very close to Governor Paul Johnson (was his room-mate in College), former Governor Ross Barnett, and Mississippi State Democrat Chairman Bidwell Adam, all of whom were active in the White Citizens Council. While none of the groups feels that party affiliation should be a factor in the selection of a Federal Judge, they do feel that Mr. Russell's objection to President Kennedy because Kennedy was Catholic, shows prejudice.

The main objection to Mr. Russell, however, is based on his record of cases in Circuit and Chancery Court of Hancock County, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The Honorable Lucien Gex, Attorney at Law, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, should be contacted relative to Mr. Russell's court and trial record.

*****

Miss -- Duncan Grey

July 8, 1965

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Thanks for the changes of address. We will proceed to change mailing addresses.

I still hope to visit with you sometime to review MCHR matters. Perhaps after you get to Meridian....

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss. - Gen.

August 10, 1965

Mr. Gordon Henderson
Department of History
Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Gordon:

We have read your latest Mississippi piece (given before the Unitarians) with interest and would like to consider running a portion of it in New South.

Would you be agreeable and willing to cut it down to no more than one-third its present length? As an alternative, considering your moving schedule, Margaret Long is willing to do this and submit her draft to you for approval.

It's bad news to know of your leaving. But, best to Mary Ann and to you anyway.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Gen LWD SA AU MM

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi 39204
August 20, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I'm just back from the trip. I found the long exposure to the "outside world" very rewarding, but the end result has been a decision to leave both CORE and Mississippi.

Somehow the chance to talk with other people has shown me that the feeling of isolation one gets in Mississippi is unreal and that there are large problems in places other than Mississippi as well as people working on the problems.

There are large difficulties in the way of development of meaningful long range projects in Mississippi: lack of resources, lack of sympathetic institutions in the state, and the barrier of an activist civil rights background at a time when a seeming neutrality is a powerful weapon.

The problem of urban education seems to bring together more of my background, and the problem certainly is a long range one with no easy answers. It is in this direction that I'll be turning next.

I'm talking with people about taking over the ideas in political education, but I'm not sure what I'll be able to work out. If some group of people should emerge I'll put them in touch with you.

Many thanks for talking with me in Atlanta. I wish you lots of luck as this new era opens.

Yours truly,

Richard Jewett

Miss - Gen

August 23, 1965

Mr. Richard Jewett
1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi 39204

Dear Dick:

In a sense it's always good news to hear that someone is leaving Mississippi. But, sad too. So your letter is received with mixed feelings.

Do keep in touch with us, let us know what you are doing, and call on us if we can be of any possible assistance.

Best wishes and all luck.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss - Gen.

August 24, 1965

Mrs. Donald A. Thompson
809 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Please know that we are deeply shocked and concerned over the beastly attack on Mr. Thompson. If we can possibly be of assistance to you, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Miss. General

September 24, 1965

Dr. Harold W. Pfautz
Director
Brown-Tougaloo Cooperative Program
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Professor Pfautz:

Thank you for sending us a copy of your report to the Fund for the Advancement of Education. This report of progress is encouraging and you are to be commended.

Please let us know if we can be of any possible assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

file - MCHR - General

ES

OCTOBER 5, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Re: Kenneth L. Dean

Gentlemen:

This is to bring to your attention the problem we are having with Mr. Kenneth L. Dean, the present Director of the Mississippi Council of Human Relations. We understand that you, the SRC, are significantly involved in the hiring and financing of Mr. Dean, and that the state council is an affiliate or has some similar relation to SRC. We also are of the impression that both the Mississippi Council and SRC are non-profit organizations who may not be politically partisan. However, Mr. Dean is being very politically partisan in Mississippi in support of both the Mississippi Democratic Conference and the Hodding Carter III Young Democrat faction, both in political opposition to the Freedom Democratic Party. For example, Mr. Dean is a delegate of the Carter YDs to New York national YD convention. Hardly nonpartisan. Mr. Dean also has publically made jokes derogatory to Negroes and has frequently taken the position of being a "civil rights leader" when in fact the Movement here is fully capable of representing and speaking for itself. We would suggest the removal of Mr. Dean with someone with experience. We also think that Negroes should not be overlooked for this job.

Sincerely,

R. Hunter Morey

R. Hunter Morey
SNCC - FDP

Rec'd 11/8/65 file

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
308 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

mm - file clip
mm - file ltr

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

November 5, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Southern Region Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed find two article which might interest you. Appeared in the morning paper here in Jackson. Would like for you to make copy for yourself, if you so desire, then make copy for me and have both returned. Have been in correspondence with Kytle, so I wish to send him a letter and a copy of the article concerning CRS.

Al mentioned to me that Red Heffner had talked about the possibility of work with SRC or a state council. I had a letter from Kytle that Red had originally been hired for only a 6 months assignment and that this had been extended for 30 days. Also, that there was no pressure from any senator concerning Red's job. However, he did imply that Red would be leaving CRS.

Am having a tough time getting a good speaker for my annual meeting. I've talked with 25 people about this. Have Mrs. Marie Ridder on Mrs. Johnson's staff working on the matter. She knows and wants to get Shriver. Will know about all of this by Monday. Arron Henry is going to lead a panel discussion on "Mississippi from the Negroes Perspective". This should be interesting. We'll also have an 1½ devoted to the campus-student work.

Had a letter from Paul Ylvisaker. He said that it looked like he had taken care of things through the SRC, but that we wouldn't know till Jan. 1. Also said that he had a personal friend whom he thought he could get to send us $1,000 right now. Will also send this to us through you. We received the loan grant of 1,000.

That's about it from here. We do expect you over for the November 23 meeting. Silver and I are planning to come over for the director's meeting, but both of us are in a hell of a financial fix. It looks like I'll be able to get two pay days out of the situation. Bill will get a months pay at $65.00 per week. This doesn't leave much room for either of us to foot a travel bill. Anything at all you can do on this will surely be appreciated.

till then,
yours, Ken
Ken Dean

file - school desegregation report file
+ Calvin Kytle file: "Com. Rels. Ser."

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLES IN MISSISSIPPI

P.A has original ltr.

File - State Council on Human Relations "Mississippi"

November 10, 1965

Mrs. H. M. Somers
31 Scott Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Somers:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful and generous gift to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations of $1,000. Our receipt is enclosed.

These funds are being forwarded to the Mississippi Council, 306 First Federal Building, Jackson, Mississippi, and will be used in support of the program of that group.

In our opinion, no gift could be more appropriate for the interests expressed in your letter. We believe they will be used well, and responsibly, at a time when support is badly needed.

We note the wishes of your letter; there will be no publicity about the gift nor will we consider it proper to approach you for any further support.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

See State Councils "Mississippi"

November 30, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Here are the clips which, in your letter of November 5 to Paul, you requested returned to you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures

MJ

RUTGERS · THE STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EAGLETON INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

WOOD LAWN, NEILSON CAMPUS
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Rec'd 12/8/65 File "Ga" - gen. corresp.

December 7, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your fine letter regarding my efforts at the Mississippi State Council meeting. I am inspired by what you say regarding the results. It was a memorable evening for me.

I hope you will call me when you are in Washington (I spend a few days each month in the White House office).

Sincerely,

Brooks
sk

Brooks Hays

BH/sk

December 20, 1965

Mr. Bill Silver
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

Now that there is money in the world, and I assume you are finally going to become a full time, and paid, do-gooder, I think it would be a good idea if early in January you could visit us for several days. On January 10 our Executive Committee meets and this might be a good time for you to start such a visit. Are you available then or sometime after that?

Keep the wild man under control.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Mr. Ken Dean

Files SPC
Human Rel.

December 28, 1965

Mr. Bill Silver
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

The 13th and 14th are ;good dates. See you then.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

December 22, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Thank you for the invitation to come to Atlanta for a few days in January. Our executive board meets in Laurel on the 11th, and I feel I should be there for that session. However, I could come to Atlanta the next night and be with you Thursday and Friday, January 13th and 14th, if that is agreeable.

I'm pleased to become a "paid do-gooder" after all these months, but I have been a full time one since September 20.

Sincerely,

Bill Silver

Bill Silver

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Estlack
Clearcopy Onion Skin
ADDRESS

January 7, 1966

Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 - 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

It was necessary for us to lend the Mississippi Council $1,000 in late 1965 against our 1966 assistance. On January 4 we forwarded the Council the first quarterly payment of the SRC Grant in Aid, and the first quarterly payment of the Field Foundation Grant. This amounted to $2,250 and took into account compensating for the $1,000 loan.

Ken has today talked with the new SRC Field Director, Ed Stanfield, and has told him that the Mississippi Council is without funds.

Under the new Ford Foundation Grant there is the understanding that slightly more than $16,000 will go to the Mississippi Council to expand its program during 1966. However I am very concerned that as of January 7 the Mississippi Council has already spent more than $3,000.

Our total assistance to the Mississippi Council for 1966 was to amount to approximately $30,000. It is a matter of the most serious concern, however, that already 10% of that has been spent and the program for the new year has yet to begin. Under the circumstances we cannot responsibly commit any further funds to Mississippi until we have assurance that there is the most carefully planned

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

and administered budget, and until we are convinced the president and the board of the Mississippi Council are taking an immediate responsibility in the operation.

Ed Stanfield will be at your meeting on January 11. I hope the above matters can be taken up at that time.

Please understand we have the deepest respect for Ken and for the work he has been doing. However, the agency has over-extended itself to the point that were it to continue we would jeopardize future support for all of the councils.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Mr. Ken Dean
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. Jane Schutt
Jackson, Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MJ-file

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
DR. D. I. HORN, WEST POINT, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. E. A. MAYS, LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. DONALD A. THOMPSON, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Rec'd 1/17/66

January 10, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Staff and Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations wish to take this opportunity to extend to you our most sincere thanks for your work with us and your interest in us when you served as Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council. We feel that the past year has shown that the Mississippi Council is a growing and useful organization, and that while you served as Field Director you played an important part in getting us started in this direction.

We wish to extend our congratulations to you upon your appointment as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. You have our wholehearted support, and we feel fortunate to have a man of your experience to lead us. We trust that the future holds many more years of cordial relationship and work between us. Do feel free to call upon us or our state office at any time we can be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Kenneth L. Dean

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
President
Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

SS - file

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

January 11, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations meeting in Laurel, January 11,1966, reviewed its financial report for 1965 and the proposed budget for 1966. The Board would like to point out that the program for students for which application was originally made to Ford Foundation in the amount of $16,750.00 was in effect an eighteen months program, with the bulk of salary expense running through the first twelve months, and with some expense for student scholarships running through the last twelve. As you know, the staff person, Mr. Bill Silver, was employed beginning September 20, 1965, and his employment will end September 15, 1966. The student scholarships will be four the second semester of the 1965-66 school year and four the first semester of 1966-67. For this reason the heaviest expenditure from these funds must necessarily come during the first eight months of 1966.

Consequently, the Board took action to request that one half of the money available for this purpose be transmitted to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations as soon as it is received from the Foundation and the grant is formally approved by the Southern Regional Council, and that one fourth be transmitted on June 1st, and the last fourth on September 1st.

In making this request, the Board affirms that it clearly understands and approves this plan of expenditure at an irregular rate. Further the Board understands that transmittal of these funds, like all SRC grants will be contingent upon receipt of regular quarterly reports.

Finally, the Board is well aware of and does accept its responsibility to review the financial reports regularly and to be sure that funds allocated for 1966 will be sufficient for this year's total program.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Schutt

Jane Schutt, Secretary
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

file

cc The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Mr. Ed Stanfield

January 13, 1966

Mr. Duncan Grey
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridan, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

Your meeting in Laurel seemed to me to be very productive and satisfying. I'm glad I was there.

I will talk to Paul about the grant-paymebt arrangement the Board requested as soon as I get a chance.

Before leaving Jackson I asked Ken about the adequacy of his compensation. He wished the Board had inquired. He does have a rather heavy financial obligation resulting from his assumption of responsibility for his sister's education. If a payment increase should be possible, and, in the opinion of the Board, deserved, it certainly would ease his situation.

It seems to me that a pay increase would be possible, but contingent upon a serious local fund-raising effort.

At any rate, perhaps you and Mrs. Schutt should discuss this frankly with Ken.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

File
Miss. C.H.R.
Intergroup - NRC's

Says Council Is Using Tax Exempt Funds

State Republican Chairman Wirt Yerger charged Tuesday that the Mississippi Council On Human Relations, headquartered at Jackson, is using tax exempt funds while serving as an outlet for Democratic Party propoganda.

Yerger said "this organization, which receives Ford Foundation funds, is using tax exempt money to further the aims of the Democratic Party in Mississippi. Use of these funds for political activity," he said, "could jeopardize the tax deductible status of the Ford Foundation."

Yerger said "we have proof that the associate director of this organization recently solicted a young college student who visited the headquarters for membership in the Young Democrats of Mississippi."

The council has as its avowed purpose attaining the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Mississippi.

"I feel sure," said Yerger, "that some of the people associated with this organization are not aware of the political activity it is engaged in."

February 3, 1966

Mr. Bill Silver
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is the check for your expenses. It was good to have you with us.

I am sorry to hear of the recent charge of the Mississippi Council being involved in partisan politics. While I am certain these charges are unfounded, I hope that you and all of the Council will lean over backwards to do anything and everything to make certain that there is absolutely no opportunity for such suspicions to be held. As you know, the Mississippi Council holds many views that are not popular in some quarters, and it is very easy for a person who disagrees with your work to see in it the wrong things. Don't breathe even unless it is non-partisan air.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

Rec'd 1/24/66

306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi
January 22, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Thank you for the trip to Atlanta. I had a good time and learned a good bit that I needed to know about S.R.C. I was especially glad to talk with you and Pat about publications. I'm glad that you're interested in that sort of thing, because that coincides with a strong interest of my own.

My exorbitant expenses are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Bill Silver

Bill Silver

Paul -

V+S - Miss

Negroes File Suit Against CR Group

By JAMES WATTS

Jackson Daily News Staff Writer 2/3/66

A representative of the Sunflower County Colored Baptist Association filed suit Tuesday in Hinds County Court against four civil rights organizations and their directors in connection with the burning of a church March 5, 1965.

W. L. Kirkland, member of the Board of Trustees of the Sunflower County association, filed the civil suit "for damages in the amount of $9,900." against Martin Luther King, James Foreman, Edwin King, Student Nonviolent Co-Ordinating Committee (SNCC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (Core), and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). These groups together made up the unicorporated organization known as the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

L. H. Rosenthal, plantiff attorney, said wednesday, "legal papers have been sent to the defendants and they have to answer the suit by the second Monday in February."

The suit was filed on the docket of Hinds County Judge Charles T. Barber.

RENTED CHURCH

In the declaration Kirkland said, the defendants began renting the church July 24, 1964, for the purpose of the organizations "to achieve full and complete integration of Negro citizens into the political and economic life of the state of Mississippi."

Shortly after the organizations moved into the building, the Sunflower County Colored Baptist Association was notiifed that its fire insurance policy had been canceled due to the fact that the property was being used for a different purpose than it was when the policy of insurance was issued. The association then found out that no insurance company was willing to insure the property.

Kirkland said he visited John Harris, who was project director of COFO in Sunflower County, and informed him that COFO would have to vacate because the owners of the building could not obtain fire insurance.

ORAL AGREEMENT

Harris expressed a great desire to remain on the property, Kirkland said, and in an oral agreement COFO and its affiliates agreed to take all responsibility for the building in case of an accident which the policy previously covered.

On March 5, 1965, the 200 by 100 feet brick building burned and the declaration said no attempt has been made by the organizations to replace the structure, which was worth approximately $9,900.

"The association has made numerous appeals to the defendants to rebuild the building," Kirkland said, "but all appeals have been in vain. The defendants have now stated that they have no intentions of respecting their earlier contract."

Rosenthal said the reason the suit was filed in Hinds County is because King, who is a member of the Tougaloo College faculty, is the only resident of Mississippi mentioned in the suit.

C ~~ES~~
MS-file

February 3, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Dean:

The Committee of Southern Churchmen wishes to distribute copies of James Silver's book, Mississippi: The Closed Society within the state of Mississippi.

If it is possible for your organization to accept the job of distributor please do so and send the bill to this office.

We have $2,000 allocated for this project so your bill should not exceed that amount.

Cordially yours,

Will D. Campbell
Director

cc: Lelsie Dunbar
Frank Smith
James Silver
Paul Anthony

WDC:jp

February 2, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

I have a check for $2,060 from the Feild Foundation which is to be used to distribute Jim Silver's Mississippi: The Closed Society within the state. That 2,000 copies of Jim Silver can be distributed in the title state raises some question as to the accuracy of the title but I assume that is taken care of in the revision.

My understanding is that you will assume the responsibility of actual distribution.

I make the following suggestions which you are free to ignore.

All County Agents and home demonstration agents.
All Paul Johnson Colonels and members of the state Legislatures.
All public libraries.
Wives of members of the Mississippi Medical Society, the assumption being that doctors don't read.
Wives of dentists, the assumption being that dentists have no influence.
Members of the Barber's Union.
Members of the Mississippi Economic Council.
Rural Mail Carriers
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service officer in each county (they have time to read and are local people who work for the Feds).
State Supreme Court Justices
Rawleigh Men, Watkins Men and Standard Coffee Route Salesmen. (Yes, I'm serious. They have more influence than anyone in rural Mississippi and are inclined to believe something if "they" can prove it in black and white." And who also takes time to talk an hour with evey customer? They don't call it leadership but the word gets passed along just the same.)

Any other drummers list you can get.
Members of State Pharmaceutical Society.
Football Coaches of City School Systems.
Baptist Associational Missionaries (Each county has one).
Farm Co-op Managers.
Farm Implement Dealers.
I. C. Railroad Conductors.

Please send us a bill for $2,060 and we will pay you with our check.

Cordially yours,

Will D. Campbell

cc: Leslie Dunbar
Frank Smith
James Silver
Paul Anthony

WDC:jp

Rec'd 2/7/66

February 4, 1966

Mr. Wirt A. Yerger, Jr., Chairman
Mississippi Republican Party
P. O. Box 1178
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Yerger:

We are very much disappointed that you will not be able to participate in our discussion of "The Role of Politics in Bettering Human Relations" to be held in Jackson on February 17th. We had hoped that all political parties in Mississippi would have spokesmen present to present their views on this vital subject.

We are equally concerned, however, about your misunderstanding concerning the intent and purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. I can assure you that the Council does not engage in partisan political activity, and certainly it does not use funds from any source to further the aims of any political party. I do not know the political affiliation of most of our Council members. Such questions are never raised, as far as the Council is concerned, and I can assure you they will not be. However, I do know personally some members of the Council who are Democrats and some who are Republicans. All of which is as it should be, for, as you point out, our purpose as a Council - "To attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in Mississippi" - transcends all partisan political differences.

After hearing of your declining our invitation to participate in the panel discussion scheduled for February 17th, I, of course, made an investigation of the incident to which you referred in your letter to Bill Silver; the incident involving the visit of Mr. Steve Hemphill to the Council's office in Jackson. After doing so, I am convinced that there is a bit of misunderstanding concerning that visit.

As I understand it, Mr. Hemphill came to our office in Jackson to secure information for a research paper he was doing on the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The paper was for one of his college classes, I believe. Mr. Silver tells me that he and Mr. Hemphill talked at some length about this subject, discussing, among other things, most of the organizations which have affected the climate of human relations in Mississippi from 1952 to the present. Toward the end of the discussion, I understand that Mr. Hemphill indicated to Mr. Silver that he felt somewhat isolated and ostracized at his college because of his liberal views. In this connection, Mr. Silver suggested that he might find some kindred souls among the Young Democrats because of the bi-racial and somewhat liberal character of that organization, and Mr. Silver gave him a pamphlet describing the Young Democrats. Mr. Silver also showed him a considerable amount of material on other organizations as well. However, Mr. Silver assures me that what he most urged Mr. Hemphill to do was to come to hear Mr. Charles Percy, the Republican senatorial candidate from Illinois, at our meeting on February 17th.

I can agree with you that it was ill-advised for Mr. Silver to give that pamphlet to Mr. Hemphill. I could also understand objections from another direction to Mr. Silver's urging Mr. Hemphill to come hear a prominent Republican. However, in the context of their general and far-ranging discussion of an academic paper, I can understand how both things would have taken place. In any event, I can assure you that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is not seeking to further any particular political party and will never use any of its funds for partisan political activity. If Mr. Silver's action in this particular incident has been so interpreted, then all of us in the Council deeply regret it, and we can assure you it will not happen again.

I would be happy to discuss this whole matter with you at further length, if you should so desire, for I am deeply concerned that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations have no partisan political connotations for anyone. Perhaps you could be of help to us in suggesting guidelines that would avoid any possible appearance of such.

In the meantime, I would hope that you might possibly reconsider your decision not to participate in the panel on February 17th. We want very much to have all political parties represented in this discussion of a subject so vital to all of us in the state of Mississippi.

Thank you for your patience in reading this. If you should be willing to reconsider, please let us know. Thanks ever so much.

Sincerely,

Duncan

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., President
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

DMG/c

cc: Mr. Bill Silver
306 First Federal Savings & Loan Building
Jackson, Mississippi

bcc: Mr. Paul Anthony
SRC
Atlanta

Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Pol-Hist

W. Post 2/15/66

File State Councils - Mississippi

"White Men Only"

INTENSE backstage pressure applied to Charles H. Percy ever since he accepted an invitation to address a biracial group in Mississippi tells much about the Republican Party in the Deep South—and elsewhere as well.

Percy, a nationally ambitious Republican moderate running for the U.S. Senate from Illinois, withstood the pressure. He will fulfill a nonpolitical engagement before the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in Jackson Thursday night. Thus, Mississippi will experience, perhaps for the first time, a Republican industrialist-politician speaking out for Negro rights.

But the incident demonstrates how tightly the "white men only" sign is still nailed to the Republican Party in the Deep South. Even more outrageous, these Republican segregationists actually received support from some Republicans in the very non-Southern state of Illinois in their attempt to balk Percy.

IRONICALLY, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (an offshoot of the Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council) is a slender hope for biracialism in a state whose tragic politics tends to polarize between white and black racists. The Council is growing in stature, with white industrialists and businessmen beginning to take part. In hopes of furthering racial peace in Mississippi, Percy (a descendent of Alabamans and Mississippians) last December accepted the Council's speaking invitation.

Novak Evans

Wirt Yerger, the firebrand Mississippi Republican who has just completed a long hitch as state Chairman, tried to scuttle the Percy speech by branding the Council on Human Relations a Democratic front (and therefore unqualified for tax-free foundation funds that sustain it). In fact, Council staff members are under hard instructions to refrain from political activity as part of their work.

More important, Yerger Republicans launched a secretive campaign with Illinois Republican businessmen and Congressmen. Their argument: Percy was stepping into quicksand. The leftist, all-black Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), they charged, is the power behind the Council.

The facts are wholly different. The MFDP itself protested Percy's appearance as vociferously as Wirt Yerger on grounds that Percy's civil rights credentials are not valid. But Illinois Republicans didn't bother to find this out. They advised Percy to keep out of another state's business and stay home in Illinois.

These Republicans can't understand that white backlash politics is dead, replaced by growing competition for the Negro vote. Percy, who got only 11 per cent of the Negro vote in his unsuccessful race for governor in 1964, hopes to do much better against Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas this year. But to cancel his speech in Jackson would doom him on Chicago's South Side.

Moreover, competition for the Negro vote gradually will spread into the Deep South as Negro voting increases. The Percy appearance, in other words, will be in the long-range interest of Mississippi Republicans.

Nevertheless, Yerger and other state Party leaders are boycotting Percy's speech.

But a few rank-and-file white Republicans will be in the audience of 700 businessmen, professional men and students (hopefully about evenly divided between white and Negro) that listens to Percy Thursday night.

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& Interg - HRC's

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MISSISSIPPI G.O.P. BOYCOTTS PERCY

Illinois Candidate, in Talk, Assails Racist Appeals

NYT 2/18/66

By GENE ROBERTS

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17—Mississippi Republican leaders boycotted a speech here tonight in which Charles H. Percy, the Illinois senatorial candidate, urged Southern members of the party to steer away from racist politics.

"As much as any Republican, I am anxious to see the South in the Republican party on Election Day, but not for the reasons that it was there on Election Day 1964," Mr. Percy told an audience of more than 500 persons at the King Edward Hotel.

He said the party made gains in the South in 1964 by "setting foot upon what has been called 'the shifting racist sands.'"

Earlier Mr. Percy told reporters that he had been under "heavy pressure" from some Southern Republicans to cancel his speech, which he delivered before the racially integrated Mississippi Human Relations Council.

Invitations 'Shunned'

When Mr. Percy insisted on accepting the invitation, a council official said, "Republican as well as Democratic, officials in the state shunned repeated invitations to welcome him."

But the welcome Mr. Percy received from the Mississippians who attended the council's forum was warm.

They applauded loudly when he charged that "there are some Republican leaders here in Mississippi who are no more interested in true Republicanism than eGorge Wallace is interested in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

"In each case," he added, "these men are using respectable party labels in an effort to perpetuate segregation and inequality."

Upon learning that Mr. Percy planned to speak in Mississippi, Wert Yerger, former state Republican chairman, called the Human Relations Council "a front for the Democratic party." This description was heatedly denied by State Senator Ed Pittman, Democrat of Hattiesburg.

Mr. Percy, who is seeking the Senate seat now held by Paul H. Douglas, Democrat, said "some Southern Republicans" worked through Chicago businessmen and the Republican Congressional delegation from Illinois in an attempt to have him cance the speech.

Miss. - Dope

P.W. P.A. — B.A.

File: ~~Miss. Council~~ Miss. Council

For Your Information

A WDIA EDITORIAL

Broadcast Date: 4/18/66

For The Record by BERT FERGUSON
Executive Vice-President, General Manager

DR. SILVER SEES SILVER LINING IN RACIAL AREAS

When Dr. James W. Silver sees a silver lining to racial clouds in Mississippi, it is time to pay attention.

Our light-hearted approach to a serious subject may offend some listeners but, the truth is, we felt enlightened in spirit after reading Dr. Silver's "The Emerging Negro" in the New South magazine.

Silver, as you probably know, taught history for 28 years at the University of Mississippi. He was author of the successful book, "Mississippi: the Closed Society." He has a new one coming out, called "Revolution Begins In the New Society."

Silver, in his New South article, hits at several myths which have plagued the South.

One is the theory that being allowed to register would allow the Negro to take over Mississippi.

Silver says if all Negroes of voting age in Mississippi were registered, if they block-voted, and if their votes were cast for the Freedom Democratic Party, they could not carry now, or at any foreseeable time in the future, a single office in a statewide election. Silver said if the Voting Rights Act were totally implemented, Negroes would control slightly more than one-third of the Mississippi vote.

Dr. Silver also scores the idea that revolution -- in the sense of changing our present form of government -- interests the Negro. Silver says the Negro in Mississippi is conservative by nature. What he wants is not to change the main guidelines of the present society. But, rather, to become an active participant in the society.

Silver indicates that more and more people in Mississippi are accepting the idea that integration changes are not a passing fancy, but here to stay. He believes this must be firmly impressed on all who live in Mississippi.

We believe Mississippians will find that making the Negro a first class citizen was one of the best things ever to happen in their state.

June 2, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
file ~~Mississippi Council on Human Relations~~
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

The insurance coverage that you asked about is an unusual bargain. For the rates referred to in Stanfield's memo you get $10,000 worth of life insurance with triple indemnity in case of accident and the fullest possible medical coverage. If you can get your Board to approve it for you and any of your staff you care to cover you could be entered by the first of July.

Hope to see you soon. Best.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

KENNETH DEAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 30, 1966

Dear Ed,

A few days ago I received a note from your comrade, Ed Stanfield, concerning an insurance plan. Since this is the one area about which I know nothing and am without, I am most interested in coming under the plan. Stanfield plans to come to our meeting this Sa turday. It might be that he could bring some information about this plan. There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors and we could consider the matter at that time.

Not much to be said from over here. Still having troubles that we ought to be beyond. Sixteen year old Negro shot by a white drunk last week in Fayette. Negroes are still being run down by cars...and the cases never solved. And there seems to be an increase in police brutality. That's all on the negative side. The Governor has made a couple of sensible moves recently. Signed the liquor bill...this means that we can now have SRC meetings in Jackson. Then, he vetoed the open primary bill.

Behave yourself, and let me hear when you come this way. Thanks for the help on the insurance.

Ken Dean

Ken

See Miss Council re: Personnel "Insurance"

July 13, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed are the contract forms for life and medical insurance which we have discussed. Should you have difficulty in filling out the forms, any five or six year old child should be able to help you!

Not best, but pretty good regards.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

Enc.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

grant for support of a study of tax supported predominantly Negro Colleges in Mississippi - joint project, SRC, Miss. Council

DATE

7-15-66
ltr. from Les Dunbar to Ken Dean

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION

See Mississippi Council

July 19, 1966

Mr. Derald S. Rosen
P. O. Box 1835
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Enclosed is a schedule of our contributions to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations during 1965.

The only restrictions on these contributions were that they be spent in accordance with standard tax exemption as outlined in 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. Essentially, this means these funds can be used for no political purposes nor in support of any type of direct action. We further require that an independent audit be made annually of the use of such contributions.

We do not provide budgets for the Councils on Human Relations, although we do review the budgets prepared by an independent Council, and approved by the Board of that Council before grants are made.

I am not familiar with a grant of $1,000 from Mr. Paul Ylvisaker, made in December 1965.

The Mississippi Council, like those other state councils which we periodically support, is an independent and autonomous agency. While we, from time to time, evaluate its programs we do not attempt to dictate those programs. Grants are made by us on the basis of assisting the organization until such time as it can become self-supporting. No restrictions are made on the grant, other than those referred to above, and, the requirement that the Mississippi Council maintains a full-time, paid staff.

If we can provide you with additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MISSISSIPPI
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS FROM
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1965

February 8, 1965	$2,000.00
March 1, 1965	3,250.00
May 17, 1965	1,700.00
June 22, 1965	2,000.00
August 30, 1965	2,000.00
October 21, 1965	1,250.00
October 29, 1965	1,000.00
November 10, 1965 ..... (for 1966)	1,000.00

DERALD S. ROSEN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 1835
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Recd 7/12/66

MEMBER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

11
July
1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been engaged by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to audit their accounting records and transactions for the calendar year 1965. In this regard, will you please forward for verification purposes the following information concerning transactions involving the Southern Regional Council and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations during the year 1965.

PA - see attached from RHA

1. There were deposits from the Southern Regional Council in the amount of $5,000.00. Will you please verify this and indicate restrictions, if any, placed upon this grant.

2. A statement concerning any restriction that you know may have been placed on a grant in the amount of $1,000.00 received from Mr. Paul Ylvisaker of the Ford Foundation in December, 1965.

3. A copy of a budget, if any, prepared by the Southern Regional Council for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations for the year 1965.

4. A brief discription of the interrelationship between the Southern Regional Council and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

5. Any other information which you may consider to be helpful to the audit of these records.

For your convenience a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Your Cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

D S Rosen

D. S. Rosen,
Certified Public Accountant

DSR:am

Miss - General

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE MEMO
October 14, 1966

As many of you know for the past year the Office of Economic Opportunity, Rural Task Force Division, in Washington, D. C. has been operating a surplus food distribution program in Mississippi. This program is presently being restructured. The Office of Economic Opportunity has asked the Council on Human Relations to assist them with a meeting of organizational leaders in Mississippi for the purpose of discussion and planning of this program for the near future. As you know this is a very important program and has broad implications for the State - so the up-coming meeting is of great importance.

The meeting is scheduled for 10:30 A. M. Wednesday morning, October 19, 1966, in the auxiliary dining room of the Admiral Benbow Restaurant in Jackson. Both the Council on Human Relations and the OEO are inviting leaders to this meeting so some of you may receive two invitations, if so, this Wednesday meeting is one and the same.

The meeting will be conducted by OEO officials who are in charge of the food distribution program. Mr. Sam Vernoff, from the Washington office, will be in charge.

This is an important program and you can play an important role in seeing that it is handled efficiently. Please make every effort to be present at 10:30 A. M. this coming Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations

Miss. - general

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 17, 1966

Dear Council Member:

You will recall that at the Annual Meeting of the Council it was stated that another state-wide meeting of the Council would be held on December 6. At the December 6 meeting the Council is to vote on revisions of the State Constitution. The proposed constitution, which is attached to this letter, was drawn up by the Constitution Committee which consists of Mr. Power Hearn, Chairman, Mr. A. A. Branch and Dr. Robert Borgmark. Mrs. Emmanuel Crystal, Mr. Kenneth Dean and Attorney Francis Stevens were also involved in this work.

The main reason for the revised constitution has to do with Article II. The essence of this Article has not been changed but a more legal language has been inserted so that the Council will stand in a more favorable position for the purpose of requesting a tax deductible status. Other changes have been made for the purpose of strengthening the organization and so that more members will become active participants in the business of the Council.

You are reminded that this proposed revision is being sent to you at least 15 days prior to the date of the meeting at which the vote is to be taken for the revision. You are further reminded that only dues-paying members will receive a copy of this proposed revision and will be allowed to vote at the time of the meeting.

The December 6 meeting will be held at Tougaloo College near Jackson beginning at 7:15 P. M. This is <u>not</u> a dinner meeting. The featured speaker will be Mr. Roger Wilkins, Director of the Community Relations Service in Washington, D. C. You are urged to make every effort possible to be present as your attendance and support is needed.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations

CONSTITUTION

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(With suggested revisions)

PREAMBLE

Believing in the fundamental equality of men before God and desirous of promoting respect for all men regardless of race, color, or creed, and anxious to support in the State of Mississippi movements designed to implement these beliefs, we are united together in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is to carry on in Mississippi an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the State; to reduce inter-group tensions and their causes; to promote inter-group understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

2. This organization is formed exclusively for charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, directors, officers, or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in this Article.

3. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles, the organization shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organization exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) of (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

1. Any resident of Mississippi may apply for membership by submitting application together with annual dues as specified by the Board of Directors. Any membership may be reviewed "for cause" by the Board of Directors, and accepted or rejected. Any member rejected "for cause" may appeal his cause to the Annual Membership Meeting.

2. Members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations are eligible to join and participate in the activities and programs of local Councils, where such chapters exist. Where there is a local council, membership dues shall be divided equally between the local chapter and the State Council.

ARTICLE IV - MEETINGS

1. There shall be a membership meeting annually in the fall of the year, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Board of Direcotrs. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given not less than two weeks prior to the date of the meeting. Notice of any special meeting shall be given not less than one week prior to the date of the meeting. A quorum shall be the members present at a properly called meeting.

2. The Board of Directors shall meet at least semi-annually at times and places determined by the Board itself or by the Executive Committee. At least ten days' notice shall be given for meetings of the Board of Directors. One-fourth of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings may coincide with Board meetings or the Annual Membership Meeting. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be regularly called by the President, and notice shall be given at least five days before the meeting. A quorum shall be any four members of the Committee present at a duly called meeting.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

1. Officers of the Council on Human Relations shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the membership at their annual meeting and shall serve for a term of one year. They may be re-elected twice. There shall also be a corresponding secretary appointed annually by the President and approved by the Board of Directors.

2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at meetings of the membership and of the Board and its Executive Committee; to advise and consult frequently the Executive Director and other members of the staff; and to give careful attention to the staff's administration of the program of the Council. In general, the President is

to function as chairman of the policy bodies of the Council, leaving primary responsibility for the administration of policy upon the Executive Director.

3. The three Vice Presidents shall be designated "First," "Second," and "Third" at the time of their election and in that order shall carry out the duties of the President in his absence, as well as serve as members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the First Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Committee on Membership and Chapter Organization; the Second Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Committee on Finance; the Third Vice President shall serve as chairman of the Program Committee.

4. The duties of the Recording Secretary shall be to see that orderly and accurate minutes are kept by or with the assistance of the staff.

5. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep accounts of all monies and render financial reports. The Treasurer shall utilize the staff for needed assistance.

ARTICLE VI - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 12 nor more than 36 members elected by the membership of the Council at large at the Annual Meeting; plus two representatives of each duly affiliated local chapter of the Mississippi Council, one of whom shall be the local chapter President; plus any of the officers who are not otherwise members of the Board; plus the immediate past President.

2. At-large members of the Board shall serve for a period of three years. Terms shall be arranged so that one-third of these shall normally be elected at each annual membership meeting.

3. Delegate-members of the Board shall be elected and designated annually for a one year term by each chapter.

4. The Board of Directors may elect members to fill vacancies occurring on the Board, subject to confirmation of the membership at the annual meeting.

5. The Board shall annually elect four of its number to serve with the officers elected by the membership as its Executive Committee. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Executive Committee ex officio. The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Board between its meetings. Minutes of the Executive Committee shall be received and filed by the Board of Directors at its next meeting. Actions of the Executive Committee are subject to the review of the Board.

ARTICLE VII - COMMITTEES

1. Executive Committee - See Article VI, Section 5.

2. Nominating Committee - At each annual meeting the membership shall elect, in addition to the officers and at-large members of the Board, a Nominating Committee of five members which shall nominate to the next annual meeting a slate of officers and candidates for the required number of Board members to be elected at-large. The Board of Directors shall each year nominate to the membership persons to serve as the nominating committee for the ensuing year. In all instances nominations from the floor by members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall be in order.

3. Finance Committee - The President shall appoint a Finance Committee, of which the Second Vice President shall be the Chairman, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund-raising for the support of the organization. The Finance Committee shall also work up and submit a suggested Annual Budget to the Board of Directors. The Finance Committee shall be responsible for an annual audit conducted by a C. P. A.

4. Other - Other standing or temporary committees may be appointed by the President on authorization of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII - NON-POLITICAL CHARACTER

1. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

ARTICLE IX - STAFF

1. Composition - The staff of the Mississippi Council shall be composed of an Executive Director and other professional and clerical employees as needed.

2. Duties - The executive staff may propose and shall carry out the policies and programs determined by the Board of Directors. The staff shall keep official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

3. Employment and Supervision -

   a. Supervision of the staff shall be a responsibility of the Board as a whole, normally exercised through its Executive Committee as a whole.

b. The Executive Director shall be chosen and employed by the Board of Directors upon nomination by the Executive Committee, which shall be responsible for receiving applications and screening candidates. Terms of his employment and changes thereof shall likewise be determined by the Board. The Executive Director shall be bonded in the amount of $15,000.00.

c. Other professional personnel, such as assistant or associate directors or project directors, shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation by the Executive Director, who shall be responsible for their direction and supervision.

d. Clerical personnel shall be employed as needed by the Executive Director within the budgetary and policy limits set by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X - LOCAL CHAPTERS

1. Duly organized local groups which share the basic aims of the Council and whose program is in harmony with its constitution and by-laws, may become chapters or local affiliates of the Council upon approval by the Board of Directors of a written application. Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the group's constitution and by-laws.

2. All members of local affiliates or chapters must also be members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and acceptance of the schedule of membership-dues as set by the Board of the Mississippi Council shall be a condition of affiliation.

3. All local affiliates and chapters shall be expected to assist the state-wide program of the Council by cooperating in periodic fund-raising efforts of the Council, as well as in other ways. Application for affiliation shall be taken as acceptance of this responsibility and consistent failure to discharge it shall be grounds for withdrawal of the affiliate relationship.

ARTICLE XI - COOPERATION

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations shall cooperate with other inter-group relations agencies in the South, particularly with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the other state councils on human relations cooperating with it.

ARTICLE XII - FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Council will be the calendar year. Dues, whenever paid, will be regarded as dues for the calendar year in which they are paid.

ARTICLE XIII - RULES OF PROCEDURE

Parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

ARTICLE XIV - DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

Upon the dissolution of the organization, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the organization, dispose of all of the assets of the organization exclusively for the purposes of the organization in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious, or scientific purposes, as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors shall determine.

ARTICLE XV - AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the membership of the Council by a majority vote of those present provided that a copy of the proposed modification or amendment be given to each member of the Council at least fifteen days before the meeting in which such amendments are to be considered.

Miss. - RAP

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404/522-3697

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vice-chairman

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Mississippi representative

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ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

December 1, 1966

MEMO

To: James Mays

From: Jac Wasserman

I have just received a compilation of the total number of applications received for various types of FHA loans during the year 1965. It also includes the total number of loans made during this same period.

I find the statistics almost unbelievable for the sixteen southern states reported on.

The following figures are given for the state of Mississippi.

Applications received from Negroes		granted
Operating loans.....	1,650	1,263
Farm Ownership loans....	552	134
Soil and water loans....	38	13
Rural housing loans.....	862	290
EO loans.....	887	583
Emergency loans.....	405	393

There were a total of 37,701 Negro farm operators in Mississippi in 1964, of which 19,121 were full and part owners, and 18,580 were tenants. The statistics do not reveal how many of the tenants were sharecroppers. Knowing what we do about the economic plight of most Negro farmers, it is incomprehensible to me that there were so few Negro farmers in Mississippi that made applications for the various types of FHA loans.

Two explanations occur to me.

1. Many farmers who inquired about loans were turned away by the FHA County Supervisor without making formal application. We have previously run into this situation, but FHA has issued instructions to its offices that all farmers who apply for a loan should be requested to fill out an application, regardless of whether "there are no funds available at present," or whether the County Supervisor believes "that they are not eligible." It is quite possible that many farmers were discouraged from filing formal application for loans for the above reasons. Naturally, if so few farmers filed applications, and those that did file were screened for eligibility --that would account for the high percentage of loans granted Negro farmers who filed applications.

2. The other explanation is that there are still a great many Negro farmers who use conventional banking facilities for their operating and other loans, rather than FHA. Or is it that their previous experiences with FHA have discouraged them from applying?

In any case, it would appear to me that it is necessary for us to find out the reason for the small number of applications filed and to intensify our efforts to have Negro farmers apply and file applications to FHA for whatever assistance they require.

If you have any facts or theories to explain this phenomenon, please share them with me.

File

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

File

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

December 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed find the memo which I spoke about earlier. I have done this for the clarification of my own thoughts and in order to communicate to a few selected people the undesirable possibilities of the situation here. I have taken the liberty to show this to a few people - Les Dunbar, Morse Abraham and Father Nathaniel Machesky of my Board. Since certain parts of this could cause threatening complications for the Council as well as for me personally, I trust that it will be handled most carefully.

I hope that you are feeling better now and that you have some time off during the holidays. Things are generally okay here.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:bg

Memo To: Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield

The subject of this memo has to do with a movement that is underway to rid the State of Mississippi of all persons involved in civil rights activity. Through private discussions, which have been supported by public events, I have learned of a movement to rid Mississippi of all civil rights workers. This first came to my attention when a State official casually remarked that a civil rights worker in Kosciusko has charges brought against him due to his leadership role in a demonstration. In an effort to get a city park re-opened a group of civil rights people forcibly used a city facility. The leader, Gunter Frenz, was charged with breaking and entering, the destruction of city property, and a couple of other less serious charges. Some where the decision was made to make a deal with Mr. Frenz to the effect that he could choose either to face a stiff fine and jail sentence or to leave the State and have the charges dropped. Mr. Frenz has not left the State but has cross-filed with charges against the City and the whole situation is presently tied up with legal technicalities.

Situations similar to the one in Kosciusko exist with Joe Morse in Meridian, with the Reverend Harry Bowie in McComb, with Ted Seaver in Jackson and with C. O. Chinn in Canton. Mr. Morse has had his driver's license revoked due to some minor traffic violation. Mr. Seaver is charged with drunk driving and the State is attempting to take his license. Mr. Bowie is falsely being charged with the embezzlement of funds. Mr. Chinn was sentenced to ten years in prison for a shooting altercation that grew out of an attack on the Freedom House in Canton. Public officials offered to drop the charges, if he would leave the State.

I do not know for certain the exact involvement of the State in this attempt to remove civil rights workers but I am of the opinion that it is being handled by the State Sovereignty Commission. Erle Johnston, the Director of the Sovereignty Commission, and I have had many private conversations. We have never discussed this plan, but at one time or another Mr. Johnston has made reference to all of these steps and others that will be discussed later in this report.

A second move that is underway to rid the State of civil rights oriented persons has to do with the three lawyer's groups - the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the President's Committee. This move is being directed by Joe Patterson, the State Attorney General. He has had the State Bar Association appoint and call

into action an Unauthorized Practice Committee. This Committee is presently investigating the three above mentioned lawyers groups and is supposed to file its report on December 1, 1966. The Committee has visited the office of the NAACP Ink Fund and the President's Committee but has not contacted the LCDC. The lawyers groups compose probably the most important one facet of the overall civil rights complex. If they were lost to the cause no civil rights worker could remain in the State for over a month. Also many of the in-state Negroes would withdraw from civil rights activity for they have always looked to the lawyers groups for protection and defense. Too, most of the civil rights activity reaches its completion and is successful only after a legal decision of one kind or another.

Another part of the plan to strike down civil rights workers has to do with an involvement of the two Jackson newspapers, the Clarion-Ledger and Jackson Daily News, and the State Sovereignty Commission. Mike Smith, a young Jackson law school student recently told me that he had been hired by the Jackson Daily News to work half time with the specific task of attacking civil rights workers and Federal programs. Mr. Smith has already written a vicious article about Miss Marian Wright, Chief Counsel for the NAACP Ink Fund. He has also written a similar article on Mr. Ted Seaver, the Director of the Schwerner Memorial Fund in Jackson. He is presently doing a story on Charles Evers, the Director of the Mississippi NAACP, and it is in the plans to do one on Harry Bowie, civil rights worker in McComb and one on myself, Kenneth Dean, Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. As odd as it may seem, Mike Smith is a personal friend of mine and is actually a rather liberal minded person. He has prostituted himself for the purpose of getting enough money to finish law school. Erle Johnston, the Director of the Sovereignty Commission, has confirmed Mr. Smith's statement to me to the effect that the Sovereignty Commission helps write these stories. Mr. Johnston has discussed the Charles Evers, the Ted Seaver, the Marian Wright and the Harry Bowie stories with me in minute detail.

This perverted relationship between a State Agency (Sovereignty Commission) and the only state-wide newspapers (The Hederman Publishers - Jackson Daily News - Clarion-Ledger) represents one of the main pillars of segregationist influence and control in our State. Eventually this situation will have to be dealt with if attitudes on race are to be changed, if meaningful economic development is to come about, and if quality education is to be realized. At this point it should also be noted that the Sovereignty Commission also plays an

important role in the political campaigns of certain senatorial, congressional and gubernatorial candidates. Most of the anit civil rights material and hate stories that are used by the racists in political campaigns are developed by the Sovereignty Commission.

One of the more subtle moves that has been made against biracial and civil rights efforts centers around the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Of course, the staff of this office exists by appointment from the Governor. An investigating team from the Washington Office of Economic Opportunity described the Director of the State Office of Economic Opportunity, Martin Fraley, as the "bagman for the Governor at Parchman." I do not know that this is actually the case but in an informal discussion over breakfast at the Sun and Sand Restaurant in Jackson early in the summer of 1966, Mr. Fraley told Richard Wenner (at that time acting Director of the Rural Task Force for OEO in Washington) and myself that his real business was electing governors. He said that he was Director of the Board of Paroles for the State of Mississippi and that he had arranged to work in this position for only $1.00 a year. He said that this was arranged so that he could receive his main salary as State Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. He further stated that he had submitted a letter of resignation as Director of the Board of Paroles to the Governor but that it had not been acted on. He said that he did this in order to avoid critism for holding two jobs. He said that it was important that he keep his position with the Board of Paroles because there was some 3000 Mississippians who had been paroled and that there were about 2500 more in prison who would like to be paroled and that all of these people had families and employers who voted. Continuing the discussion Mr. Fraley said that we would go for Carroll Gartin in the 1967 gubernatorial election. When asked about the possibility of the election of former Governor Ross Barnett, Fraley replied that what some people didn't know was that it would be hard for his (Fraley's) man to lose for he controlled all of the election boards and committees across the State, as well as the parole system for the prisons. Along about the same time of this discussion Mr. Fraley told William Zierden and Miss Carol Clancy, OEO employees in Atlanta and Washington, that he had put out a rumor to the effect that he was going to resign from his OEO position. He said that he liked to keep out a rumor to the effect that he was going to resign from the Board of Paroles and from the OEO position and that by doing this he could always off-set any pressure or critism that might come to the Governor since he was filling two positions.

On November 17, William Zierden, who sits on the Mississippi desk for the Atlanta OEO, told me in person that Martin Fraley had admitted to him earlier in the week that there was a coordinated effort in the State of Mississippi to get rid of the civil rights workers. He made special mention of the Joe Morse case in Meridian. Mr. Zierden also stated that in this same session Mr. Fraley offered to buy him a new suit. Mr. Zierden asked him why he made the offer and Fraley stated that State officials were accustomed to doing this for their friends.

I have gone into lengthy detail concerning the State OEO for it too is a part of the master plan to get rid of civil rights workers. This was more than hinted at when I mentioned Mr. Fraley's discussion of this subject with Mr. Zierden.

Unfortunately Mr. Zierden has been used by both OEO and the State of Mississippi. On June 4, 1966, at the Municipal Airport in Jackson, following a state-wide conference on poverty sponsored by the Mississippi Council in which Mr. Zierden participated, Mr. Zierden said in private conversation to me that he was building his political armies in order to declare war on the Child Development Group in Mississippi. The next week I mentioned this to Rex McRaney, Director of Mid-State Opportunities which is an OEO program in Mississippi. Mr. McRaney told me that he knew that Zierden would have to do this. He said this was so for Zierden had been functioning in a job position for OEO that called for a pay grade 12 or 13 and that Zierden had only a 5 or 7 rating. He said that this had been discovered by civil service and that they had planned to transfer Zierden. McRaney said that Zierden called him and asked him what he could do to help. McRaney said that he personally called Senator Jim Eastland and asked to have Zierden appointed to a higher pay grade so that he could stay in Atlanta and work with the Mississippi programs. Zierden immediately thereafter received his promotion. I asked Jule Sugarman, Washington OEO, about this and he said that Zierden had received the promotion directly from Sargent Shriver. Miss Carol Clancy told me that Zierden discussed this matter with her and her story was in agreement with that of Rex McRaney's. Zierden recently told me that "The whole mess is about to drive me crazy and I am going to resign from OEO soon."

The recent action on the part of OEO to close down CDGM is a part of the move to rid Mississippi of civil rights workers. Mr. Johnston of the Sovereignty Commission has spoken to me on numerous occassions concerning the desire of the State government to get rid of CDGM. CDGM is viewed as an extension of the 1964

COFO operations. As you know COFO consisted of about 200 liberal civil rights activists most of whom were from outside the State. COFO broke up in the spring of 1965. It was at about the same time that CDGM was formed. I was present at a meeting of about ten persons when the CDGM program was proposed. It had nothing to do with COFO or any other specific civil rights organization. The Delta Ministry expressed strong interest in CDGM as did the NAACP Ink Fund, CORE and the Council on Human Relations. Once CDGM was funded it became necessary to hire a staff who had some knowledge of local situations. It turned out that the easiest way to accomplish this was by hiring a number of civil rights oriented persons. This move was approved by Washington OEO. So while CDGM isnot captive of any civil rights organization, in its first year of operation many of the lesser important staff positions were filled by civil rights activists. As the program has continued the number of militant civil rights workers has continued to diminish. Many radical poor people are involved in the program but most of them have no affiliation with a civil rights organization.

Early in May I visited Washington and talked with Hyman Bookbinder, Mr. Bozman and Fred Hayes all of OEO. Each of these men were deeply concerned over the attack that had been made on OEO Director, Sargent Shriver, by some of the militant poor from Mississippi at the National Conference on Poverty that had just been held in Washington. They felt and said that Shriver had been done a political injustice. They discussed this situation in the context of CDGM program interests.

On November 12, I arranged a meeting between Roy Wilkins, the National Director of the NAACP, and Mr. Erle Johnston, Mississippi Sovereignty Commission. During this meeting the CDGM question came up. Mr. Johnston stated that he wanted CDGM closed down. Mr. Wilkins responded that his organization had publicly gone on record supporting CDGM but that they really favored the Mississippi Action for Progress (MAP) program. He mentioned Aaron Henry's participation in the organization of MAP. It was quite clear from Mr. Wilkins' discussion that the NAACP, both at the National and State levels, was involved in the attempt to close down CDGM, as well as the creation of MAP.

The following information is relevant to this situation. (1) Charles Evers, Director of the Mississippi NAACP, recently told me that he gave much of the information that has been used against CDGM to OEO in Washington. In this same conversation, Mr. Evers said that he was working to get all "outsiders" out of the State. He said that CDGM was an outside organization and that it should close down and let the people of Mississippi solve

their own problems. (2) I was in Washington on October 6, 7, and 8, at which time I visited with Jule Sugarman, Theodore Berry and a Mr. Harding, all high ranking officials with OEO. Mr. Berry told me that he had contacted Charles Evers early in September and instructed him to get the NAACP chapters ready to get involved in the new poverty programs that were to be instituted. Not only did Mr. Berry mention Charles Evers but in this conversation and in later conversations he has frequently mentioned Gloster Current of the National Office of the NAACP. (3) In late October Charles Evers sent out job application forms to former CDGM employees. He signed these forms as Charles Evers, Personnel Consultant for MAP. Aaron Henry's name was also on the forms. The return address on the forms was that of the State Office of the NAACP. There were three letters of application. They were sent to center chairman, area administrators and general staff personnel. (4) Mr. Aaron Henry, who is a member of the Board of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and who is President of the Mississippi NAACP, told me on the night of October 27 that he had participated in the organization of MAP solely for the purpose of getting jobs for NAACP people. He stated that CDGM had not favored NAACP people. He also stated that Sargent Shriver had contacted him and ask him to participate in MAP.

My conclusions are that the State Sovereignty Commission, the State NAACP, the Washington OEO and Sargent Shriver all wish to close down CDGM. They have cooperated in this act. The key figures as I understand them are Sargent Shriver, who was personally insulted by Mississippi Negroes who were involved with CDGM. Theodore Berry, who is the Director of CAP under Shriver - Mr. Berry is a long time participant in NAACP affairs at the national level. He understood the closing down of CDGM to be the opening of a way to further NAACP. Erle Johnston, Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, wanted to close down CDGM in order to rid the State of a few more civil rights oriented persons. Aaron Henry - Mr. Henry cooperated because Sargent Shriver told him that CDGM definitely would be closed down. Mr. Henry wanted to be involved in MAP in order to get jobs for the NAACP people. Charles Evers - Mr. Evers has cooperated because he is a power maniac. He is trying to gain sole control over the Negroes in Mississippi. Not only is he against CDGM but he has leveled vicious attacks on Dr. Martin Luther King and his work in Grenada. He has tried to undermine the work of the Freedom Democratic Party, SNCC, CORE and the work of the Delta Ministry. He also moved to take over a number of local Negro organizations. While doing this Mr. Evers has created an economic base of support by employing boycotts and then purchasing stores and intimidating Negroes to trade there. He is also trying to get into the liquor business in the area where he has done voter registration.

In my opinion Sargent Shriver and Washington OEO were not aware of (1) their cooperation with the State Sovereignty Commission and their efforts to rid the State of civil rights workers; (2) they were not aware that Charles Evers is working for a self interest economic and political control. He is not particularly interested in the growth of the NAACP.

One other situation that is relevant is that Erle Johnston of the Sovereignty Commission is presently trying to have Charles Evers fired as Director of the NAACP. When Mr. Johnston met with Mr. Wilkins this subject was discussed for 45 minutes. The State Sovereignty Commission is holding the trump card, for if they grant Mr. Evers' a liquor license he automatically has to resign his position with the NAACP. Johnston pointed this out to Wilkins, but Wilkins refused to say whether or not he wanted Charles out of the NAACP.

It should also be mentioned that Martin Fraley would like to have CDGM closed down so that he could have political control of all poverty programs in the State.

There is one other matter that has to do with getting rid of civil rights workers in the State. There is presently a lawsuit in the courts against the State of Mississippi for mis-handling Selective Service Rolls. It seems that some draft boards are actually changing the order of induction for certain persons who are active in civil rights work.

File
Miss Council

December 13, 1966

Mrs. Paul S. Derian
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Patt:

I am horrified to learn that the ten books you ordered have not been sent. They are being sent today Air Parcel Post, and I do hope they reach you in time. If they do not, return them for a refund.

Perhaps it is too late everywhere, certainly I am very pessimistic but I have to be careful that our Georgia Governor's confusion doesn't unduly influence me.

For all of that, every good wish to you and Paul and the children for this Season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

MPA
Called 12-13
Lost to Headquarters
holding
Only letter
for person
Gov. only
Hornbuckle

November 30

Dear Pauly

Just finished A Republic of Equals. Would you get the right person to send me ten copies at once, please?

Have subtracted 40% since Ken said that was the price. If its not enough, perhaps they'll mail them & bill me because they're Christmas presents.

Mississippi doesn't seem to be getting anywhere, it is depressing - I wonder if reform is possible in a place where everything has a rotten spot - I also wonder if it isn't too late everywhere - Well, its greed that makes the world go round -

This cheerful note is from

Patt

2400
12/2/66
C.L.

marta
Rider's Digest

Vol 6, No. 18 Aug. 28-Sept. 11, 1978

AD BUS MAKES ATLANTA DEBUT

MEET

LARRY PAYNE

Larry Payne is a graphic artist whom everyone at MARTA has encountered at one time or another, either in person or through his work.

Payne prepares any special displays or exhibits required by the Authority for presentation to senior staff members. He also does renderings of rail cars for use in publications, system maps, rail stations, and just about any MARTA-related drawings you can name.

Celebrating his fifth year at MARTA, he also created the MARTA Man and MARTA Woman tee-shirts, as well as the new MARTA logo "MARTA Is A New Team."

Payne, whose hobbies include inventions and heraldry, is currently working on a graphic design for the enclosed walkway on the south and west side of Rich's department store downtown.

A former employee of the Georgia Department of Transportation, Payne, for two college summers, worked as a Disney staff artist and was the art director for the re-filming in cinemascope of the movie "Fantasia."

In keeping with his hobby of inventing, Payne has created a "Bevvy Doll" in the image of MARTA's traffic watch person, Beverly Molander.

A native of North Carolina, Payne spent eight years in the Air Force as a senior illustrator. He and his wife, Wanda, have been married for 17 years.

That's MARTA

Relax and Enjoy the Ride

marta

Published bi-weekly by the
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
Public Information Division
2200 Peachtree Summit • 401 W. Peachtree St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308 404/586-5156

ADVANCED DESIGN BUS
A NEW LOOK FOR ATLANTA

As you stood waiting for the familiar MARTA bus Tuesday you may have been surprised when an unfamiliar rectangular-shaped tinted-window vehicle pulled up to your bus stop and the doors opened for you to board. That, MARTA riders, was the new 870 Advanced-Design Bus (ADB) that went into revenue service for the first time on August 15th.

Five of the new buses are currently traveling the streets of Atlanta, but are driven on different routes daily. By the end of the year MARTA will have 134 of the new buses which increase the bus fleet to 842.

The ADB, as we're sure you've noticed if you've ridden it, is long and sleek with oversized smoke-glass windows. Designed to give the most comfortable ride possible, the air-conditioned coach has specially-designed seats that let you stretch out your legs. Elderly and handicapped patrons will find this bus more convenient because of its "kneeling" feature which lowers the front step to eight inches and the floor to 24 inches, and because of its wider door.

MARTA, the first and only transit system in the United States to have the buses, saves time and money with low-care, and easy maintenance requirements. The unique structure of the bus which leaves the aisle empty of stanchions and the area obstruction-free, also provides extra safety for you our passengers.

One other feature that you'll like about the buses (ours and yours) is the large, easy-to-read destination signs that are on the front and on the side as well.

Hoedowntown:
Country Comes To City

The Second Annual DOWNTOWN ATLANTA DAYS will be held September 8-10.

The theme of the three-day celebration is "Hoedowntown: Country comes to the City." The event will feature a variety of activities such as sqaure dancing, clogging, a fiddling contest, a Farmer's Market, and several free concerts.

The first DOWNTOWN ATLANTA DAYS was in May, 1977, coordinated through Central Atlanta Progress. Because of its success last year, it was decided that the event would become an annual one. This year's "Hoedowntown" is sponsored by the Downtown Council, Central Atlanta Progress, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of major downtown hotels, retail stores and businesses. The City of Atlanta, through the Departments of Environment and Streets, Parks and Recreation, and Public Safety, will provide the additional support necessary to make the three-day event possible.

In a kick-off announcement, Mayor Jackson stated, "If you haven't been downtown in Atlanta for a while, you are missing a lot. Today, more than ever, downtown Atlanta is exciting, vibrant, and alive. This is where you will find the tallest buildings, the most spectacular hotels, some of the finest restaurants, and every kind of shop and store imaginable."

MARTA HEADLIGHTS

O. Tucker

Operator O. Tucker of the #89 Brittany/Kimberly Mill route deserves the highest of commendations. One morning, our bus had a flat tire on I-85 Northbound. The bus was loaded but Mr. Tucker handled the situation with the greatest of ease so that no one panicked and most important — no one was hurt.

After our relief bus arrived, Mr. Tucker stood outside the door making sure no one was hit by traffic. Mr. Tucker should be highly commended on his ability of handling a bus. MARTA is lucky to have such a dedicated employee.

Sincerely,
Mrs. T. Mosley

M. Foster

In a hurry one day, I discovered, much to my dismay, that I was on the wrong bus. As I was too embarrassed to ask the Operator, Matthew Foster, to let me off the bus, I waited until we reached the end of the line. I explained my situation to Operator Foster and he very thoughtfully and courteously advised me about which bus to board so that I could get home safely.

With Operators like Matthew Foster, MARTA just can't go wrong.

Sincerely,
C. F. Woodard

TRANSIT TIPS

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE TO PULL THE CORD FOR YOUR STOP. Doing so makes the driver brake suddenly ... standing patrons may loose their balance and accidents may be unnecessarily caused.

marta

COME JOIN THE TEAM that is "Setting Atlanta in Motion" — the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority. Immediate openings for:

PROJECT ENGINEER/CONSTRUCTION —Degree in engineering. Eight (8) years experience in heavy construction. Experience in negotiation of complex changes; construction contract management and administration in accordance with Federal Procurement Procedures.

CIVIL ENGINEER VI — B.S. Degree in Civil Engineering from an accredited college or university. Professional Engineer registration desirable. Ten (10) or more years experience in design and construction, seven (7) of which have been associated with municipal facilities and highways and/or rail transportation. Experience in rapid rail transit desirable.

ACCOUNTANT II — Bachelor's Degree with major in Accounting preferred with two-three years of applicable accounting training in the desired specified area; or two (2) years of formal college training mandatory with three-four years of applicable accounting experience required. Post Graduate course work in accounting practice or Master's Degree desired.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OFFICER —College degree is desired. Minimum of four (4) years experience in the property management field. Ability to deal effectively with public.

BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT ANALYST III — Bachelor's Degree related to Public or Business Administration preferred. Prefer at least two (2) years of financial experience, preferably gained in a budget environment.

QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER — Bachelor's Degree in engineering or equivalent work experience. Eight (8) years experience required, five (5) of which are directly related to rail transit and/or signaling and communications systems, and three (3) to quality assurance programs.

DATA PREPARATION CLERK — High School graduate with technical training in the operation of data preparation or word processing equipment. Four (4) to six (6) years experience in actual operation of data preparation or word processing equipment in a production environment.

Reply in confidence with resume and salary history to:
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY
2200 Peachtree Summit Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Attention: NR

what's happening

• **The High Museum of Art** presents the following: A special exhibition of 100 years of broadcast memorabilia through August 30. Included in the approximately 16 items is Thomas Edison's first tinfoil phonograph. The display will be in the Museum's entrance lobby...In the Museum's Hill Auditorium the film "Harlan County, U.S.A." the record of a year-long coal mine strike in Kentucky, 8:00 p.m. August 31 ... Sept. 2 — Oct. 1, Scharf's "Continuum" paintings, long lengths of 12 inch wide paper scrolls with evocative imagery and intense color. For information: 892-3600.

• **The 10th Annual Yellow Daisy Festival,** Sept. 8-10, Stone Mountain Park. Activities include art and flower shows, gymnastics, a crafts fair, and hog calling competition. For information: 469-9831.

• **John Harland Boys Club** "Family Day Carnival," Sept. 2, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., 2099 Fairburn Rd., barbeque, music, prizes. For information: 758-0461.

• **The Mental Health Association** sponsors Aug. 30 Psychiatrist Norman Abrams, M.D. speaking on "Grow up by Shrinking Yourself — Developing a More Positive Self Image," 12:15 p.m., Trust Company Bank, Room 10, opposite Central City Park. For information: 522-9910.

Rubella Test For Marriage License

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

A new requirement has been added to the standard medical certificate for securing a marriage license by a change in the Georgia premarital Physical Examinations Law. Effective July 1, 1978, women applying for a marriage license must present a medical certificate showing that a test for immunity to rubella has been done.

If the woman is not immune she must be informed by the physician who signs the certificate that should she contract rubella during the early stages of pregnancy, there is a possibility of damage to her unborn child. She must also be informed of the availability of immunization. Women incapable of pregnancy are not required to have the rubella test.

According to Dr. John McCroan, epidemiologist with the Georgia Department of Human Resources, "Rubella can cause 10 irreversible birth defects including mental retardation, deafness, cataracts, heart problems and bone defects. The vaccine may be given to any woman who has a written certificate from a physician saying that she is not pregnant and the possibility of becoming pregnant within three months is being eliminated by medically acceptable methods. Or the woman must sign an informed consent statement saying that she accepts responsibility of the possible serious effects to an unborn child should she become pregnant within three months following the vaccination."

The physician signing the certificate must tell applicants about the inherent aspects of sickle cell disease and offer them that test as well.

These aspects must be done no more than 30 days prior to the application for a marriage license, even if the person has been immunized."

anyone under the sun can get skin cancer

If you work or play in the sun, cover up! Too much sun can cause skin cancer. Safeguard yourself by avoiding over-exposure.

American Cancer Society

Miss-
Gen-

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I wish to thank you for your recent visit to our campus. I know that it entailed some inconvenience on your part, and want you to know how much we appreciate your arranging to be with us.

Your discussions were stimulating and interesting. They provided considerable source of conversation among students, and presented a viewpoint which they need to hear and discuss.

With personal good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Frederick L. Whitam

Frederick L. Whitam
Assistant professor of sociology

Miss
Gen

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1962. I am happy to know that there is a possibility that you will be able to visit our campus. The date you mention, Wednesday May 2, will be excellent if you are able to work it out. On that day there would be two or three classes that you could meet with. We could also arrange a general speaking engagement in the evening, depending on your schedule and desires.

You mention late April as a possibility. This could be worked out too, probably, from our point of view. Let me know when your plans become definite.

Very truly yours,

Frederick L. Whitam

Frederick L. Whitam

Miss - Gen

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
JACKSON 10, MISSISSIPPI

601

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your last letter, as I have been out of town.

The date you suggested, Wednesday, May 2, for a visit to our campus is still fine with me if you are able to make it.

What I would like for you to do is this: meet with three of my classes: Minorities, Anthropology, and a seminar in American character, at 9:00, 10:00, and 11:00 a.m. and discuss the work of the SRC and current developments on the racial scene. These could be very informal and the same type discussion could be held at each hour. I will open these classes to other departments who may wish to join in on the discussion periods. Is this feasible for you?

Please contact me at the college or call me at home if convenient: 354-5201 (college) 366-0622 (home)

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Very truly yours,

Frederick L. Whitam

Frederick L. Whitam

1161

Buffalo
Sm 6-8242
Tonq
Sm 6-3425
6

A Plantation and Some Sharecroppers, Mark 12:1-12

Let us put into familiar terms the parable of Jesus concerning a vineyard and husbandmen. A man cleared much land for a farm. He built houses, barns, fences, installed a gin, provided machinery and everything necessary for the operation of a prosperous plantation. Then he rented it to sharecroppers and moved to a distant city, leaving the tenants to manage the farm as they thought best. At the time of harvest he sent his agent to receive his share of the produce.

The owner, having complete confidence in the ability and integrity of the tenants, did not bother them all year. Consequently, when the agent appeared asking for payment of the owner's share of the crop, these tenants had begun to feel that the plantation belonged to them, and they treated the agent roughly and sent him away emptyhanded. The owner, being a very patient man, sent another agent. This one the tenants treated worse than the first.

Most owners, by this time, would have become thoroughly aroused and would have resorted to vigorous measures; but this was a most unsual man. He still could not believe that the tenants were as bad as the agents had reported. Furthermore, he was willing to give them every opportunity to measure up to their responsibilities. Surely, these men could not intentionally have disregarded his rights. He still hoped for a change of attitude on their part. Thus, as the years passed, he kept sending other agents some of whom were beaten and others killed. The sharecroppers had convinced themselves that they were the real owners of the plantation.

This story seems highly improbable in our day when such action would draw down upon the reprobates quick punishment. No wonder that the people to whom Jesus told it perceived that he was telling it for their benefit, Mark 12:12. They had forgotten God's ownership and their responsibility to him. Jesus had accused them of making the House of God a den of robbers, Mark 11:17. He had called attention to their pride and their selfish disregard of the rights of others, Mark 12:38-40. They were very angry with him and would have arrested him but for fear of the crowd.

Very often people who have guilty consciences resent being shown their faults. On another occasion when Jesus returned to his home town of Nazareth for a visit, Luke, 4:16-30, he had opportunity to speak to his fellow townsmen; and in the course of his message he remarked that no prophet is acceptable in his own country. He reminded them that even the great prophet Elijah could find no one in his native land to give him shelter when Ahab was seeking his life. He had to take refuge in the home of a widow in another country. And the distinguished prophet Elisha - lepers near at hand did not have faith enough in him to come to him for healing, while a leper from another country came a long way to be healed. Jesus was pointing out to them their own lack of faith; and it made them furious. They tried to destroy him.

Multitudes of people today do not like to be reminded of their failure to measure up to God's standard of brotherhood and justice. That is one reason why the segregationists resent being reminded of their sin against the Negro. They know deep down in their hearts that they are acting contrary to the will of God in denying to the Negro his rights as a citizen. But instead of repenting and seeking to walk in the way of brotherhood and justice, they are indignant at any intimation whatsoever that they are at fault. Their very fury condemns them. They reveal that they have a sore spot in their consciences, and when that spot is touched, they cry out with anguish and anger.

How could the wicked husbandmen or sharecroppers be so foolish as to think that they could escape punishment for their actions? How could the people whom Jesus was warning by this parable expect to ward off the results of refusing to recognize their obligation to God? But are not we in Mississippi exactly in the same position? Has not God prepared a wonderful country for us and given us everything necessary for a fruitful life? Yet, have not we done as wickedly as the people to whom Jesus spoke? God has given us freedom and prosperity. He asks us to share that which has been produced, and he sends his servants to collect. Among the servants he has sent is the Negro. When the Negro asks for recognition as a citizen and for an equal share of the freedom which we enjoy, we have beaten him, imprisoned him, and in many cases murdered him. We have refused to recognize him as an agent of the divine Owner sent by Him to collect from us. "To whom much is given, of him shall much be required", Luke 12:48. "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me", Matthew 25:40,45.

The only way of salvation is through repentance, acknowledging our sins and our need of forgiveness, and by changing our ways and attitudes. The wicked sharecroppers did not repent and were driven from the possessions they tried to take over. The Jews who did not heed the warning of Jesus were driven from their homes and scattered over the world. We in Mississippi and the South are facing judgment today. What will that judgment be? Our salvation, as in the case of the sharecroppers and Jews, is to repent and change our attitudes. Failing at that point, we can expect judgment to be heavy upon us. We would hate to lose our freedom and the many blessings we enjoy. But we can lose them. If we repent and change our ways, then we can trust God to be patient with us and give us further opportunities to make good. But if we continue stubbornly on our way of hardness, hate, and injustice, Luke 11:42, then we can look for God in his great love for us and for all of his children to correct us even if it takes chastisement to accomplish his purpose which is always redemption.

This is a crucial time in which we are living. We can learn the great lesson of God's ownership and live; or we can go blindly on our stubborn way and perish. Jesus would say to us as he said to the men of his say, "You are able to discern the face of the sky and predict when it is going to rain or turn warm; but how is it that you cannot interpret this fateful hour?" Luke 12:56. That was a fateful hour for them, and this is a fateful hour for us. May God grant us wisdom to heed the lessons of the past so that we may attain to spiritual maturity without having to pass through the fires of his corrective judgments.

MURRAY COX
2316 22nd AVE.
GULFPORT, MISS.

CHRISTOPHER KOCH
PRESIDENT

ROBERT C. McNAMARA III
VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK MILLS PAUGH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DAVID FINKELSTEIN
TREASURER

Rec'd 1/22/65

TOUGALOO RADIO ASSOCIATION

Miss. Gen.

Pub
Telephone me

IN REPLY ADDRESS

☐ TOUGALOO, MISSISSIPPI — 601-362-0434

☑ 236 E 46 ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 — 212-687-3674

THE TOUGALOO RADIO ASSOCIATION has been formed to make available to people of Mississippi the knowledge, skills and resources necessary for them to establish radio stations that will provide outlets for the creative skills of the community, offer forums for inter-racial communication, and broadcast fast and objective news coverage of events vitally affecting the community.

The Association believes that these new radio stations can best broadcast in the public interest and necessity if they are controlled by the communities they serve, and that their governing bodies should therefore be elected by those communities they serve. The Association will help by disseminating the principles of sound broadcast practice, mobilizing community involvement, and raising funds to build and operate these stations. It is now setting up workshops in Mississippi for these purposes, a method of community development that has already been explored and used successfully there. The first workshop will take place in Laurel on January 12.

The workshops will prepare for a state-wide Freedom Radio Assembly called for February 14 in Tougaloo. This Assembly will include all interested Mississippi citizens. It will continue the activities of the workshops and elect a Steering Committee to draft by-laws for the organization of the first of the new radio stations. The Assembly will focus Mississippi attention on the projected station; indicate local interest in the station; and, if such interest warrants, will aid fund-raising activities throughout the country.

The Association will suggest that the signal area of the station be divided into integrated precincts with equal population, and that these precincts elect representatives to the governing body of the station. We will recommend that an equal vote be given to every Mississippian who joins the station's membership, that the cost of membership be nominal, and that election to the board be open to all Mississippians who can meet FCC requirements for radio station ownership.

Thus far a large number of people, many of them with specialized knowledge of broadcasting, have joined or aided the Tougaloo Radio Association to realize this project. The attached list includes many of them. We have also raised several thousand dollars for the project, much of it provided by the National Council of Churches of Christ. We have three full-time staff members in Mississippi engaged in the workshops.

We are confident at this point, after several months of exploration, that a radio station of the kind described can and must be created in Mississippi. We are writing to you to inform you of the project before we continue further. Your concern with Mississippi will certainly be sufficient for you to understand the importance of such a station in the state. At this point we would like to ask for your advice and help, and your endorsement of the project.

We would be glad to meet with you to discuss any or all of these points further.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher Koch, President
Tougaloo Radio Association

Association Members, Supporters, and Advisors
(Organizations indicated for identification only.)

Tracy Batteast, Tougaloo, Mississippi (Secretary, TRA.)

A. D. Beittel, Jackson, Mississippi (American Friends Service Committee. Former President, Tougaloo College.)

Theodore Bikel, New York, New York.

A. A. Branch, Tougaloo, Mississippi (Dean of Faculty, Tougaloo College.)

David Finkelstein, New York, New York (Treasurer, TRA. Professor, Yeshiva University.)

Melvin Greenberg, Long Island, New York (President, Aluminum Louvre Corp.)

Dick Gregory, Chicago, Illinois.

Christopher Koch, New York, New York (President, TRA. Program Director, WBAI-FM.)

Harold D. Kozupsky, New York, New York (Attorney.)

Si Mack, New York, New York (United Churches of Christ)

Cornelia McNamara, New York, New York (Art Assistant, TRA.)

Robert McNamara III, Tougaloo, Miss. (Vice-President, TRA. President, Civil Rights Information Service.)

Frank Millspaugh, New York, New York (Executive Secretary, TRA. Vice-President, United States Youth Council. Director, Books for Equal Education, International.)

Nat Pitt, New York, New York (Fund-raising.)

Harry Plotkin, Washington, D.C. (FCC Counsel.)

David Rosen, New York, New York (Engineer, Nuclear Research Associates.)

Morton Schiff, Tougaloo, Miss. (Physicist, Tougaloo College.)

Louis Schweitzer, New York, New York (Schweitzer and VERA Foundations.)

Robert E. Stenson, Laurel, Miss. (TRA. Co-ordinator.)

Harold Trent, New York, New York (CORE.)

January 24 DINNER AT EDGEWATER HOTEL 7:00 P. M.
sponsored by
GULFPORT BRANCH A.A.U.W.

HONOREES

Judge James P. Coleman Judge Dan. M. Russell

Welcome----------Mrs. Marie Van Gelder, President of A.A.U.W.

Invocation----------Reverend John M. McCay

MENU

Mock Mint Julep

Choral Toast to Our Nation, Old South, and Mississippi

Mrs. Joanne Schmidt, Lyric Soprano with Dr. Laurence M. Oden, Accompanist

Shrimp Cocktail-Remoulade Sauce
Ham Poulette-Parsleyed Potatoes
Broccoli, Polonaise
Tossed Green Salad-1000 Island Dressing
Sherbet
Hot Rolls and Butter
Coffee or Tea

Please stand for the singing of the National Anthem and Dixie.
Be Seated
Solo - Mississippi
Toast - 3 in 1

PROGRAM

Mrs. John L. Heiss----------Legislative Chairman, in charge

Gulf Coast Citizens' Appreciation of Outstanding Occasion
R. B. Meadows, Jr., Mayor of Gulfport

Presentation of Honoree, Judge Dan M. Russell-----Honorable
James S. Eaton

Response by Judge Dan M. Russell

Introduction of Honored Speaker, Judge James P. Coleman ------
The Honorable Chancellor William G. Hewes

ADDRESS

"A Citizen Takes Another Look at the Law"
Judge J. P. Coleman

The rallying cry at every important gathering on the Mississippi Gulf Coast should be "Save the Fort".
"Save the Fort Fund" Box 1990 will welcome your taking this rallying cry home to consider individual small donations.

A TIME TO SPEAK...

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

What sort of education do we want for our children? Most parents could answer this question at once. We want to give them:

—A calm educational atmosphere where they can learn, without fear of violence and unrest.

—A high quality curriculum to develop their minds, and their physical well-being for job preparation and good citizenship.

—The best teachers available.

—School buildings with high standards of sanitation, equipped with lab facilities, teaching aids, libraries and athletic equipment.

These are natural, normal goals. As parents, we have an obligation to work for their accomplishment. As taxpayers, we have a duty to see them achieved with thrift and good management. As citizens, we have a right to ask that our schools be protected from any impractical plan that would endanger their future development.

But all of these goals are seriously threatened today. In answer to court orders to desegregate schools in September, 1964, some voices demand implementation of a tuition grant system which would enable parents to send their children to private schools paid for by a state grant of $185 per pupil.

Let us examine this idea on its past performance — without heat or rancor — to see what it would mean for our children, for our school system, and for the economy of our state.

WHAT HARM TO OUR CHILDREN?

There is no existing private school system in Mississippi which could absorb a massive influx of tuition grant students. Tuition grant schools would therefore have to be hastily organized in unused or abandoned buildings, garages, private homes. The state can make no provisions for buildings, books, transportation, lab facilities or athletic equipment. There would be no guarantee of such fundamentals as good sanitation and regular maintenance. The supervision of uniform standards by public school officials are two of the most valuable assets of our state public school system. These would not be available under the tuition grant plan. Also, the state might give accreditation to the tuition grant schools, but students graduating from them might have difficulty in gaining admission to first-rate colleges outside the state.

These predictions are not idle speculation. They are based on the actual experience of schools in other Southern states. As reported by the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc., in October, 1963, here is one example of a school in which 100% of the student's attending in 1962-63 received tuition grants. This school "located in Lake Charles, was opened in 1960, and at the beginning of the present school year had an enrollment of 50 students. This institution offers instruction in grades 1 through 12. For the current school year it is employing a total of five teachers, three of whom do not have a college degree. The principal is one of the five teachers and is also one of those who has not finished college. This institution has neither a library nor a laboratory."

WHAT COST TO OUR TAXPAYERS?

The cost to the Louisiana taxpayer during the 1963-64 school year was estimated at $3,600,000, to be paid by sales tax receipts diverted from the general welfare fund. In Virginia, taxpayers paid $2,253,000 for their tuition grant system in 1962-63.

Ironically, a sizeable portion of these tax dollars has been spent on children already in private schools. In Louisiana, 40% of the money went to people whose children were in private schools. Similarly, in Georgia, 80% of the applicants were parents with children already inrolled in private schools.

Plans in Mississippi could mean a tax bill many times that of Louisiana or Virginia. Any money spent for tuition grants for the school year 1964-65 will be in addition to the money already allocated for public schools. Tuition grant money cannot be taken from public school funds. The allocated public school money will be spent on the public schools as already planned. When we remember that our state has the lowest per capita income of any in the fifty states, we realize that the additional tax burden could spell serious financial trouble for many individuals and businesses.

WHAT DANGER TO OUR SCHOOLS?

Private schools have always had a place in American education, but every community needs a strong public school system. Shifting a sizeable number of students from public schools to tuition grant private schools could undermine our public school system.

—In a state where teacher's salaries are the lowest in the country, it has been a serious problem to increase teacher's benefits. Under the tuition grant system many teachers now employed in the public schools might be out of their jobs and state retirement would not be available to them. New teachers would certainly not be attracted to teach in the state.

—Empty school buildings are a magnet for vandals and arsonists. For example, in Dublin, Georgia, an abandoned white school erected in 1957 for $300,000 has been gutted by vandals. It is now unusable.

—In Mississippi, use of the tuition grant system could mean the slow starvation of our public schools. Our state school budget is based on the Average Daily Attendance Law. If tuition grants are widely used, the Average Daily Attendance will shrink correspondingly, and with it, the funds allocated to the schools for the following year. This means that should the tuition grant system end, children returning to public schools might find that insufficient money for teachers, equipment and books had been allocated.

IMPRACTICAL, UNECONOMIC AND . . . ILLEGAL

Tuition grant programs have been instituted to circumvent desegregation of public schools. However, in Virginia and Louisiana where they have been most extensively used they have not preserved segregation. The number of children in desegregated schools has increased every year. Furthermore, the issuing of grants for use in segregated schools in Virginia, Louisiana and Alabama is being challenged in the courts. Federal judges have already prohibited the use of such grants

for segregated private schools in Surry County, Virginia, and in the state of Alabama. Georgia has practically given up its tuition grant program. Can Mississippi afford to experiment with an expensive program of doubtful constitutionality?

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN HERE!

The tuition grant system is not the only threat to our public schools. In Mississippi there are some short-sighted persons who advocate abandoning the schools and may resort to thoughtless acts in order to close or destroy them. We know that such people represent an insignificant number of our citizens. But they are extremely vocal. We have only to look back at Little Rock, New Orleans and Clinton, Tenn. to see the tragic result of this kind of influence. It could lead to violence, to helmeted troops with fixed bayonets on our school grounds, to scars on our political, social and business life which can never be removed.

WHAT WE CAN DO

To responsible Mississippians, the slow erosion of our schools through impractical schemes like tuition grants would be a tragic waste. Closing our schools is unthinkable. Violence, or occupation by federal troops, would be catastrophic.

We must therefore protect our public school system from internal dissolution and outside interference. Some few will turn their backs on this responsibility. Others will wring their hands ineffectually. But thoughtful citizens will realize that we must all work together to protect our children's heritage by:

1. Giving our support to school authorities and other public officials who have been given orders by The Courts which they must obey and are working to make this transition a peaceful one.
2. Working to create a community climate in which law and order are respected and in which violence and lawlessness are unacceptable.
3. Making the facts about the pitfalls of the tuition grant system known to every parent, to every taxpayer.
4. Continuing to upgrade our public schools by securing higher standards, better teachers pay, and community-wide interest in the schools.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

The principles stated above are the goals of Mississippians for Public Education. Ours is a statewide, non-profit, independent organization.

We have faith in our fellow Mississippians and know that they want law and order. We believe that when they know the facts about our schools, they will work together to protect them. To give the widest circulation to these facts is a basic part of our program.

As parents, taxpayers and citizens, we are pledged to create the kind of community climate in which public education can flourish and grow in an atmosphere of good will and within the framework of the law. We are not a forum for debating the pros and cons of desegregation or state's rights or any political question. Our goal is solely to protect, preserve and promote our public school system.

We invite all responsible Mississippians to join with us in attaining this goal. Simply fill out the coupon below.

Pres. ..... MRS. GORDON HENDERSON
Jackson
1st. V. Pres. .... MRS. MARGE CURET
Biloxi
2nd V. Pres. ..... MRS. JACK REED
Tupelo
Secty. .. MRS. KENNETH HAXTON, JR.
Greenville
Treas. ..... MRS. THOMAS WARD
Meridian

To: Mississippians For Public Education
P. O. Box 2264
Jackson, Miss., 39205

Yes I would like to support Public Education in Mississippi. Enclosed is my $2.00*

or $_____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone_____

*Minimum; more will help send this information to other homes.

December 5, 1962

Dr. A. D. Beittel
Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dan:

This will confirm officially to the Mississippi Council the action taken by the board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting of November 19 and 20. You will remember that $500.00 was reserved for the use of the Mississippi Council during 1963. These funds can be made available at the discretion of SRC and as needed by the Mississippi Council after January 1, 1963.

I will be leaving this office Friday, December 7. It has been good working with you and I hope to see you on your next trip to Washington.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Miss
G in aid

December 8, 1964

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
Chairman, Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

Dear Duncan:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $6,000 to the Mississippi Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth in the enclosed.

This grant was approved subject to the following: "to assist the Mississippi Council in its first year of reorganized staff operation. This grant is to be reviewed and reduced to, at the most, $2,500 to assist special projects, if the Mississippi Council is unable to secure adequate staff.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made at the time your new director reports for duty. At that time, also, we will want to discuss with you the use of the unspent funds which we still have on hand from your 1964 grant.

I would suggest that you ask Mr. Thompson or Mrs. Schutt to investigate the possibility of having a formal audit of funds for the current year. This will give your new director an accurate accounting and start his responsibilities with the right procedures for handling funds. We shall require an audit at the end of 1965.

Our most sincere congratulations for a good year nearly completed and for all the work you have done to make it so. And all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

M-
Grant in aid

$1,700.00

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

~~Capitol at State Street~~ Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Unexpended balance, 1964 grant in aid

State assistance

May 17 65

Paul Anthony

$1,250.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Capitol at State Street

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

October 21, 1965

Paul Anthony

Miss.

November 29, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,800 for 1966 for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

$1,200

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building, Capitol at State St.

Jackson, Mississippi

$1,200 Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

-

January 4 66

Edwin Stanfield

$8,375.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building, Capitol at State Street

Jackson, Mississippi

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

program, first half

February 22 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,200

Mississippi kCouncil on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly payment on regular grant-in-aid ($1,200)

plus Field Foundation special grant ($2,000)

Field Foundation

grant for Mississippi and state council grants

April 29, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

MISS. — GRANT —

$4,187.50

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Third quarterly payment, expanded grant program (Ford)

Ford aid to state councils

June 15, ~~May 3,~~ 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,200

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building, Capitol at State

Jackson7, Mississippi

Regular grant in aid, plus Field

Foundation grant to MCHR

$1,200 regular

grant program; $2,000 Field grant to MCHR

July 1, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

July 20, 1966

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,050 which is the amount of the special grant we have received from the Field Foundation to finance your study of tax supported predominantly Negro Colleges in Mississippi.

We understand that Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith is to be the principal researcher and writer for the study and that $5,000 of the above sum will be used to pay for her services and expense. Of the remaining $1,050, it is our understanding that $550 is for overhead expenses of the Mississippi Council and $500 will be used for travel and other expense of student research volunteers.

Please call on us if we can be of assistance. We look forward to seeing the results of the study.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

P.S.: Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it at your convenience.

Miss- grants-in-aid

$4,187.50

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building, Capitol & State Streets

Jackson, Mississippi

Final quarter, 1966 expanded-aid grant

Ford aid to

state councils

September 13, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,200.00

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

306 First Federal Building

Jackson, Mississippi

Quarterly payment, regular grant in aid, plus special Field Foundation grant.

regular grant ($1,200.00)

program, Field Foundation special ($2000.00)

October 4, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield